

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES

TAKING PARLIAMENT TO THE PEOPLE



**TAKING PARLIAMENT TO THE PEOPLE: GAUTENG
FOLLOW UP VISIT 16-20 MARCH 2020**

**DRAFT REPORT
SITE VISIT VERIFICATION & EXECUTIVE RESPONSES
12 MARCH 2020**

Celebrating





12 March 2018

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ACRONYMS

AG	Auditor General
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCI	Business Confidence Index
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing [Park]
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CoE	City of Ekurhuleni
CoJ	City of Johannesburg
CoT	City of Tshwane
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DCS	Department of Correctional Service
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
DoLGTA	Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
DSD	Department of Social Development
FET	Further Education and Training
EC	Eastern Cape
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FS	Free State
GCRO	Gauteng City Regional Observatory
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDP-R	Gross Domestic Product by Region
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GP	Gauteng
GPG	Gauteng Provincial Government
HDI	Human Development Index



HPRS	Health Patient Registration System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LM	Local Municipality
LED	Local Economic Development
KZN	KwaZulu Natal
LP	Limpopo
Metro	Metropolitan
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MP	Mpumulanga
NC	Northern Cape
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NPO	Non-profit organisation
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
NSNP	National School Nutrition Programme
NSFAS	National Student Financial Aid Scheme
NSF	National Skills Fund
NW	North West
PRASA	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
SAPS	South African Police Services
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SGB	School Governing Body
SPS	Senior Primary School
SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SSS	Senior Secondary School
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
SoPA	State of the Province Address
TMR	Transformation, Modernisation and Re-industrialisation programme



TPTTP	Taking Parliament to the People
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
US	United States
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
WC	Western Cape



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(i) Background

The Taking Parliament to the People (TPTTP) programme looks at unlocking the efficiencies of service delivery. The overall theme for the 2018 TPTTP programme was the Impact of Migration on Gauteng and implications for the following sectors:

- Peace and Security
- Social Services
- Education
- Growth and Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The South African Constitution, 1996 protects many fundamental rights regardless of immigration status. These include rights to due legal process, life-saving medical care, and basic labour protections. However, more still needs to be done to consolidate and build on these rights. In this regard, a pro-active response to migration and human mobility becomes increasingly significant.

As people move to various destinations within the country, they require services that will enable them to lead a normal life. It is argued that 'the ability of refugees and asylum seekers to secure social and economic rights is particularly complex in countries like South Africa, that face challenges in providing these rights to their own nationals.' The same could be said of other categories of domestic and international migrants. Research indicates that foreign and domestic migration has implications for the host community and require different sets of interventions. The need for improved governance systems is particularly acute in the country's major urban centres, which are the focus of domestic and international migration. As the other spheres of government (national and provincial) are not directly responsible for urban management, local government is mandated to develop specific interventions to address and manage the associated challenges.

Engaging with the above challenge the NCOP Taking Parliament to the People Pre- Visit to Gauteng from 17 to 21 September 2018 focused primarily on the impact of migration on service delivery in the various key sectors through site visits and public meetings in the following municipalities:

- City of Johannesburg
- City of Ekurhuleni
- West Rand District Municipality
- City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality

The Pre-Visit consisted of five Public Meetings (Suurman, Mamelodi, Westonaria, Springs and Soweto) and 54 Site Visits

The main programme in Gauteng from 19 to 23 November 2018 focused on the impact of migration on policy development, integrated planning, budgeting and the regulatory



environment. The main visit included public hearings and concurrent site visits, with each public hearing having its own sub-theme. 35 Sites were visited.

In preparation for the Follow up Visit the Content Team conducted a verification exercise by visiting 58 sites across the four municipalities between 10-14 February 2020. These sites consisted of Pre-visit and Main Visit sites. A verification and assurance exercise was conducted with rapid appraisals. These site visit verification reports are included below and showcase where challenges were addressed like in Diepsloot West Secondary School and Ekasilab Tembisa. In some cases, the verification exercise highlighted a continuation of service delivery bottlenecks e.g. Charlotte Maxeke Academic Hospital and Tembisa Hospital. At Marhulana Primary work was done but more work is needed to address the challenges.

The NCOP Follow up visit planned for 16-20 March 2020 will include political leadership conversations, follow-up Site Visits and Report-Back Public Meetings. Site visits in the various municipalities are indicated in Table 1.

Table 1. High impact sites for follow up

GROUP	SITES
City of Johannesburg – South	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soweto Home Affairs 2. Fleurhof Integrated Social Housing 3. Moffatview Police Station 4. Hillbrow Community Health Centre
City of Johannesburg – North	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charlotte Maxeke Academic Hospital 2. Orlando West Secondary School 3. Diepsloot West Secondary School
eKurhuleni – North	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tembisa Hospital 2. Marhulana Primary School 3. Tembisa Ekasilab
eKurhuleni – South	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OR Tambo Memorial Hospital 2. Amos Maphanga Secondary School 3. Putfontein Police Station
West Rand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muldersdrift Clinic 2. Aganang (Home care) 3. Tshepo ya Bana – Social Development 4. Matla Combined School
Tshwane	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kanana Clinic 2. Wozanibone Interim Farm School, Bronkhorstspuit 3. Winterveldt Auto Hub 4. Innovation Hub

The Draft Report contains the reports from the 6 content teams during the site visit verification and input from the Executive at both a National and provincial level.

(ii) Sketching the Picture – Understanding Migration in Gauteng



Migration and urbanisation have been described as major issues on the economic, political and social landscape worldwide. Migration has emerged as a dominant theme in the global political discourse and international relations. Migration has become an urgent concern for governance, policy-making and administration at all levels of governance.

According to the Mid-year population estimates report for 2018 released by Statistics South Africa, the population of South Africa was estimated at 57, 7 million as at 1 July 2018. While births and deaths are considered the main drivers of population change, migration continues to be significant, not only demographically but also politically, economically and socially.

The Stats SA report shows that South Africa is estimated to receive a net immigration of 1, 02 million people between 2016 and 2021. Most international migrants settle in Gauteng (47, 5%) while the least are found in the Northern Cape Province (0, 7%). Gauteng is considered the economic hub of the country, attracting international migrants as well as domestic migrants from rural provinces such as Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape.

People migrate for a number of reasons; these can be categorised under economic, socio-political, cultural or environmental. These categories also relate to what is known as “push” or “pull” factors. The economic strength of Gauteng relates to “pull” factors that influence its attractiveness to migrants. Gauteng is expected to receive the highest number of in-migrants for the period 2016 to 2021. Better economic opportunities, jobs and the promise of a better life are some of the factors that make Gauteng an attractive destination.



(iii) Impact of Migration on Gauteng

Understanding and planning for current and projected migration patterns in South Africa is imperative for continued growth and development. This movement of people from outside South African borders and from other provinces within the country plays a significant role in the development of Gauteng. The rapid urban growth of the province and in-migration exert tremendous pressure on the provincial infrastructure and impact on provincial and municipal functions, especially the planning and delivery of services.

The economic impacts of migration vary depending on the type of migration, the skills of the migrants, and the length of time spent by migrants in a particular area. For source countries or regions, migration and remittances reduce poverty and improve the education, health and the economy of the area due to reduced demand.

Some of the consequences of migration for Gauteng highlighted during the TPTTP public hearings and site visits include:

- Urban migration, primarily for employment, increases competition for jobs, housing, schooling and other services.
- Steadily increasing population puts unplanned, added pressure on amenities and services. Some school enrolments and healthcare demands, surpass capacity of facilities.
- High levels of poverty in migrant populations impacts negatively on access to proper nutrition, education and healthcare, particularly for children.
- Migration-related population surges can increase city 'slums', which has a consequential effect on safety and security, environment and general living conditions (over-crowding, unsafe & inefficient energy).
- Migrant employees are exploited by unscrupulous employers (often employed as casual labour at a lower wage without benefits, unemployment insurance and job security).
- Undocumented migrants and inability of migrants to obtain legal documents impacts negatively on access to education, housing, grants, healthcare, employment and safety and security, amongst others.

The key challenge is to facilitate the smooth integration of migrants whether economic migrants or refugees. There will be hardship and difficulties at the outset, whether logistical, fiscal, or political, but these need to be weighed against the benefits that accrue over the medium to longer term.

The Taking Parliament to the People Programme in Gauteng highlighted the following key policy and budgetary issues that require Parliamentary oversight:

- Measures required to improve efficiency of expenditure on social services and infrastructure.
- Progress on implementation of redistributive policies including competition policy, promotion of entrepreneurship, taxation and employment creation programmes. How



does policy contribute to economic empowerment, human development and socio-economic sustainability?

- Efficiency of governance and administrative capacity versus population demand.
- Access, provision and efficiency of social safety nets including social security grants. Access to grants linked to provision of Home Affairs documentation.
- Permits for Grade 12 exit examination.

The hearings and site visits revealed a strong correlation between unemployment, ill health, illiteracy, homelessness and poverty. The cycle of poverty is worsened when residents do not have access to efficient basic services such as electricity, sanitation and water. The Taking Parliament to the People Programme aims to ensure the efficiency of public spending leading to the expansion of services at lower prices to include a greater number of poorer households.

(iv) Consequences of Migration for Various Sectors

(a) Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs is required to manage legal and illegal migration and is responsible for issuing legal documentation. Today, most countries are simultaneously countries of origin, transit and destination of migrants. Countries in developing and developed regions face various challenges and opportunities associated with migration. Much of the growth in international migration has been legal migration, typified by the mobility of workers and their family members. The magnitude of undocumented migrants or illegal migrants has however also increased.

Illegal migration poses multiple challenges to countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as to migrants themselves. Illegal migrants are particularly vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation and abuse. Such migrants are also in danger of being exploited by crime organizations involved in human trafficking and migrant smuggling, crimes that constitute a serious violation of the human rights of its victims. Refugees and asylum seekers, despite the protection granted by international law, also face many difficulties in their migratory process, especially as the process of obtaining refugee status has become increasingly complicated.

The Department of Home Affairs is required to adapt to these uncertain migratory patterns making planning very difficult for the Department. The paradigm set out in the 2017 White Paper on International Migration is one of strategic management of international migration to achieve national goals. The 2017 White Paper enables all sectors of society and the state to actively manage international migration to achieve the development goals set out in the National Development Plan (NDP). The White Paper recommends policy and strategic interventions across the management of eight policy areas:

- Admissions and departures;
- Residency and naturalisation;
- International migrants with skills and capital;
- Ties with South African expatriates;
- International migration within the African context;
- Asylum seekers and refugees;



- Integration process for international migrants; and
- Enforcement.

The implementation of the White Paper is gradually unfolding and a new course is being established with regard to the management of international migration. Concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on Home Affairs included:

- The slow issuing of documentation to South Africans and foreign nationals;
- Problems with the issuing of documentation for the children of migrants born in South Africa;
- Enforcement of Home Affairs legislation;
- Entry of undocumented migrants into South Africa;
- Repatriation of undocumented persons;
- Poor border management and porous borders;
- Poor staffing at local offices including the shortage of immigration officers and inspectors;
- Inefficient management of facilities;
- Need for more client information at local Home Affairs offices;
- Unreliable IT system;
- Lack of resources and need for staff training;
- Need for greater cooperation with other government Departments such as the Department of Social Development, the Department of Education, Department of Health and the Department of Police Services;
- Financial allocation and personnel capacity of the Department;
- Influx of foreign nationals;
- Long queues at Home Affairs Offices; and
- Uncollected ID documents.

Progress reported by Executive in January 2020 and site visit verification information on **Home Affairs** issues included:

- **Management:** Systems have been put in place to identify service delivery challenges and support operations management. The turn-around times for documentation is still long, sometimes it can take a year to get an ID.
- **Infrastructure:** No significant upgrades have been made on the new facility. The lease agreement has been extended despite a number of related problems such as the lack of disability facilities. Holding cells are inadequate and ablution facilities are in poor condition.
- **Systems and equipment:** While IT systems have not improved; the generator problem has been resolved. An Automated Biometric Information System and National Identification System are in the pipeline to address concerns. The cash register still does not work properly.
- **Staff:** Staff overtime has been paid since December 2019. There are still only two immigration officers, security officers still not armed and not adequately trained, no staff wellness programme in place. An additional nine staff members have been deployed.
- **Mobile resources:** Additional mobile units deployed to the province. There is no mobile truck for Alexander. Seven new cars have been allocated.



(b) Safety and Security

Members of the NCOP visited various police stations across the four municipalities. Pervasive issues posing challenges to effective policing and crime prevention included the ratio of police officers to community members. It is important to note however, that there is no generally accepted ratio, since the number of personnel for effective policing relates directly to the crime profile of the community concerned. Reliable population statistics and data also poses a challenge to planning, resourcing and crime prevention. Budget and other resource allocations correlate with population size. Statistics on migration and changing population size is therefore an important consideration. This is impacted by the fact that migrants, particularly those entering urban centres, live in informal peri-urban settlements with no fixed home address. The latter also impacts on the accuracy of records of arrested foreign nationals in many of the police stations.

Many foreign nationals work in the mines or in mining areas. The increase of the black market value of gold has increased illegal mining in the East and West Rand, especially the Grootvlei, Anglo-Gold Ashanti, Sibanye and Kusasaletu gold mines and in the Roodepoort, Benoni and Florida areas. Illegal miners report to gangs, illegal mining “bosses” and bulk buyers (usually front companies with licences/permits and organised crime syndicates).

Departments that are charged with safety and security such as the Department of Police have important responsibilities in the management of migration. In the first place it is the responsibility of the Police to help give protection to vulnerable communities. Secondly, the Police has to ensure that its treatment of members of migrant communities and other South African communities is fair and in accordance with human rights legislation. The justice cluster must ensure that prejudice does not obstruct the equitable treatment of all people living in South Africa before the law. Furthermore, the transformation in the police and justice systems must be reflected in the staffing, internal ethos and quality of services offered.

Key concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on **Safety and Security** include:

- The disproportionate size of the local population that needs to be policed versus the number of police deployed in a particular area e.g. at Ekurhuleni;
- Inadequate police financial and other resources available to manage migration including visible policing, centralisation of specialised services, number of detectives and number of vehicles available; Socio-economic profile of the population in given areas – poor, affluent, urban, rural, semi-peri-rural, mining etc.;
- Influx of foreign nationals increases the police workload;
- Crime statistics and national statistics that do not include undocumented migrants in a particular area. This has implications for the deployment of police personnel;
- Need for greater cooperation with other departments in the justice and security cluster e.g. Home Affairs, Justice and Correctional Services;
- Increasing criminal activity in various areas;
- Poor working conditions of patrollers e.g. late payment of salaries and lack of protective gear;
- Illegal activities such as illegal mining and illicit drugs;



- Prevalence of domestic violence;
- Perceived corruption amongst the police; and
- Foreign owned spaza shops keeping cash on premises.

Key concerns raised during the site visits on **Correctional Services** included:

- Large number of inmates versus personnel and resources allocated;
- Need for greater cooperation with other departments;
- Poor allocation of funds including lack of funding for rehabilitation programmes and staff shortages;
- Shortage of uniforms and equipment;
- Lack of housing for officials;
- Increase in foreign national offenders
- Problems with medical care of foreign nationals e.g. refusal to accept treatment and if admitted to a state hospital, the Department of Correctional Services is liable for the cost of treatment/care.

Progress reported by Executive in January 2020 and site visit verification information on **policing** issues included

- **Policing resources:** Additional vehicles were provided to stations including Diepsloot and Putfontein however, the verification visits illustrated that vehicle shortages continue to hamper service delivery at most police stations. Problems with the leased police station (Putfontein) persist, with the site visit verifying that the lease has been renewed for three years despite a request for a new building submitted to the Divisional Commissioner: Supply Chain Management. Shortages of police officers persist at most stations including Moffatview. Recommendations around the construction or upgrade of holding cells, disability facilities, ablution facilities, and park home units have in most cases not occurred. Moffatview still lacks a back-up generator.
- **Environmental barriers:** Upgrades to the N14 freeway is at tender stage, but lighting is still a concern. The Hillbrow police station maintained that departments have not intervened regarding vacant and dilapidated buildings in the area, while the Jeppe police station reported that CoJ is currently dealing with two such buildings in their area.
- **Businesses and crime:** With regard to illegal shebeens, the Department of Trade and Industry reported that liquor licences are a provincial responsibility and should be dealt with at that level. Jeppe police station reported success through joint operations with the metro police with regard to unregistered spaza shops and shebeens.
- **Community relations:** The Gauteng Department of Community Safety reported that problems (including delays in payments) related to patrollers (community members used as force multipliers) have been resolved. Additional duties for patrollers include school safety and deployment to kiosks.
- **Policing migrants, refugees and other foreign nationals and cooperation:** The Hillbrow police station reported that improved technology for fingerprint verification, which is linked to the Department of Home Affairs is being used but challenges remain in tracking. SAPS is working well with the Metro police but is still experiencing problems in cooperation with the Department of Home Affairs.



Progress reported by the Executive in January 2020 and site visit verification information on **correctional services** issues includes:

- **Criminal records and employment:** The DOJ&CD reported that they are considering shorter periods for expungement of criminal records for certain less serious offences and other flexibility measures.
- **Overcrowding:** The Leeuwkop correctional centre is still waiting for approval of shift patterns from Head Office to deal with staff shortages and an increasing offender population. The Johannesburg correctional centre reiterated that the use of CCTV cameras in correctional centres would enhance security.
- **Services:** Generators at Leeuwkop are now operational but diesel costs are very high. Shortages of professional staff persist.
- **Cooperation:** Attempts to reduce overcrowding have not been successful as problems persist in the use of the Bail Protocol. DCS applications to the courts are not successful. The Johannesburg correctional centres reported that 287 parolees had their paroles revoked for the period April 2019 to January 2020 for re-offending.

(c) Health

South Africa is home to a diverse migrant and mobile population. At the same time the country faces multiple health concerns. As such the responses to these health concerns should address local contexts as migration profiles differ greatly between and within the different areas in Gauteng. Progress towards achieving health targets is dependent on the development and implementation of coordinated, evidence-informed responses that engage with migration and mobility.

These health-system responses should, in the first place, engage with and respond to the movement of South African nationals within the country, including within and between provinces and districts; this includes both seasonal and circular migratory patterns between and within urban, rural and peri-urban areas. Secondly, such a system should be able to respond to the movements of people across-borders. A 'migration aware' health system will contribute to achieving universal health coverage, and will have developmental and public health benefits for all who live, work and move within and through South Africa.

A key issue identified by most of the facilities visited and confirmed by the Gauteng Department of Health, was the impact of rapid migration on health service delivery in the province. While domestic and international migration create a higher than anticipated demand for health services, it is particularly the latter which raises a number of challenges. These include the lack of patient history or contact details for follow-ups (this ultimately compromises efficiency indicators), absence of systems to record migrant patients at facility level, staff not trained on migration-related issues, language barriers and many embassies failing to respond to queries about foreign-born patients, etc. Undocumented migrants impact on the facilities' budgets as pharmaceutical stock, consumables and equipment are consumed at a more rapid rate than anticipated.



A pervasive theme emerging from public hearings and site visits was the effect of foreign nationals on the health system, especially in the context of limited resources and high patient-staff ratios. Health facilities reported demands specifically for maternal and reproductive health services during the last trimester when pregnant clients would often present for the very first time. Some facilities expressed the view that the foreign nationals present fictitious documentation and residential addresses in order to access services. This creates challenges with respect to recovering billing from relevant embassies, as well as follow-up services where this may be required. Language barriers further complicate service delivery, while some embassies are reluctant to confirm citizenship of patients. Foreign nationals' insistence on specialist care – often resulting in litigation against the provincial health department – was raised as an issue. Higher levels of oncology services and chronic medication compared to local citizens were reported at Charlotte Maxeke Academic Hospital.

Main concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on **Health** include:

- **Increasing demand for services:** Large number of people served by health facilities causing long queues, long patient waiting times and negative impact on the quality of care; foreign nationals presenting at maternity units in the late stages of pregnancy with no prenatal care; large number of HIV+ patients per month visiting health facilities and the total number of HIV+ patients currently on ARVs;
- **Documentation and follow-up:** Inadequate documentation and patient history of poor migrant patients; influx of undocumented foreign nationals; foreign nationals providing inaccurate or false addresses are lost to follow up
- **Infrastructure and equipment:** Health facilities reported infrastructure defects and poor maintenance or maintenance backlogs (e.g. Clinic in Ward 11 Chiawelo), which include dilapidated buildings, inadequate or deficient ablution facilities, cramped physical space, and the use of temporary structures to augment physical infrastructure. The state of infrastructure was generally poor with inadequate number of beds and poor condition of medical equipment;
- **Management:** Inadequate monitoring and evaluation by Provincial Department of Health; need for management support at health institutions; limited operational hours;
- **Staff:** High vacancy rates and moratoriums on filling of vacancies result in higher workloads, which in turn result in lower staff morale. It was suggested that insufficient numbers of health care personnel also result in increased length of stay. There were significant staff shortages of nursing and administrative staff in some facilities e.g. Muldersdrift Clinic. Poor pay and working conditions of health-professionals impacts negatively on staff morale. Health facilities reported that the recruitment process is lengthy and tedious.
- **Medicines:** Poor status of medicine delivery/availability in facility;
- **Emergency services:** Inadequate emergency services and shortage of ambulances. Several speakers raised the inadequate ambulance services available to communities, reporting ambulance staff's refusal to collect patients from home.

Progress reported by the Executive in January 2020 and site visit verification information on **Health** issues includes:



- **Foreign nationals:** The Gauteng Department of Health reported that hospital visits by foreign nationals are monitored and relevant policies applied.
- **Staff:** In some instances, significant progress was recorded with respect to filling of existing vacancies (Charlotte Maxeke), while in others none was reported since visited by the NCOP delegation (Tembisa Tertiary hospital). The province has made stimulus packages available to support the appointment of health personnel, which assisted with vacancies in some instances.
- **Infrastructure:** The province has initiated a process to implement the ideal hospital model, with 10 hospitals identified as priorities: Dr George Mukhari Academic Hospital, Tembisa Provincial Tertiary Hospital, Jubilee, Mamelodi, Thelle Mogoerane, Tambo Memorial, Edenvale, Bheki Mlangeni, Sebokeng and Kopanong.
- **Emergency services:** The province reported that 160 ambulances were purchased during 2017. However, at the time, no funds were available to appointment additional EMS personnel. Funding has since been secured in order to appoint a total of 150 EMS personnel (with various qualifications) during the 2019/20 financial year, while the province committed to addressing the issue of access to ambulances for persons living in informal settlements. Plans are underway to employ an additional 100 EMS personnel (with various qualifications). This process is reported as ongoing, with no specific completion date due to the nature of recruitment.
- **Management:** Access to health services is impeded by the following factors: physical distance of clinic in relation to surrounding community, limited operating hours of local clinic or certain functions in hospitals (e.g. pharmacies and radiology), the practice by health personnel to schedule meetings during peak hours, referral systems that exclude certain patients who fall outside the relevant drainage area, etc. The provincial MEC for Health indicated that patients may not be turned away from health facility on the basis of their residential location, while health personnel are meant to schedule meetings in the afternoons (after peak period). Further, that while 30 health centres in the province currently operating on 24-hour basis, the request for extended operating hours for specified health facilities are to be reviewed.

(d) Human Settlements and Infrastructure

Gauteng, as the country's economic hub and the most populous province, has a high demand for water services and infrastructure. In recent years, migration and population growth has also exacerbated the demand for housing and bulk services. Many economic migrants initially settle in informal settlements, leading to the physical expansion of such sites, as well as greater demand for basic services.

Inadequate bulk infrastructure (particularly water) is regarded as a major concern since it is a prohibiting factor with respect to the implementation of larger projects in the province. In addition, the province experiences the challenges with respect to backlogs in the issuing of title deeds, incorporation of mining villages into municipalities, access to water and sanitation, access to electricity and solid waste management.

Migration is a key factor in debates on housing shortage and affordability. Access to housing is influenced by a number of complex factors, including population size, household structure,



age of residents and the condition of the economy. A key determinant of wellbeing for any community is whether accommodation is adequate, affordable, secure and sustainable. Affordable housing confers financial security and decreases the likelihood of falling into poverty and destitution. In addition, location and infrastructure influences employment chances, social mobility and social integration.

Main concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on **Human Settlements and Infrastructure** included:

- **Management:** The beneficiary list management (who allocates the houses) causes conflict if not done properly; The number of title deeds issued not adequate and conflicts exist over ownership of title deeds; Backlogs and delays in provision of housing e.g. Thandi Mpoku of Ward 51 Katlehong registered for housing in 1996; People renting out RDP houses to foreign nationals; Majority of people residing in RDP houses do not own them;
- **Corruption:** Perceived corruption in compiling housing lists and allocation of housing e.g. Vusi Mthembu from Ward 96 is a military veteran who is not on the housing database of MVs. See also challenges under Kagiso Hostel;
- **Standards:** The CIDB Status of the Contractor – poor oversight of quality of building work being done; Poor compliance with the NHBRC building standards;
- **Housing demand:** Inadequate number of human settlement projects being developed; Increasing numbers of people requiring housing versus the low level of supply of housing stock; The expanding number of informal settlements in the various districts of Gauteng and the increasing demand for housing;
- **Bulk infrastructure:** Need and high cost of bulk infrastructure (Energy, Water and Sanitation); Need for greater cooperation with other departments e.g. energy and water & sanitation.
- **Hostels:** Poor condition of and overcrowding in hostel units;
- **Job creation:** Low numbers of jobs created and short term job opportunities from construction projects.

Progress reported by the Executive in January 2020 and site visit verification information on Human Settlements issues included:

- **Housing backlogs:** The City of Ekurhuleni will prioritise 1996 and 1997 applicants, as well as backyard dwellers. The site visits confirmed that a number of housing projects across the municipality are in progress and at various stages of development. It should, however, be noted that during the site visits the Fleurhof project could not be located and neither the Department, nor the municipality was able to provide information in this regard.
- **Military Veterans:** The MEC for Human Settlement and Local Government has instructed the DHS to work with military veterans to build 610 houses for military veterans in Palm Ridge. During the site visits the Department of Human Settlements and the Office of the Premier indicated that beneficiaries have been identified and contractors appointed to commence with this project. The registration of Military Veterans is also being attended to, to ensure that all eligible beneficiaries are captured on the database.



- **Title deeds:** The MEC for Human Settlement and Local Government reported that an advocate was employed on a 12-month contract to ensure all township houses are registered and their rightful owners receive title deeds. Since 2016, the new administration has 16 000 unclaimed title deeds in the office. A decision was taken to allocate title deeds to people occupying State land owned by the Ekurhuleni municipality.
- **Infrastructure:** The Deputy Minister of Water and Sanitation, Hon P. Tshwete, undertook to address sewerage spillages, especially pollution of the Vaal River. To this end, R317 million has been budgeted for the upgrading of the sewerage system. Site visits confirmed that water and sewer systems are in the process of being or will be installed at various sites. However, this can only be done upon completion, as infrastructure continues to be damaged by vandalism, despite security measures put in place.
- **Informal settlements and backyard dwellers:** An amicable solution is required for housing applicants from informal settlements and backyard dwellers. The municipality will be working with the Hawks to eliminate shacks and those collecting rent for shacks will be arrested. No progress was recorded in this regard during site visits.
- **Hostels:** The site visit to Kagiso Hostel revealed that work is currently underway for the planning and design of the housing model for this hostel. The aim is to integrate the hostel into the greater Kagiso community.

(e) Education

The South African Constitution guarantees refugees and asylum seekers the right to education. Many migrants are turned away from public schooling because of a lack of documentation (such as report cards, transfer forms, birth certificates, etc.) Language difference is a significant barrier for students from French or Portuguese-speaking countries who must continue their education in the predominantly English-speaking schools. The recent influx of migrants has led to enormous pressure on the education system, resulting in overcrowding in some schools.

Key concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on **Education** included:

- **Pre Primary:** Increasing number of learners; Need for more qualified practitioners so as to improve learner-teacher ratio; Need for more support staff; Poor condition of facilities and lack of equipment; Need for scholar transport and after care facilities; Need for school feeding scheme; Poorer students unable to pay fees; Support needed to pay the wages of practitioners; and Children entering the education system mid-year.
- **Primary:** Large student numbers and shortage of qualified teachers resulting in high learner-teacher ratio; Poor condition of school buildings, facilities and other infrastructure and lack of equipment; Language barriers for migrant students; Poorer students unable to pay fees; Need to strengthen School Governing Bodies (SGBs); Children entering the education system mid-year.
- **Secondary:** Challenges with online registration system and long waiting lists; lack of scholar transport; Undocumented learners; Child-headed households e.g. Marhulana



Primary School in Ekurhuleni; Need for documentation for the children of migrants so that these children can matriculate; Language barriers for the children of migrants; High levels of crime and poverty with poorer students unable to pay fees; Safety and security at schools – burglaries reported at some schools e.g. Amos Maphanga SS in Ekurhuleni; Poor infrastructure, building maintenance and facilities including poor ablution facilities in some schools. Poor conditions of schools that were involved in the June 1976 school boycotts; Lack of equipment; Large student numbers and increasing qualified teacher vacancies resulting in high learner : teacher ratios, which impacts negatively on quality of teaching; Increasing number of support staff required; Need to strengthen school governing bodies (SGBs); Need to improve Grade 12 pass rates; Children entering the education system mid-year. **WJ Mpengesi** needs urgent attention – school built on wetlands and as such is experiencing flooding; **Malta Combined School** in West Rand also needs urgent attention of Provincial Department – lease agreement problematic, learner performance is poor and school has poor infrastructure.

In summarising the response on issues raised, the Minister of Basic Education supported by the MEC of Education in the Province, indicated that the priorities of the Department include amongst others, Infrastructure; Safety; Learner Performance; Teacher Provisioning; Inclusive Education; School Furniture; Learner Teacher Support Material (LTSM); Teacher Provisioning; School Enrichment Programmes; Scholar Transport; and School Nutrition. She acknowledged the challenges of urban migration.

Progress reported by the Executive in January 2020 and site visit verification information on Human Settlements issues included:

- **Infrastructure:** In seeking to address the challenges of infrastructure, the Province will use R8.5 billion to eliminate mobile and asbestos schools by 2020; In the South and West Corridors (especially in rural areas) the Department has taken a decision to construct dual purpose libraries going forward; Department of Sports, Arts Culture and Recreation in collaboration with the Gauteng Department of Education, is to construct five combi courts across all five Corridors in five schools by the end of June 2020; The Department has conducted a needs assessment, which has indicated the need for a Primary and a Secondary School in the Refilwe Manor area. The Department has done the necessary planning to construct a full school built from Alternative Construction Technology (ACT); and Sekampaneng Primary has received major rehabilitation and renovations in the 2018/19 financial year with a total project cost of R13 144 257, 26.
- **Migration:** Like other schools in the Province, 127 foreign nationals attend Matla Combined School, as provided by EMIS. This is in line of ensuring that no child is without basic education irrespective of whether they are migrants.
- **Admissions:** Parents are encouraged to apply for the learner admission using the Online Admissions System. The system has eliminated the human element that could have discriminated against certain learners due to cultural stereotypes.
- **Safety & Security:** The schools are linked to their nearest police station to ensure safety in schools; The Department ensures that all schools have a fence;
- **Curriculum Management:** The Department continuously takes steps to ensure quality teaching and learning in schools in the Province. The matric results of learners in lower-quintile schools have improved significantly and is almost on par with the former-model C schools;



- **Teacher Provisioning:** The Department is currently encouraging learners to choose teaching as a career through the provision of the Funza Lushaka bursaries.
- **Inclusive Education:** The Department continuously increases access to quality education in the sector for Learners with Special Needs by converting Public Ordinary Schools to Full Service Schools; There are currently 30 Full Service Schools in Gauteng. This is in line with the National Strategy; and the Department has 139 LSEN schools to cater for Learners with Special Needs in the Province.
- **School Furniture:** The Department delivered 150 learner chairs and 350 learner tables to the school in April-May 2019 to Diepsloot Secondary School.
- **School Enrichment Programmes:** Learners in Gauteng receive a dignity pack, which includes deodorant, toothbrush, toothpaste, body lotion, Vaseline and face cloth and not just sanitary pads. This dignity pack is offered to 1.3 million learners in Gauteng. On annual basis, the school receives school uniforms from the Department of Social Development according to the list provided.
- **Scholar Transport:** The Department is not providing scholar transport to deserving learners in terms of the policy.
- **National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP):** Learners receive breakfast and lunch as part of the NSNP; and schools are encouraged to keep kitchens in a hygienic state. Kitchens are equipped with all necessary crockery and cutlery.

(f) Economic Development

Entrepreneurship has been identified as an important contributor to the economy in terms of employment, growth, black economic empowerment, innovation and competitiveness. It is within this context that the NCOP TPTTP highlighted the constraints encountered by entrepreneurs.

Access to employment can ensure sustainable livelihoods and reduce inequality. Many of the enterprises visited included small, medium and informal businesses. Some of these enterprises generate low income. Elements for improving employment in these poorer sectors include the provision of infrastructure, skills training, certification and a targeted approach to support enterprises. Many enterprises in the informal sector tend to be survivalist and low-income in nature. Other elements to address unemployment that emerged during the site visits and public hearings included the provision of government safety nets; community-based public works programmes and improved enterprise support programmes.

Concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on **Growth and Development** included:

- **Opportunity and access:** Limited economic development in some areas; Poor access to finance; Limited access to national and international markets – opportunities for exporting is limited; Limited access to land; Need for government, parastatal tenders for smaller companies; Need for new companies to create sustainable jobs; Lack of transformation of the economy and a lack of jobs being created.
- **Support:** Need for Skills development and mentorships; Need for more industrial parks that provide business support services; Reduction of red tape – policy, legislation and regulations/ inconsistencies; Need for coordinated support from the different tiers of



government and the private; sector to establish and expand businesses; Poor co-operation with larger companies.

- **Cost:** High cost of lending and non-financial support; High cost of machinery including the importation of machinery; Reduction of communication and transport costs.
- **Regulation:** Unregulated foreign ownership of spaza shops.

Progress reported by the Executive in January 2020 and site visit verification information on Trade & Industry issues included:

- **Makheta's Market** continues to have challenges with complying with health and safety requirements and obtaining the original plans for the business. Incorrect water and electricity billing remains a problem.
- **The Automotive Industry Development Centre (AIDC)** concerns have been escalated to the City of Tshwane. The AIDC has also approached funders.
- **The Ekasi Lab (Kathorus)** had Wifi connected and had a business manager appointed. There is still a need for more office space and the Gauteng government plans to assist with business compliance so benefit from business development support can be realised.
- **Invest SA One Stop Shop** has signed several MOUs with partners to remove bottlenecks. Technology can assist in providing more efficient services.
- **The Innovation Hub** operational business model is being reviewed and companies are being appointed to source funding. The centre was connected to the Wi-Fi and new computers have been sourced. There is a renewed focus to attract women businesses.
- **The Winterveldt Auto Hub** is being assisted by the City of Tshwane to identify land for use by the Hub. A youth Accelerator programme will also aim to afford 450 unemployed youth the skills and job placement.
- **Soweto Ekasi Lab** has signed an agreement with the City of Johannesburg for assistance with regard to rental payment. Women will be targeted with regard to programmes. The Gauteng government will be addressing the issue of ownership.
- **The Monageng** recorded no progress or interventions from any government departments.
- **Voslorus Industrial Park** highlighted the need for various national government departments including the provincial and local government to coordinate support.
- **Gibela Rail Transport Consortium** requires further assessment of procurement and bursaries provided to beneficiaries.
- **Ekasi Lab Tembisa** has appointed a business development manager and the issue of office equipment has been resolved. Issues of building maintenance have been resolved. Security is being improved.
- **The Soweto Equestrian Centre** continued to face infrastructure and funding problems. The re-zoning of the facility was still outstanding.
- **The Klipspruit West Development Centre** had not received funding resulting in staff not being paid.
- **Ekasi Lab Mohlakeng** continued to have problems with security and needed to strengthen its relationship with the private sector so as to ensure funding for the project.



(v) Points Towards a Parliamentary Agenda - Managing Migration

The TPTTP programme proposes specific interventions in response to the challenges of social cohesion, economic growth, housing delivery, social security, education delivery, land restitution, understanding poverty, combating crime, capacity of the state to deliver, effectiveness of local government, infrastructure development, youth empowerment and the provision of basic services.

While the TPTTP programme proposes immediate interventions with regard to stemming the tide of poverty and the challenges of service delivery, the government and the society at large will need to respond to the structural conditions that lead to poverty.

Emerging from the public hearings and sites visits a **well-designed migration policy** should include the following elements:

Coordination and integration:

- Promote a multi-sectoral (across Departments) and inter-governmental (the different tiers of government) approach to addressing migration
- Promote greater understanding of the linkages between local migration challenges, the national context and global trends including legal and institutional frameworks;
- Promote greater understanding of the roles and responsibilities of local authorities in managing large movements of migrants;
- Recognize the important role that local government can play in immigrant integration;
- Find different approaches to support local authorities in planning for migration; Encourage local government to promote and value civic engagement of immigrant residents;

Education:

- Enhancing access to education and training by providing affordable education, language and job training
- Improving skill recognition by adopting simple, affordable and transparent procedures to recognize foreign qualifications

Economic development:

- Enhance border management of both people and goods
- Strengthening the ability of labour markets to absorb migrants by enabling the ability to seek work and providing better job matching services;
- Supporting migrant entrepreneurs by reducing barriers to start-ups and providing support with legal advice, counselling and training

Service delivery:

- The importance of social cohesion in all aspects of the local response to migration;
- Develop plans to strengthen service delivery in an inclusive manner;
- Adopt good client service practices;
- Provide city service information in many languages;



The National Council of Provinces TPTTP programme can contribute to increasing the opportunity for participation, improve communication, improve local governance, make delivery more relevant to the local communities and ensure efficient service delivery. Parliament and its Members have a constitutional responsibility to represent the people and to give voice to their concerns and aspirations. Parliament can dialogue with society around enhancing public participation and strengthening the relationship between Members of Parliament and constituencies. The Taking Parliament to the People Programmes must not be seen in isolation from other parliamentary oversight activities including public hearings, engaging with government departments, study tours, questions to Ministers, motions, media exposure, fiscal oversight and political activities such as the People's Assembly, the Women's Parliament and the Youth Parliament. Parliament is continually improving its communication with the public through its website; regular television info-commercials; topical radio shows; various publications; advertisements in newspapers and the establishment of a network of Democracy Offices across the country.

The Taking Parliament to the People Programme can ensure people-centred development. In a period of change and uncertainty, that poses opportunities and challenges, Parliament can unite, encourage dialogue, promote social cohesion and inspire people through further enhancement of the Taking Parliament to the People Programme, particularly in providing substantive and meaningful feedback to communities.



DRAFT REPORT TAKING PARLIAMENT TO THE PEOPLE: GAUTENG 2018

1 OPENING SESSION²

The Deputy Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP), Hon J Tau and the House Chairperson in the Gauteng Legislature, Hon N.M. Madlala, chaired the session. In his welcoming and opening remarks, Honorable Tau highlighted the importance of the Taking Parliament to the People Programme (TPTTP or programme) as a flagship programme of the NCOP in ensuring that the people in the provinces engage with the Members of parliament and legislatures. He further reported that the NCOP reports to the people through TPTTP and takes a mandate from the people. Hon Tau welcomed all elected representatives, the electorates and the host Executive Mayor. Furthermore, he afforded the various political representatives such as the Chairperson of the NCOP, Premier of Gauteng, Speaker of the Gauteng Provincial Legislature and the members of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) to remark on the successes achieved and challenges experienced by the people of the Gauteng Province (Province).

Speaker of the Gauteng Legislature, Hon L M Mekgwe

The Speaker of the Gauteng Legislature, Hon Mekgwe welcomed delegates and expressed her appreciation for being part of the TPTTP programme hosted by a well-performing metro. She applauded the role played by the late OR Tambo in promoting and upholding unity. The Speaker shared how the Provincial Legislature (Legislature) transformed to encourage amongst other things, public participation. She further highlighted the Legislature's successes, summarised below.

Successes

- Achieved a clean audit in 2017-2018;
- Conducted programmes such as Taking Legislature to the People to ensure that people on the ground are heard;
- Petitions system affords citizen an opportunity to raise their concerns on governance matters;
- Conducted unannounced oversight visits to key service delivery sites;
- Implemented voter education through Citizen Responsibility Campaign (CRC); and
- Contributed to sector improvement through engagements at national Speakers Forum.

² Panellists for the opening session were: Deputy Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Hon J Tau; Chairperson of Committees in The Gauteng Legislature, Hon N.M. Madlala; Speaker of The Gauteng Legislature: Hon L M Mekgwe; Executive Mayor of the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan: Cllr. M Masina; National Executive Member of Salga: Cllr.B Stofile; Premier of Gauteng: Hon D Makhura and Chairperson of The NCOP: Hon.T R Modise.



Executive Mayor of the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan, Cllr. M Masina

Councillor Masina (Cllr Masina) welcomed everyone present and expressed his delight in hosting the programme in the City of Ekurhuleni. He also, assumed that the Taking Parliament to the People programme reinforces the principle of cooperative governance. In essence, cooperative governance requires different spheres of government to work together for the betterment of the people of South Africa. He indicated that the theme for the programme is of keen interest to the City of Ekurhuleni (City). The challenges that he highlighted included:

- Population growth of more than 500 000 within a five-year period; and
- Increased growth put pressure on planning and service delivery. However, the City maintained a strategic focus on delivering a quality, reliable and equitable programme of service delivery.

Despite the challenges reported, Cllr Masina stated that the City boasts the following successes:

- The City has outperformed all municipalities in Gauteng in terms of the level of customer satisfaction and in the quality of life assessment;
- Consumers enjoy access to best-quality drinking water;
- Overall satisfaction with water services has increased between the years 2016 and 2017 from 84% to 90%; and
- The City has installed 20 826 portable solar units in 21 informal settlements.

In his concluding remarks, he recognised the need to accelerate service delivery and the service delivery strategy that the City initiated that seeks to fast track service delivery.

National Executive Member of SALGA, Cllr. B Stofile

Councilor Stofile (Cllr Stofile) thanked the NCOP for the programme and said that he hoped that the gathering would come up with innovative ways to deal with migration. He said that the steady movement of people to urban areas, towns, cities and metropolitan regions relates to a search for better economic opportunities. He indicated that the spontaneous (unplanned) movement of people to these regions leads to policy and coordination challenges. These challenges require non-linear planning and intergovernmental resolve and commitment from all role-players.

He further pointed out that the state in the context of intergovernmental relations, needs to work more closely and strategically in addressing matters relating to migration. He stated that government would need to come up with new technologies, new tools and planning systems that would respond effectively and decisively to the migration challenge. He concluded his address by urging all role players to work together in improving the lives of the people of South Africa.

Premier of Gauteng, Hon D Makhura

The Premier of Gauteng, Hon D Makhura, welcomed Members of the NCOP and the electorate and expressed his delight that the programme was held in Gauteng. He asserted



that the NCOP would emerge from this visit, with a deep appreciation of the complex and unique challenges faced by the Province regarding migration. While migration is happening on a large scale, the Premier reported that Gauteng has been able to deliver on infrastructure and basic services at a scale that is also unparalleled in order to cope with the pressures of rapid urban growth over the past two decades. The Premier highlighted the unparalleled growth in terms of population size since 1996 from 7.8 million to 14.7 million. He highlighted some of the successes and challenges and made recommendations as indicated below:

Overall Successes

- The Provincial economy increased from R290 billion in 1996 to R1.4 trillion in 2017;
- The number of people employed in the Province doubled from 2.6 million to 5.09 million;
- In 1994, access to basic services ranged from 50% to 65%. Currently statistics show that formal dwelling is 81%; access to piped water is 91%; access to electricity is 92%; sanitation is 91% and domestic refuse removal is 83%;
- Introduced an anti-corruption programme and integrity promotion measures across various departments in order to eliminate corruption;
- Enjoys support of the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) to follow up on all cases of alleged corruption; and
- Established a civil society-led Ethics Advisory Council and Anti-Corruption Watchdog.

Education

- The number of learners in the public education system grew from 1.2 million in 1994 to 2.3 million in 2018;
- The performance of schools in the townships improved tremendously;
- Gauteng is among the top three performers in Grade 12 results and among the best in international assessments;
- 1.1 million learners are provided with meals on a daily basis;
- Over the past four years, 1.2 million girl learners were provided with dignity packs; and
- 500 000 learners from poor households were provided school uniforms.

Infrastructure

- 1.1 million government subsidised houses were built;
- 335 new schools have been established;
- Seven new hospitals and 40 new clinics and community health centres were built;
- New community libraries and multi-purpose halls have been constructed; and
- Provision of water and sanitation; as well as investing in economic infrastructure such as industrial parks, broadband, roads and public transport has increased.



Public Health

- Out of 372 clinics, 281 (75%) reached the Ideal Clinic status and representing the highest percentage of Ideal Clinics across the country;
- Those clinics are clean, open on time, well-run, have reduced waiting times and high rates of medicine availability;
- The public health system services almost three times the number of people serviced in 1994, a growth from 7 million people to 20 million per annum;
- Average life expectancy of people in Gauteng is 64 years compared to 54.7 years for women and 52.2 years for men in 2006; and
- Gauteng also has experienced a high Human Development Index of 0.71 and a steady improvement of the Quality Life Index from 6.02 to 6.30 over the past ten years.
- Policy interventions and fiscal investments have reduced inequality from 0.75 in 2006 to 0.70 in 2016.

Socio-Economic Status

- 1.3 million people were provided with food packs over the past four years to curb food insecurity;
- Poverty rate reduced from 10.5 % to 4.6%;
- The Gauteng City Region Observatory Survey recorded that the Quality of Life of Gauteng residents is improving;
- It also reported that satisfaction with government is increasing across the board and provincial government recorded the highest satisfaction rating;
- Through Ntirhisano community engagements, more than 80 communities have resolved problems and service delivery blockage;
- In the past four years, 420 000 net jobs were created in the Province;
- In November 2018 Gauteng co-hosted the Africa Investment Forum and raised \$38 billion (more than R500 billion) for infrastructure across the continent, \$6.8 (R92 billion) of which is for South Africa and Gauteng in particular;
- Gauteng invests in the township economy, for instance in 2014, only 642 township enterprises were doing business with the provincial government. The provincial government has increased its township businesses. As a results procurement of goods and services grew to the value of more than R10 billion;
- The Tshepo 1 Million initiative has benefitted 510 000 young people in skills training, facilitating access to employment and entrepreneurial opportunities thus addressing youth unemployment;
- Gauteng improved over the past four years in areas of good governance, accountability and clean administration;
- Gauteng achieved 100% unqualified audits in the 2017/18 financial year, this is the second year that the Province has achieved 100% unqualified audits;
- In 2017/18, the Gauteng province successfully increased revenue collections to R6 billion and over the past four and a half years, has generated R25.5 billion in own revenue; and
- Ekurhuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi are amongst the top performing municipalities.



Gender Inclusivity

- 32 000 young mothers who were dependent on the child support grant have been trained and assisted to either establish their own business or access decent employment;
- To ensure the inclusion of women in the mainstream economy, a 30% procurement target has been set for women-owned businesses. In 2017 total procurement from women-owned businesses was 22%;
- Since 2014, close to 7 000 women-owned cooperatives have received financial and non-financial support; and
- More than 15 000 women have benefitted from the Expanded Public Works programme.

Challenges

- Urban poverty is acute, with close to 20% of residents experiencing food insecurity, which has prompted the provincial government to adopt a food security programme;
- Greater efforts are required to reduce inequality further;
- Crime, unemployment and the use of illicit drugs are the top 3 serious concerns of Gauteng residents;
- Service delivery in some municipalities (Tshwane and Emfuleni) has regressed;
- West Rand and Sedibeng Municipalities have no sustainable revenue base;
- Merafong and West Rand District Municipalities invested in the troubled VBS Bank and are therefore at risk;
- The people of Gauteng are not supportive of the e-tolls;
- The size of the Legislature does not match the population numbers of the province;
- Education, health and housing delivery is under pressure due to in-migration and rapid urbanization;
- The housing backlog remains at 1 million people; and
- 30% of people who use public health services are patients from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region.

Recommendations

- NCOP to be lobbied in facilitating a national intervention in resolving the scourge of crime. A fresh approach on crime is needed and requires intervention by the national South African Police Services (SAPS);
- Through invoking Section 139 intervention, Emfuleni Local Municipality is beginning to yield positive results, service delivery challenges in that Municipality require support from both provincial and national government;
- An updated report on the Emfuleni Local Municipality will be submitted to the NCOP Chairperson;
- The municipalities that invested in the VBS Bank must be held accountable;



- Alternative ways to settle the E-Toll debt to be explored; and
- The NCOP should support the call for more seats in the Legislature to the maximum of 80 seats.

In his closing remarks, the Premier acknowledged the misfortune of Life Esidimeni tragedy and indicated that there is progress in terms of correcting the systemic weaknesses and implementation of the recommendations by both the Health Ombudsman, Professor Makgoba and the arbitrator, Justice Moseneke. He lastly, urged Members to work together beyond party lines towards improving the quality of life and addressing the challenges that were identified during the pre-visits and those that would be identified during the main visit.

Chairperson of the NCOP, Hon T R Modise

The Chairperson of the NCOP commenced her address by thanking the Premier, permanent and special delegates, Members of the Provincial Legislatures and SALGA for prioritising the programme. After providing details about the objectives of the programme and the processes leading to the main event of the programme, the Chairperson indicated that all the major regions in the Province were visited by the NCOP delegation during the pre-visit programme, with the exception of the Sedibeng region. She however undertook that the delegation would visit Sedibeng region before the end of the main programme.

She also stated that the NCOP will be looking at the following matters:

- Whether the delegation to the NCOP is to be increased taking into consideration the workload of the members of the NCOP; and
- The constitutional role of SALGA in the NCOP.

The Chairperson concluded her address by stating that the NCOP would, in terms of sections 139 and 154 of the Constitution continue to monitor the performances of the municipalities.

2 HOME AFFAIRS

The paradigm set out in the 2017 White Paper on International Migration is one of strategic management of international migration to achieve national goals. The 2017 White Paper enables all sectors of society and the state to actively manage international migration to achieve the clear development goals set out in the National Development Plan (NDP). The White Paper recommends policy and strategic interventions across eight policy areas:

- Management of admissions and departures;
- Management of residency and naturalisation;
- Management of international migrants with skills and capital;
- Management of ties with South African expatriates;
- Management of international migration within the African context;
- Management of asylum seekers and refugees;
- Management of the integration process for international migrants; and
- Management of enforcement.

The implementation of the new White paper is gradually unfolding and a new course is being established with regard to the management of international migration. Concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on Home Affairs include:

- The slow issuing of documentation for both South Africans and foreign nationals;
- Problems with the issuing of documentation for the children of migrants born in South Africa;
- Enforcement of Home Affairs legislation;
- Entry of undocumented migrants into South Africa;
- Poor border management;
- Repatriation of undocumented persons;
- Poor staffing at local offices including the shortages of immigration officers and inspectors;
- Inefficient management of facilities;
- Unreliable IT system
- Need for greater cooperation with other Government Departments such as the Department of Social Development, the Department of Education, Department of Health and the Department of Police Services; and
- Financial allocation and personnel capacity of the Department.



2.1. PUBLIC HEARINGS³

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the Executive January 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ward 45 Meadowlands, Moses Masuku:</u> Challenges relating to immigration and population. Mr Masuku suggested satellite locations be created for home affairs services to ensure easy access to services and that people be capacitated on issues of home affairs. Illegal immigrants are a problem in community clinics and they contribute towards and cause overcrowding in community clinics. <u>Ward 101:</u> The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) is requested to assist in identifying the relevant documents to enable orphans to receive identity documents (ID) as some of them get to Grade 12 without IDs. Some of the foreign children have managed to get better results, however, they cannot benefit from those results because they do not have IDs. <u>Speaker:</u> The speaker raised concerns in relation to the porousness of the country's borders and pointed out that this allows for 	<p>Response by Deputy Minister of the Department of Home Affairs, Hon F Chohan</p> <p>Hon F Chohan, responded as follows to the issues raised during the public hearing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are officials present at the venue to assist with the specific cases raised during the public hearing. <i>Children and Birth Certificates:</i> All children must be registered at the DHA within 30 days of birth. If that does not happen, it is deemed a late registration. There are stringent criteria in place for this. Hospital records are required and if the parents are married, a marriage certificate is required. In the absence of a marriage certificate, it is difficult to process the registration application. A DNA test is required for a father to register a child. If this process is not followed, then DHA may be facilitating kidnapping and trafficking. Children without parents are entitled to South African citizenship if one parent is a South African 	<p>Department of Home Affairs Comments on Alberton Home Affairs: By Ward Councillor Ekurhuleni Ward 47</p> <p><u>Long Queues</u></p> <p>The Alberton Home Affairs Office has a large clientele due to the fact that it is surrounded by many townships. The staff capacity is limited in relation to the number of clients seen in a day.</p> <p>There are problems pertaining to the lack of will to document undocumented foreign nationals</p> <p>The Alberton Office is a district office and for this reason, many foreign national clients fall outside the scope of its authority and have to be referred to the Germiston Home Affairs Regional Office.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p>

³ Panelists for the public hearing on Home Affairs were: Hon A J Nyambi, Programme Director; Hon Mkhongi, Deputy Minister of Police; Hon S Chohan, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs; Hon S E Nkosi-Malobane, MEC for Community Safety, Gauteng; and Hon V Chauke MMC for Community Safety, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the Executive January 2020
<p>an influx of illegal immigrants into the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 33, Angelo</u>: What is the strategy for providing services in the context of the fact that many people are being turned away because the queues are too long? • <u>Ward 10</u>: Some young men have children with foreign women and are denied assistance when they go to register their children as the mothers of their children have left the country. • <u>Ward 95: Niken Hlungwani</u>, Progressive Youth Movement: Members of the movement requested DHA to intervene in ensuring that companies are not employing foreigners who do not have the proper documentation. • <u>Speaker</u>: The speaker reported a case of a woman from Lesotho who was married for more than 30 years to a South African man. Her husband later passed away but she had no ID. The speaker also reported a further case of a 64-year-old man who was in jail for a long period and was not able to obtain an ID. There are also children who do not have birth certificates, which are needed for registering them in schools. • <u>Ward 47, Ward Councillor, Ekurhuleni</u>: Alberton Home Affairs Office has long 	<p>citizen. Where a child has parents who are both foreign nationals and the child is born in South Africa, the child will be given a record that indicates that they were born in South Africa. The parents should then take this record to their embassy and a certificate will be issued in their country of origin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Orphans</u>: In the case of orphans, the Department of Social Development (DSD) must be approached. A social worker will be assigned to such cases. If the parents are not found, a court is involved and a guardian is appointed. Only then can DHA assist the child. • <u>Staff Challenges</u>: Home Affairs works under serious financial constraints and budgets cuts have been effected within the department. DHA has under 10 000 staff members servicing both South African citizens and foreign nationals. The situation will not change in the near future. DHA has negotiated with banks to assist with the issuing of smart IDs and passports. This helps with the access to smart IDs as banks have a wide network. • <u>Mobile/Satellite Units</u>: Old mobile offices have been decommissioned. New mobile offices are being purchased. In 18 months, 	<p>It will be recommended that a fully functional facility be established in the township to alleviate long queues at the Alberton Office.</p> <p>4 functional mobile units with live capture technology to receive ID Smart Card and passport applications have been deployed to the province.</p> <p>There is a reduction of uncollected Smart ID Cards in Gauteng</p> <p>Ekurhuleni Metro 20844</p> <p>Johannesburg Metro 22066</p> <p>Westrand District 3781</p> <p>Tshwane Metro 16181</p> <p>Sedibeng District 3301</p> <p>Total for Gauteng 66173</p> <p>The province has a Whats App Group representing all Office Managers in the province as well as relevant Head Office Business units to report on all operations matters like opening or early closure as and when necessary due to reasons such as prolonged unavailability of water, network system instability, electricity supply etc. When operational hours are affected,</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the Executive January 2020
<p>queues. There is no will to document undocumented foreign nationals at Alberton Home Affairs Office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 24, Jennifer Motsoane</u>: There is a problem with DHA. Officials are corrupt. They are paid up to R14 000 by foreign nationals to get permanent residency. 	<p>they will be fully operational and producing smart cards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Porous Borders/Influx of Foreign Nationals</i>: A balanced approach is needed regarding migration. Migration can be positive in growing the economy. Migration can also be devastating. Currently, there are less than 700 Home Affairs inspectors in the country, making it is impossible to cope with the number of illegal immigrants. Porous borders are a problem. People who are deported, re-enter the country. No country can manage serious crime without proper border control. If borders are porous, crime is always a problem. Border management has to be prioritised. The Border Management Act needs to be reviewed. Porous borders also allow illegal goods to enter the country. • <i>Collection of IDs</i>: There are 94 000 IDs awaiting collection in the Eastrand. • <i>Blocked/ duplicate IDs</i>: These must be reported to the DHA Head Office. • It is important to note that there are many law-abiding foreigners who have become naturalised citizens and contribute to the 	<p>the Department endeavors to inform clients accordingly and the matter is also escalated to the Head Office for urgent intervention when required.</p> <p>A dedicated 'war-room' has also been established to intensify monitoring of front offices and to escalate system challenges for back and front offices to the Information Services Helpdesk for speedy resolution. The dashboard is also utilised as an effective electronic management tool that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make visible service delivery challenges and enable timely interventions • Greatly strengthen the strategic management of the organisation • Enable accountability and empower managers to take charge in their areas • Support planning, monitoring and operations management. <p><u>Mobile / Satellite Units</u></p> <p>The current status of the 100 mobile units is:</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the Executive January 2020
	<p>community. It is important to not be discriminatory towards them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight will be conducted to ensure that the various DHA office are opening and closing at the correct times. • Several of the DHA offices are open on Saturdays, specifically for school children. DHA staff work on Saturdays on a voluntary basis. This needs to be recognised and applauded. <p><u>Executive Undertakings and Commitments</u></p> <p>The Deputy Minister, Hon F Chohan undertook to visit the Alberton Home Affairs Centre.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 mobile units are fully operational and can produce both first and re-issues of Smart ID Cards. • 16 mobile units have been installed with computers and Live Capture software and deployed to the provinces. Network connectivity for the 16 mobile units will commence immediately after the roll-out plan is finalised and approved. • Computer equipment for the 81 mobile units has been delivered and in the process of being installed. Network connections will be done immediately after the roll-out plan is finalised and approved. Once all mobile units are installed with the requisite equipment, live capture solution, the units will be deployed to the provinces to complement the existing footprint.

2.2. SITE VISITS



2.2.1. ALEXANDER HOME AFFAIRS OFFICE

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges in relation to staff being overworked, which negatively affects wellbeing and morale; Staff work on weekends but they are not paid overtime because of a lack of funds; IT challenges, the live capture system is always off-line and this compromises service delivery; The security officers are not armed; The generator does not kick-in as soon as the electricity goes off and is difficult to refill with petrol; There are only 2 immigration officers dealing with the issues of illegal immigrants; and The cash register is problematic at times. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are children of foreign nationals who are born in South Africa and have never been to their country of origin for more than 20 years and do not have access to documentation. They are unable to go to University or access employment. These children can be easily recruited for criminal activities. The necessary legislation in this regard is to be reviewed by Parliament. The Department of Home Affairs is to revamp the current IT system. The Department of Home Affairs is to ensure that mobile trucks bring services to the people. The Department of Home Affairs is to 	<p><u>Department of Home Affairs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of the children of foreign nationals remains the same. There are processes within the Department of Home Affairs to acquire documents that aim at legalising them within the republic. The Department is on a continuous journey to improve the functionality of its systems. The generator problem has been resolved. The Department has not yet managed to create a South African 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overtime is currently being paid since December 2019. Staff morale is slowly improving. Immigration officers are still overloaded and there are still only 2. Security officers are not armed and not adequately trained. The IT system has not improved The generator is in good condition and the facility bought a new generator in 2019. Cash register is still a big challenge together with the speed point. The GIJIMA contract should be reviewed. There is no mobile truck for the Alexandra office The second exit door is still not operational



		<p>increase the use of the banks for purposes of getting identification documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Home Affairs is to ensure that security officers deployed at the Office receive regular training. • The Department of Home Affairs is to ensure there is a second exit in the centre of the building. • The Department of Home Affairs is to use the defence force to guard the Office building and the money spent on private security personnel is to be transferred to the Department of Defence. • The Department of Home Affairs is to procure a simplified generator model for the Office. • The Department of Home Affairs is to create a population 	<p>population register. The Automated Biometric Information System (ABIS) and the National Identification System (NIS) are in the pipeline to address these concerns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turnaround times for any application is not met. It can take 12 months for an identification document at times. • When enquiries are sent to Head Office, officials inform the facility not to send too many queries in a day. The office requests the NCOP to engage with Head Office on this matter. • The uniform contract with FG Uniforms should be reviewed. Uniforms are of a poor quality. The Immigration Section has a separate contractor for uniforms, which are of a better quality. • There is no wellness programme for staff to assist with counselling. • The Department is in contravention of Basic Conditions of Employment Act as it relates to family responsibility leave.
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		<p>register for all non-South African citizens, register births, and capture the fingerprints of all non-citizens. This will assist to trace illegal immigrants that commit crimes in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SADC Exemption is to be considered for all immigrants who have been living in South Africa for more than 10 years. 		
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2.2.2. DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS SOWETO OFFICE

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are over 2000 uncollected identity documents. In total, the province has over 75 000 uncollected identity documents; The IT system is unreliable. This has a negative impact on 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Home Affairs is to prioritise the connectivity with clinics and hospitals in order to fast-track birth registration. The Department of Home Affairs is to 	<p><u>Department of Home Affairs</u></p> <p>Health facilities are not yet connected</p> <p>The office has taken 4525 LRB applications in 2018/2019.</p>	<p>No significant upgrades have been done on the new facility that has been leased. Instead, the current lease agreement has been renewed for the next 3 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extended lease agreement has a number of



<p>the provision of services;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work load of immigration officers is too much since there are only 4 of them to service the greater Soweto area; • Since the Office was opened in 1997, the population in the area has grown and continues to grow. The current Office space cannot accommodate its growing number of clients. The waiting area is not big enough to accommodate all the clients visiting the Office; • The recent ruling of the Constitutional Court will have an impact on the Department of Home Affairs because some of the foreign 		<p>address the issue of uncollected ID documents and Ward Councillors and Community Development Workers must be utilised in the distribution of uncollected ID documents to their constituencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Home Affairs is to ensure that immigration inspections must be conducted in collaboration with other related law enforcement agencies, • Community Liaison Officers are to work hard to link communities with the Department of Home Affairs and other relevant departments. • Information provided by Statistics SA must be used for planning purposes. 	<p>The office was opened on selected Saturdays to extend hours for clients to collect IDs.</p> <p>Wards councillors assisted with the distribution of lists for uncollected IDs.</p> <p>Jozi FM assisted with announcements to the communities about home affairs services.</p> <p>141 operations were conducted where 57 undocumented foreigners were deported.</p> <p>The Soweto Office is actively participating in a Regional Stakeholder Forum with all law enforcement agents.</p> <p>Work is in progress to install a lie capture system in the Ennerdale Office</p> <p>Additional waiting area space is pending a Public Works process.</p>	<p>obligations that the property owner has failed to fulfil and has been approved by the Department of Public Works without any inspection of the property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Police has not constructed any new holding cells, but instead the property owner has done some minor plastering of wall-cracks at back of the cells and added a concrete slab on the roof. Both interventions have resulted in some shoddy work, poor workmanship and actually worsened the conditions of the cells. • Ablution facilities remain in a very poor condition. • Disability facilities have not been constructed • A proclamation on the area around the police station has not been made to upgrade the area from a
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<p>migrants will abuse the asylum system;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no service provider to maintain and service the generator; • Children who come from other provinces without birth certificates have to be processed as late registration. This will mean a panel has to meet to decide on each of these cases. This requires significant resources which could have been directed towards other services; and • Some people from other provinces who give birth in Gauteng indicate that they have to go back home to introduce their children to ancestors and get a name before children are 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Home Affairs is to ensure that services are taken closer to the communities especially Ennerdale and Lenasia where there are no smart ID services. • The Department of Home Affairs is to create additional space in the waiting area. • The Department of Home Affairs is to procure their own cars and not contract cars from the Government Garage. • The Department of Home Affairs is to allow those who still possess green-barcode IDs to replace them with smart IDs for free. This will assist in clearing the system of green IDs and meeting the target for smart-card IDs. 	<p>Provincial office waiting for the delivery of cars for distribution to offices.</p>	<p>farm into a normal township. Furthermore, some of the land around the station is private land, so the municipality cannot maintain nor proclaim the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police station handles the undocumented foreign nationals and then Home Affairs takes over in terms of identifying and profiling them. • Human and physical resources have been allocated to the station. Specifically, 9 new officers and 7 new cars were allocated following the NCOP visit. Further allocation of more resources/personnel can only happen if there is an upgrading of the police station in line with SAP procedures.
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registered with Home Affairs. This has an impact on late registration and the existing legislation does not take this cultural practice into account.

- Parliament is to review legislation and take into account the cultural practices involved before a child's birth is registered
- The delegation commented that budget constraints are the main impediment in addressing the staff shortages, primarily the shortage of immigration officers and home affairs inspectors.
- The delegation raised a concern around the centrality of the Department of Home Affairs as a critical department in the chain of provision of Government services.
- The fact that the biometric system is not linked to other critical services and related departments creates serious challenges for



		the integration of services.		
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3 SAFETY & SECURITY⁴

Departments that are charged with safety and security such as the Department of Police have important responsibilities in the management of migration. In the first place, it is the responsibility of the Department of Police to help give protection to vulnerable communities. Secondly, the Department of Police has to ensure that its treatment of members of migrant communities and other South African communities is fair and in accordance with human rights legislation. The Justice, Crime Prevention, and Security Cluster must ensure that no prejudice obstructs the equitable treatment of all people living in South Africa before the law. Furthermore, the transformation in the criminal justice system must be reflected in the staffing, internal ethos, and quality of services offered.

Key concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on policing issues include:

⁴ The panelists for the public hearing on Safety and Security were: Hon. BM Mkongi, Deputy Minister of Police; Hon T Masutha, Minister of Justice and Correctional Services; Hon S Malobane, MEC for Community Safety; Councillor M Masina, Executive Mayor of City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (n terms of the programme); and Hon F Chohan, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (not included on the session's programme).



- **Police corruption:** Allegations of police collusion with criminals, in the perception that the community cannot trust the criminal justice system to deal effectively with crime in their areas.
 - **Policing resources:** Inadequate police resources are available to manage migration including visible policing (too few police embarking on visible policing duties), the centralisation of specialised services (services are not decentralised to where they are needed), the number of detectives (too few detectives to investigate cases), and number of vehicles available (too few vehicles available). In addition, police station infrastructure is often inadequate.
 - **Environmental barriers to effective policing:** Environmental factors, which effect policing, include poor and inaccessible roads, insufficient street lighting, and abandoned and dilapidated buildings.
 - **Businesses and crime:** Businesses owned by foreign nationals are a crime risk as many foreign nationals do not bank their money, which makes them vulnerable to robbery. Illegal shebeens are also a crime concern.
 - **Community relations:** Communities are reluctant to work with the police to deal with crime in the areas. There are perceptions that the police cannot be trusted, that they have a poor work ethic, and that they struggle to do their work effectively.
 - **Policing migrants, refugees and other foreign nationals:** Concerns raised by police include the illegal occupation of dilapidated buildings, business owners who do not bank their cash making these businesses vulnerable to robberies, involvement of some foreign nationals in serious crimes such as drugs, extortion and robberies, and in illegal mining. In addition, policing migrants and especially undocumented foreign nationals are difficult due to language barriers, and lack of fixed addresses which makes tracking problematic including for suspects who are released on bail but also in terms of protecting victims.
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- **Cooperation:** There is a need for greater cooperation with other departments in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security cluster such as Home Affairs, and Justice and Correctional Services; as well as provincial and local government role-players such as the metro policing agencies.

Concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on correctional services issues include:

- **Criminal records and employment:** It is difficult for persons with criminal records to gain employment after release.
- **Overcrowding:** Large number of inmates versus the personnel and resources allocated places both inmates and personnel at risk and hampers the effective delivery of services in correctional centres.
- **Services:** Limited funding available for rehabilitation programmes and shortages of professional staff such as psychologists, social workers and nurses.



- **Cooperation:** The need for greater cooperation with other departments to reduce overcrowding; and
- **Migrants, refugees and foreign nationals:** Difficulties in tracking foreign nationals once released.

3.1. PUBLIC HEARINGS

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>Patrollers and school safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Speaker</u>: There are patrollers who work with the police. However, these patrollers patrol without any protection and they do not receive a stipend. • <u>Nompumelelo Mabaso, Ward 6, Jabulani</u>: School principals and the School Governing Body (SGB) members are involved in the hiring of patrollers. This is creating conflict in communities. The police should be discouraged from giving out the identity of arresting patrol officers to the arrested individuals since this puts the lives of patrollers in danger. Sector police vehicle are ineffective, as they take too long to respond when requested. • <u>Bafana Maseko, Ward 18, KwaThema</u>: Cluster reporting affects police accountability as the police refuse to account to communities contending that a report was given to the cluster. There is no Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP) in Kwa-Thema and this negatively affects volunteers in terms of job 	<p>Responses by Deputy Minister of Police, Hon BM Mkongi</p> <p>Foreign nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa is under siege in terms of crime and criminality. People are not safe and do not feel safe. The gaps enabling criminals to commit crimes must be addressed. An increase in illegal immigrants poses a serious problem. Government must respond to that. It is a fundamental question that speaks to national sovereignty. In 1994, we destroyed the borders. Other countries are making a mockery of the Republic. They think people can come into South Africa and commit crime. • The question should be why don't we know the foreigners in our country? Other countries have stringent requirements for people visiting their countries. • Foreign nationals occupying buildings illegally are being arrested. During some of these arrests, it is reported that young girls 	<p><u>Gauteng Department of Community Safety</u></p> <p>Drug Labs: From August to December 2019 a total of 10 drug labs were closed in the following policing areas: Honeydew (2), Jabulani, Brackendowns, Sandton, Wierdabrug, Muldersdrift, Fochville, Kameeldrift, Douglasdale</p> <p>Outstanding payments in Ekurhuleni for CPF Patrollers: Patrollers from Ekurhuleni CPFs were deployed as part of force multipliers in different policing precincts prior to the NCOP visits in the region. These patrollers were part of the joint community mobilisation and safety. Their payment was delayed but were subsequently paid by the Department after a verification process. The same patrollers were engaged again during the festive safety campaign in malls and hotspots as part of the annual provincial programme.</p> <p>Deployment of Patrollers in schools: School safety is the mandate of the Department of Education. The Department together with the GDE agreed to deploy patrollers in schools within</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>opportunities. The EPWP programme is needed to assist patrollers. However, it does not seem that there is buy-in to assist patrollers and they are told that there is no need for them. The only recruitment taking place is for EMDP. Ward Committees encourage people to apply to SAPS and they go for the tests but are not allocated in their residential areas to serve the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Gertrude Vikela, Ward 6, Fleurhof:</u> There is no police station in the community. The ward relies on the Florida Police Station for services and as a result 15 women have died. The Community Policing Forum (CPF) trained young people in Soweto East and Soweto West. The youth were trained in Bloemfontein as peace officers, yet they have not been deployed and as such remain unemployed. They have no certification or force number. This remains the case even though Midlands in Dube is a crime-ridden community. • <u>Luyanda Mnchunu, Ward 19, Barcelona:</u> The speaker reported that she is one of the people who worked in schools from 23 January 2017 until August 2018, implementing a school safety programme (at Vezikhona Primary School) but never received a payment. She 	<p>were found, drugged and raped. All of the suspects were sent to Pollsmoor Prison. People must also report crimes to assist the police.</p> <p>Police Corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People must stop buying stolen goods because they are supporting criminals. The people must assist the police by talking to the unions. The unions are defending corrupt police officers and cases sometimes take a year to finalise. • A commander of a police station arrested police officers on a Friday and these arrested police officers were later released on Monday and this highlights the loopholes which exist in the system. Unions should be discouraged from defending corrupt members. <p>Responses by MEC for Community Safety, Hon S Malobane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrollers: There are 9 000 patrollers. Some are deployed at schools. There was a time when patrollers were not paid due to challenges in the budget of the Department of Basic Education (“DBE”). Those who patrol in crime-ridden areas are paid a stipend and are monitored by the police. The state does not pay for those that die off duty 	<p>policing precincts for safety of schools. Currently both departments have been discussing the possibility of transferring the patroller responsibility and payment to Community safety. Once that is finalised, an MOU will be penned outlining both department’s roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Deployment of Patrollers in Hotspots: The Department through public meetings and other consultations with communities, particularly those communities that are far from the police stations have agreed to secure and deploy kiosks to provide safety/ police services to those communities. The kiosks are manned by patrollers with the presence of a SAPS member. They conduct affidavits advice and address community safety challenges.</p> <p><u>Department of Justice and Constitutional Development</u></p> <p>Criminal records: The Criminal Procedure Act of 1977 and the Child Justice Act of 2008 both regulate the manner in which certain criminal records of persons can be cleaned or “expunged”. A person who has been convicted of certain identified less serious offences can apply to the Director-General: Justice and Constitutional Development to have his or her</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>indicated that they were promised salaries, but are yet to be paid. She clarified that they were told that the first 3 months would be voluntary and compensation would be paid thereafter. She mentioned that this was done by Mam' Vivian.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Zweli Kgosi, Ward 19, Barcelona</u>: The speaker reiterated the points made by Luyanda Mchunu above and indicated that on 23 January 2017 a group of CPF started to work at Vezikhona Primary School and were told that they would receive their payments after doing a three months' volunteer service, however up until now "Mam Vivien" has not paid them. • <u>Ward 49, Fisherville, Phase 4</u>: Patrollers experience problems in inconsistency in the payment of their salaries. Patrollers can go up to 5 months without being paid. • <u>Steve Mutwa (Chairperson of CPF), Mamelodi East</u>: The Community Policing Forums from Johannesburg are given better treatment than those from Tshwane. He requested that the Department look into this matter because the patrollers (from Mamelodi) are not well utilised. He further stated that the patrollers had been promised training but nothing is happening. The speaker also stated that 	<p>or are injured whilst off duty. The state pays if one dies or is injured whilst on duty. Those who die or are injured in Vereeniging were buried by the state and their families were paid by the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs: In the past year about 20 drug labs were closed down. • Tembisa and Ivory Park: Crime is a serious challenge. A crime summit is going to be held towards the end of November 2018. • Police Corruption: About 1 000 police officers have left the service including those fired for corruption. The people must bring all the corruption related cases to the attention of the MEC in an effort to ensure they are addressed. • Hired Murderers: People were encouraged to come forward with information so that the Police can resolve the case and ensure that those implicated are arrested. • Crime against Women and Children: Gauteng government has taken a stand to ensure that all those responsible are dealt with decisively. <p>Executive Undertakings and Commitments</p> <p>MEC Community Safety</p>	<p>criminal records for those offences expunged if he or she has rehabilitated. "Rehabilitation" is measured by the passing of time. In other words, if a convicted person is not convicted of another offence after a determined period, then he or she qualifies to have his or her record expunged. The Criminal Procedure Act requires a period of 10 years to have passed before a person's criminal record can be considered for expungement. The Child Justice Act regulates the expungement of records of persons who were convicted of certain identified offences when they were children, i.e. 18 years and younger. The periods of "rehabilitation" range from 5 years to 10 years, depending on the seriousness of the offence. Government is exploring the possibility of introducing further categories of rehabilitation in order to promote the re-incorporation of rehabilitated criminals into society. Certain less serious offences could, for example, qualify for expungement after a period of two or three years. Also under consideration is the possibility of building in some form of flexibility to allow expungements to happen outside the determined categories in certain exceptional circumstances, but within the bounds of certain pre-determined criteria. This is work in progress.</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>the Office of Community Safety in Tshwane is not effective as it fails to deal with the issues of the communities and further raised concerns regarding police services, especially the response time of police officers on matters affecting the communities. He also reported that the Home Affairs offices do not open as per the scheduled times and people are turned away after having stood in the queues for a long time.</p> <p>Foreign nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ward 21, Peter Mokoena</u>: The fact that many people are killed is a reflection of the high prevalence of crime in informal settlements. The issue of undocumented foreign nationals must be addressed because when citizens raise the issue of undocumented foreign nationals they are labelled as xenophobic. <u>Ward 24, Jennifer Motsoane</u>: The police are on the payroll of foreign nationals who use children as young as 12 to sell drugs. Children are raped but the police do nothing about it. The laboratories are involved, in the corruption, as they take blood to test for evidence which then is rejected. The police say that they are underpaid and need extra money. Children report rape cases to their parents because they are scared to report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community safety officials were instructed to talk to Jennifer Motsoane from Ward 24 who raised the issue of a child being raped. <p>MMC for Community Safety, Ekurhuleni Municipality, Vivian Chauke</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buhle Park not having a clinic will be resolved. Reiger Park electricity will be dealt with. The people must come forward with the names of people selling electricity illegally. Ward 14, the government will release land for churches. <p>Minister of Justice and Correctional Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apartheid Laws: In terms of keeping apartheid laws – The laws that have been repealed are those that are not aligned with the Constitution of the democratic South Africa. This process has been undertaken over the last 20 years. It is not an easy task to rebuild what was done by the apartheid government. One of the issues that is being grappled with is that of land. A process of transformation that is aligned to the Bill of Rights is underway. The process of looking 	<p>Regarding the practicalities of applying for a criminal record to be expunged and /or to apply for a Presidential Pardon, if the person concerned, does not qualify for an expungement of a criminal record, the following can be mentioned:</p> <p>If a person was convicted of a criminal offence and wishes to have the relevant criminal record expunged, such a person can apply in terms of section 271B of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977). A person can apply to have a criminal record expunged if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A period of 10 years has lapsed after the date of the conviction for that offence; the person has not been convicted and sentenced to a period of imprisonment without the option of a fine during those 10 years; and provided that the person was sentenced to any of the following sentences: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Corporal punishment; Sentence was postponed or the person was cautioned and discharged; Fine not exceeding R20 000; Imprisonment with the option to pay a fine instead of serving the period of imprisonment; Imprisonment was suspended wholly;



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>them to the police. Nigerians are destroying communities.</p> <p>Police Corruption and inefficiencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 16, Daveyton</u>. There is a lack of adequate police vehicles. When residents call the police station, they are told that there are only two vehicles to service the whole community. Some police officers are corrupt and they collude with and protect criminals like gangsters and drug lords. The community wants to know what is being done to ensure better policing. • <u>Speaker</u>: The speaker stated that in 2006, Thokoza Police officers damaged a house with their vehicle and it has not, to date, been fixed. • <u>Ward 33, Angela</u>: There are shootings every day in Angela near Boksburg. The identity of the criminals is known to community members and when their identity is reported to the police, the police say they are afraid of the Basotho individuals who are alleged to be involved in these shootings. The Minister of Police must visit the affected police station and investigate these allegations. • <u>Ward 10</u>. Drugs are a challenge in Toekoms Huis. The speaker alleged that information is provided to drug dealers by the police prior to police raids. In addition, illegal mining is a 	<p>into apartheid and traditional laws is underway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soweto: The City of Johannesburg has agreed to provide land for the people of Soweto, so that housing and other services can be provided. • Criminal records: The government notes the effects of criminal records on rehabilitated offenders, however to request criminal records for people looking for job is an international practice. • Community relations: Communities should work hand-in-hand with government in reducing the level of crime in our country. <p>Deputy Minister of Police</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police corruption and wrongdoing: Many common issues were raised. The common issue is the effectiveness of police stations and the police officers in those police stations. The Minister and Deputy Minister are both available on social media platforms. The important thing is to provide the information or picture as soon as it happens, especially when the police officer is involved in wrong activities. • Gangs and drugs: An Anti-Drug and Gangster Unit has been established in Cape 	<p>(f) Correctional supervision;</p> <p>(g) Imprisonment in terms of section 276(1)(i) of the Act – imprisonment where a person may be released under correctional supervision in the discretion of the Commissioner or a parole board;</p> <p>(h) Periodical imprisonment; or</p> <p>(i) In terms of a conviction regarding a sexual offence against a child or a mentally disabled person, if proof is provided that his/her name was not entered into the National Register of Sex Offenders or the National Child Protection Register, or if it was entered, proof that his/her name has been removed from the relevant Register.</p> <p>The application form is available on the DOJ&CD website (www.doj.gov.za). This process is done by the DOJ&CD free of charge.</p> <p>Pardons: With regard to reference to pardons, it is important to note that the pardon process is a function of the President and that each case is considered on its own merit. DOJ&CD merely makes recommendations in this regard and pardon is only granted if it is in the public interest. It is however the decision of the President of the Republic of South Africa.</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>challenge in Randfontein. Police are working with the illegal miners. This issue was reported in 2016 and no progress has been made to date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 17, Mamelodi, Steve Mnisi</u>: The police collude with criminals to the extent that drug lords are not being arrested despite such cases being reported to the police. • <u>Ward 96, Mayfield Ekurhuleni, Vivian Komo</u>: Crime is very high, because the police collude with the criminals. Many cases are reported to the police but police dockets disappear. The cases do not even get to court. A question was posed: how can a police official commit crimes such as murder and not get arrested? The local police station is also far and people have to walk long distances in order to access it. Sometimes you report a rape and you run into the suspect on the way to the police station which is not safe. There are also cases of kidnapping and murder reported however the police do nothing about them. • <u>Abraham, Ward 12, Shawela</u>: Police sector vehicles are not where they need to be. He also raised a concern about police sector vehicles which do not show up after being called or only arrive the next morning. He alleged that there seems to be a working 	<p>Town. These units will be established across the country, depending on available resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School safety: A Campus and Safety Summit will be held to address the issue of safety in schools and communities. • Statement taking: Police Officers are encouraged to take statements in the language they are better conversant in. • Alberton: An Imbizo will be held where the Minister and Deputy Minister will provide a report back to the Alberton community. <p>MEC for Community Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-payment for School safety programme: The MEC will arrange to meet with the CPF's in the next week, together with Mam' Vivian to address the non-payment matter. Following this, a proper response will be provided. • Rape: Rape is rape – it does not matter how it happens. The Department leaders might not be there physically, but will work behind the scenes to make sure that all that needs to be done is done properly. The Department works with various stakeholders including the NPA. This has strengthened conviction rates. After 21 years you can go on parole. We 	<p>In general, it should be mentioned that before section 271B of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) (the CPA), was implemented during 2009 to regulate the expungement of minor convictions after a period of 10 years lapsed, the only way in which a person could clear his/her criminal record, was to apply for a presidential pardon in terms of section 84(2)(j) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The number of applications for pardon to clear a criminal record had increased dramatically and it had become impossible to deal with all the applications for pardon received by the Department.</p> <p>Section 271B was expanded to create a more efficient way to remove convictions from a person's criminal record, without intervention of the President (the pardon process). The majority of applications to clear a criminal record (which were previously considered by way of the pardon process), now fall within the ambit of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act and may be expunged from criminal records by way of an application in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act. Parliament saw fit to legislate that certain convictions may only be expunged after ten years. The whole purpose of the</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>relationship between the police officers and the criminals in Shawela given that people are arrested and charged for crimes they did not commit (and vice versa). He further reported there is an old woman aged about 80-85 years who lives with a child. The DHA has the birth certificate in the system but cannot release it because they require the parent of the child to release it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Christof Laurie, Eesterust:</u> In 2015, there was a Presidential Imbizo regarding the issue of drugs where promises were made. He stated that the undertakings were not implemented, instead the problem of drugs has worsened. He asked that government develop mechanisms to deal with corrupt police officials as they hamper the good work of the police services. He proposed a rotation system, whereby police officers are allocated in different police stations for about 3 months. He stated that there should be way to assist ex-offenders to be reintegrated back into their communities once they have served their sentences taking into account the fact that their criminal records hamper their chances of getting decent jobs. 	<p>prefer 100+ years and are lobbying in this regard to keep perpetrators away from the communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAPS employment: When jobs are advertised, they are open to all qualifying citizens. This helps to avoid having an issue of gatekeeping. • Patrollers: Agreed that sometimes there is collusion between patrollers employed by school principals and police. Patrollers should not be recruited by school principals. They are supposed to be recruited and registered by the Department. The Department will continue to increase visibility and ensure patrollers are deployed on community streets where they are needed. The community members to also assist by reporting complaints regularly; and taking pictures and videos as evidence. <p>Other Issues Reported by The Public but Not Related to The Theme of the Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Shortage of Staff in Clinics:</i> In clinics, there are volunteers, but there is only one nurse. The elders are given appointments but the clinics do not work according to these schedules. 	<p>legislation regarding expungements was to channel such applications through the expungement process and not to burden the Ministry and the President with requests for pardon in relatively petty criminal matters.</p> <p>Convicted persons, who will qualify for an expungement after a period of 10 years has lapsed since their convictions, currently try to circumvent the expungement process by applying for pardon before the required period of 10 years has lapsed. This may lead to a huge influx of pardon applications which may make the pardon process unmanageable again.</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sibongile Dlamini, Ward 69, Daveyton</u>: In August 2018, the area had a problem of gangsters yet the police officers did not intervene. Due to this the community decided to intervene to deal with the issue of gangsters, but the police were quick to ask the community members to have mercy. The speaker further reported that at times a police officer would be on duty and at the same time reek of alcohol. • <u>Ward 79, Ivory Park</u>. Crime is a serious challenge in Ivory Park. People are being killed all the time. The matter was reported to the police and a submission was made to the NCOP delegation, during its last visit to Soweto in September 2018, but no response has been forthcoming in this regard. • <u>Ward 95, Niken Hlungwani</u>. The speaker, a representative of the Progressive Youth Movement, reported that a woman by the name of Dumisile has been reported missing for two years. The case was reported to the police and nothing has happened. Now the police have indicated that her disappearance be reported to the Sophiatown Police Station as that is where missing people are reported. <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 14, Thembisa</u>: Churches within the community have requested government to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members from Buhle Park requested that a clinic be built in this area as this area has not had one for over 20 years. This was reported to the Minister of Health and people were told that there is a nearby clinic. People of the area indicated that they are not voting if no clinic is built soon. There are people who registered for housing since 2006 and have still not been allocated houses. • Ward 14, Nomboniso. Electricity is expensive. A R100 electricity lasts for 2 days. In Tembisa electricity is a challenge. • Transport is a serious problem. When elders go for their pensions they hire cars and some are disabled. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>assist with land especially for churches that congregate in the open fields. The Municipality and the police must help the community to deal with nyaope.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 34 Reiger Park</u>: Cable theft is a serious issue which results in power outages. The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police has a shortage of police personnel. Parliament was requested to look into this issue of shortage of staff. • <u>Ward 47, Ekurhuleni, Ward Councillor</u>: More than 50 percent of the vehicles, at Alberton Police Station, are not operational. • <u>Ferguson Radebe, Ward 30, Wattville</u>: The speaker stated there is no police station in their area even though they have been residing there for the past fifteen years, and are refusing to establish a CPF. The speaker proposed that all police officials be trained in first aid so as to assist while waiting for the ambulance to arrive at the scene of the incident. • <u>Leonard Plaatjies, Ward 34, Reiger Park</u>: A house is being used as a police station for the last 30 years. The population that is being serviced by this police station is 150,000 people. He requested that a new police station be built within the Ward. The speaker also reported this is done by six 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>people, three armed and three unarmed. There have been fatalities because community members want to prevent cable theft. This needs some form of intervention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 109:</u> There is a lack of employment opportunities for people outside the youth category especially people over the age of 40 years. She reported that nursing staff, especially in hospitals, have a bad attitude and tend to neglect patients. She further reported that at the police station in Thwathwa, the police officers say they do not have vehicles when community members need assistance. • <u>Ward 55, Thwathwa:</u> The speaker questioned if police officers are properly trained in taking down statements. There should be tape-recorders to support the statements taken down by police officers. • <u>John Nkabinde, Ward 67:</u> There is a need for a mobile police station in the area because the existing police station is too small and as such is not able to cater for the needs of the community, especially when it comes to dealing with drugs and gangsters. He also stated that young people are abusing drugs, nyaope, in particular and alleged that drug dealers do not serve time in prison. He proposed that when drug 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>dealers are arrested they should not be given bail or the bail amount should be high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sindi Mehlomakulu, Ward 23 in Zone 3</u>: The speaker raised concerns about the extent of rape cases, citing an example where an elderly person raped and impregnated an 11-year-old girl. She pleaded that support be provided to survivors of rape and other sexual offences. She also complained about the Diepsloot and Dobsonville Police Stations and alleged that police vehicles can be seen standing outside bottle stores or the police officers from these police stations can be seen attending to their private matters ignoring community requests. She pleaded that an oversight visit be undertaken to the Diepsloot and Orlando Police Stations and that police officers be rotated. She further indicated that the road infrastructure within the Barangwanath squatter (camps) needs to be improved as the police are unable to access the area. • <u>Nocawe Dlamini, Ward 95, Maphuting Extension 10</u>: The area does not have a clinic. The speaker also indicated that police officers are not committed to serving communities. She stated that she owns crèche but has never been visited by a 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>social worker and requires support to improve the running of the crèche.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 40:</u> The speaker requested that houses be allocated electricity and water, as they live in uncondusive areas, namely, shacks, with no services offered. • <u>Maria Mrwetyana, Ward 95 in Mabhitini Extension 10:</u> The police in the area are ineffective. Moreover, even though they have been living in the area for more than ten years there has never been developments in vital facilities such as clinics, community halls and police stations. She stated that government should review the elder people pension grant, as R1500 is not sufficient to provide for anyone's family. <p>Home Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Mpumi, Ward 61:</u> There is a river in the area, which is difficult to cross and a bridge needs to be built to ensure the safety of community members in Tsietsie and Zonke. A Home Affairs office needs to be established in the area, even if it is a satellite office. • <u>Moeketsi Morehang, Ward 1, Orange Farm:</u> Identify documents are being duplicated by the DHA. The DHA should provide an answer as to why some 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>people's identity documentation numbers were duplicated as this has resulted in those people's identity documents being blocked.</p> <p><u>Moeketsi Phoolo, Ward 1, Orange Farm:</u> The speaker indicated that he is the Secretary of the Ward then raised caution to Parliamentarians in respect of the pending elections. He stated that government's refusal to issue IDs to migrants from the neighbouring countries who have been in the country for a long time should be relooked as it seriously affects their South African born children. He also stated that something be done about such "apartheid" laws that are still in existence as they oppress people</p>		

3.2. SITE VISIT

3.2.1. DIEPSLOOT POLICE STATION

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the station was opened in 2010 new cars 	Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management of the station will provide the 	Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Police is to provide the station 	Resources <p>SAPS <u>Provincial Commissioner</u></p>	Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twenty-two (22) additional trainees have



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>were provided, but no new vehicles have since been received despite an increase in the population in the area as well as the number of police personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 252 plots and the police do not have sufficient vehicles for rural visible policing. Police vehicle repairs consume a lot of the station's budget and the turn-around time for vehicles to return from the Government Garage is a challenge. The station experiences network problems because Vodacom towers are only 2G towers and the Station uses 4G towers. Vodacom is not willing to upgrade the towers from 2G to 4G towers; 	<p>NCOP with information regarding vehicle requirements.</p>	<p>with more vehicles, especially vehicles for rural policing.</p> <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality is to assist with the provision of street lighting as the absence of street lighting poses a risk for increased criminal activity. The Provincial Department of Roads and Transport is to upgrade the roads in the area to ensure that they become more accessible. The Provincial Department of Roads and Transport is to ensure that there are lights on the N14 freeway. There is insufficient access to informal 	<p>The station has 45 vehicles. The required number of vehicles is 56, which indicates a shortage of 11 vehicles.</p> <p>Eleven vehicles were allocated for the 2019/2020 financial year. The details are as follows:</p> <p>Visible Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 x Double Cab LDV 1 x VW Golf GTI 1 x Truck <p>Detectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 x Double Cab LDV <p><u>Gauteng Department of Community Safety</u></p> <p>(Note: The following information is in addition to the information provided above by the SAPS provincial Commissioner.)</p>	<p>been recruited, however no additional vehicles were given to the station. The station is still having vacancies.</p> <p>The roads in the areas are poor and inaccessible. Tyres are damaged on regular basis. The station recommends that additional second hand tyres be made available to ensure policing activities are not affected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generator diesel usage costs an estimated R24 000, which is required to be filled more than three times per quarter, due to cable theft and load shedding. This puts strain on the limited financial resources available. The diesel budget has increased by 20%.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 15 critical senior posts vacant. <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roads are poor and inaccessible in parts. Sometimes police are forced to park their cars and walk. This poses a risk to police personnel especially when they chase suspects. The N14 freeway is dark and there are many culpable homicide cases reported as a result of accidents. There is a shortage of recreational activities in the area. <p>Businesses and crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spaza shops pose a challenge as most are owned by foreign nationals. These illegal business owners do not bank their money, which contributes towards business robberies. 		<p>settlements due to the absence of household numbering and mapping of the informal settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Provincial Department of Human Settlements should increase the provision of formal housing in the area. Vodacom should upgrade their towers to accommodate 4G towers. <p>Businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Trade and Industry is to develop legislation aimed at regulating how foreign owned businesses operate in the townships. The Provincial Liquor Board is to review the issuing of liquor licence permits. Currently the liquor licences issued do not have an expiry date. 	<p>8 vehicles were allocated to the Station in 2018/ 19. The details area as follows:</p> <p>Visible Policing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 x 4WD Double Cab LDV with canopy 2 x 2WD Double Cab LDVs with Canopy 1 x Prisoner Truck <p>Detectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 x 4WD Double Cab LDVs 1 x 2WD Double Cab LDV <p>Environment</p> <p>The N 14 freeway project is at tender stage and construction is anticipated to commence in April 2020. Project planned for advertisement in June 2020</p> <p>Businesses and crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The station is still experiencing network problems. <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The N14 freeway is still dark, as the Department of Transport has not provided streetlights, to ensure lighting is improved. <p>Foreign nationals, businesses and crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urbanisation and immigration into the area and undocumented immigrants continue to be a challenge. The station has programmes to deal with undocumented immigrants. Over 300 have been arrested since January 2020. Most were from Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of Spaza shop owners possess illegal firearms. There are a high number of illegal shebeens in the area and when the police close these they are re-opened as many families depend on them for survival. There are a high number of unregistered second hand shops. <p>Community relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local community are unwilling to act as police informers. There are a high number of domestic violence cases. 		<p>Community relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Police is to introduce a SAPS awareness campaign in order to sensitize the community on the impact of withdrawing cases especially those cases involving crime against vulnerable persons. 	<p><u>Department of Trade and Industry.</u></p> <p>Provinces have their own liquor legislation and jurisdiction and issue licences at retail level. The intervention is for the Provincial Government and municipalities. The DTI interacts with provinces in the National Liquor Policy Council Chaired by the Minister. This is the mandate of the Small Business Development. They are working on this matter.</p>	<p>Zimbabweans are mostly responsible for serious violent crime in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spaza Shop owner's especially foreign nationals are still targeted for business robberies because they do not bank their cash. Illegal shebeens still pose challenges in the area. The police conduct regular raids to check compliance with second hand shops.

3.2.2. LEEUWKOP CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
Resources	Resources	Resources		Resources



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of staff affect service delivery and staff morale and this can be a security risk. • The post establishment of the Centre was last reviewed in 2003. • The current staff shift patterns impact negatively on operations. • Staff have not received uniforms for a long time and this can compromise security. • There is shortage of uniforms and sheets for offenders. • Cost containment measures implemented by management of the Centre influence services. • There are shortages of equipment such as computers at the Centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Correctional Services will forward uniforms to Kgoshi Mampuru for distribution to centres in Gauteng. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DCS is to facilitate the revision of policies dealing with the management of time. • The DCS is to provide a generator for the administration of the Centre. • The DCS is to provide cell phone jamming equipment to the Centre to deal with the issue of cell phone contraband. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still waiting for the approval of renewed shift patterns from National Office. • All needs have been registered with Regional Office. • The facility continues to experience shortage of staff, as the number of offenders have increased over-time. • One Warden supervises 30 inmates in maximum centre and 60 in medium centre. • There is a lack of professional staff (Social workers, nurses). This compromises the rehabilitation programmes to improve inmate's lives and prepare them for reintegration into society. • Intake (filling of vacancies) does not



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a reduction in the goods and services budget and no budget allocated for capital assets. • Insufficient office space and some of the structures (such as Medium B) are not suitable for incarceration. • The infrastructure cannot cope with the number of offenders. • Houses for officials are in poor condition and some are dilapidated. <p>Foreign nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 305 foreign nationals at the Centre and the majority of these are from Mozambique (143), followed by Lesotho (47) and Congo (10). • Foreign nationals are mostly at Maximum and Medium C and are 				<p>offset retirement or death losses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The computers are yet to be distributed due outstanding paper work. • Lack of spiritual leaders. • The generators are operational but the cost of diesel has escalated due to continued load shedding.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>serving longer sentences including life sentences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult to trace foreign nationals who are released and on TB medication. • Some foreign nationals develop skin diseases that need further referral to public hospitals which is paid for by the DCS. • Offenders released into the Lindela Repatriation Centre have to be given further treatment (at least 3 months of treatment) as there are no clinic facilities at Lindela. • Foreign nationals who refuse treatment have a negative impact on health care services. 				

3.2.3. PUTFONTEIN POLICE STATION



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The station is accommodated on a leased property at a cost of R25 000 a month. The owner of the property is Minanawe Community Property Association (“MCPA”). However, the Station Commander is concerned that this is not a community property association. The lease contract is between Department of Public Works and MCPA. The Station Commander requested that the contract be investigated for among other issues, lack of maintenance to the building, which includes the fence and the ground. The station is not safe as it is understaffed and there is no access control. There is also no 		Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Police is to upgrade the station or alternatively lease or build a new police station. The Department of Police is to construct new user-friendly holding cells for the station. The Department of Police is to upgrade the disability facilities and construct additional ablution facilities at the Station. The Department of Police is to construct additional park home units that are fully equipped. The Department of Police is to improve upon the human and physical resources allocated to the Station. Cooperation	Resources <u>SAPS Provincial Commissioner</u> The fixed establishment of the station is 109. The station has 106 personnel, which indicates a staffing level of 97.25%. Six (6) entry-level posts were allocated during the 2018/2019 intake. The entry allocation for the 2019/2020 intake is awaited from Head Office. The station has 22 vehicles. The required number of vehicles is 27, which indicates a shortage of 5 vehicles. 4 vehicles are allocated to the station for the 2019/2020 financial year of which 2 vehicles are still not yet issued.	Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant upgrades have been done on the new facility that has been leased. Instead, the current lease agreement has been renewed for the next 3 years. The extended lease agreement has a number of obligations that the property owner has failed to fulfil and has been approved by the Department of Public Works without any inspection of the property The Department of Police has not constructed any new holding cells, but instead the property owner has done some minor plastering of wall-cracks at the back of the cells and added a concrete slab on the roof. Both



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>perimeter fence. The gate is not functional. The windows and doors do not have iron butler doors. It is extremely easy for criminals to attack the police station at its current state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The station does not have adequate ablution facilities as more than 30 women use one toilet. The sanitation system is a septic toilet system. There is lack of space at the current building as more than five officers share one office and the charge office does not have compartments for witness statement taking. The building is not suitable to serve as a police station due to its size and its condition. The roof is corroded, while the walls are badly cracked. The building is dilapidated and is not 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Home Affairs is to intervene and assist with undocumented foreign nationals. The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality is to intervene in the upgrading/maintenance and proclamation of the area in and around the Station. 	<p><u>Provincial Department of Community Safety</u></p> <p>The building is leased from a private owner. The need for alternative accommodation for the police station was brought to the attention of the Office of the Divisional Commissioner: Supply Chain Management. The procurement instruction for the procuring of alternative accommodation is still outstanding.</p> <p>The owners of the facility are busy upgrading the holding cells, however the SAPS questioned the workmanship and the Department of Public Works (DPW) has been requested to hold a site meeting.</p> <p>(Note: additional information provided as per response from SAPS Provincial Commissioner)</p>	<p>interventions have resulted in poor workmanship and actually worsened the conditions of the cells.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ablution facilities remain in a very poor condition. Disability facilities have not been constructed. Human and physical resources have been allocated to the station. Specifically, nine new officers and seven new cars were allocated following the NCOP visit. Further allocation of more physical resources and personnel can only happen if there is an upgrading of the police station in line with SAP procedures <p>Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proclamation on the area around the police station has not been made yet to upgrade the



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>suitable to accommodate the station due to its size and it is location on dolomitic land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The electricity connection is also not suitable for a police station as it cuts off all the time and there is no back up power generator. • Lack of disability facilities. • No cells or holding facility. • Shortage of human and physical resources. • No parking facilities. • Lack of safety and security personnel at the Station. • Stagnant water in police premises during winter and rainy season. • Poor turnaround time in fixing police cars that break down. 				<p>area from a farm into a normal township. Furthermore, some of the land around the station is actually private land, so the municipality cannot maintain nor proclaim the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional home parks were provided or constructed. • The police station handles the undocumented foreign nationals and then Home Affairs takes over in terms identifying and profiling them.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions on maintenance of leased building. <p>Crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The station is not coping with the amount of work and crime in the area due to the high influx of foreigners and migrant workers from other provinces in its policing area. There is an increase in contact crimes (including assault GBH, common assault, and domestic violence) which are committed in the townships and informal settlements. House breaking is prevalent in standalone plots and townships, while motor vehicle theft and business robbery are prevalent in the townships and informal settlements. 				



3.2.4. MOFFATVIEW POLICE STATION

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a shortage of staff. • Prefabs have been erected without furniture and are inaccessible to people with disabilities. There is a shortage of ablution facilities. • There are no holding cells. • Sectors are vast and the shortage of vehicles means the police station cannot attend efficiently to complaints. The station is currently struggling to deploy three vehicles per shift. Vehicles utilised in vehicle support are often taken away and placed in sectors, which makes it difficult to focus on their KPAs as vehicles are not always available. • Not enough radios for effective communication. 		Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the station staff establishment in line with the growth in population due to constant developments and expanding townships. • Supply the station with more vehicles. • Supply the station with breathalysers. • Supply the station with adequate radios for communication. • Build holding cells. • Build a proper Community Service Centre. Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align the SAPS and municipal boundaries. • Combine the shifts of SAPS and JMPD. • Strengthen relationship with Home Affairs with regard to foreign nationals. 		Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shortage of police officers in sector teams remains unresolved. This is a national challenge as one police officer is expected to police 200 people in terms of ratios. There are 37 suburban areas to be served and only two patrol vehicles are available which negatively affects the crime response and reaction times. • Furniture was procured for the station to the value of R600 000 in 2019/2020 financial year. • No resolution on shortage of ablution facilities, and the Provincial Commissioner was alerted to the issue.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No functional Victim Empowerment Centre (VEC). The lack of cubicles in the Community Service Centre means that there is no privacy for complainants when being interviewed. <p>Crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime hotspots like Rosettenville and La Rochelle are known for hijackings and drug trade. <p>Foreign nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The station serves a large number of foreign nationals who are mostly Zimbabweans as well as Nigerians and Pakistani (mostly Spaza shop owners). Nigerian suspects are predominantly involved in drugs and prostitution. The client is often extorted for money by confiscating his car when he cannot pay. The client often reports the vehicle 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the working relationship between the province and the City especially with regard to evictions and hijacked buildings. <p>Policing methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review SAPS target for drugs arrests in order to avoid targeting users who should rather be sent for rehabilitation. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding cells are still a challenge contributing to transfer of inmates to other neighbouring police stations and increased possibilities of escapes in custody. Vehicles are now adequate, however there are too few police officers to optimally patrol the sectors. As part of new issues, there is a need for a completely new police station with all infrastructure amenities. There is a dire need for a back-up generator to provide light and electricity during load shedding periods as this poses a serious security threat. <p>Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of alignment between SAPS demarcation and municipal jurisdictions are both National and Provincial



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>as hijacked, rather than stating that he had made use of prostitution services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zimbabweans suspects mostly commit serious violent crimes like robberies. • Undocumented foreign suspects are difficult to trace after they are released on bail. • Most foreign suspects seem not to understand English when they can in fact speak English. • There is no database of foreigners to compare when arresting foreign suspects. • Contacting the next of kin of foreign nationals is difficult. • Foreign nationals change their addresses frequently and become untraceable. • Migrants occupy dilapidated buildings that are unfit for human habitation. 				<p>competencies and they are better placed to address such issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the NCOP visit to the police station, there is now a Provincial Task Team including Forensic Unit for the Province, Johannesburg Municipal Policing Directorate (JMPD), Emergency Medical Services (EMS) from Department of Health and bi-law compliance division on environmental safety standards. This is meant to deal with demarcation issues.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncontrolled informal businesses. Increasing number of undocumented migrants and undocumented victims. <p>Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAPS demarcation is not aligned with the municipal demarcation, which hampers cooperation on joint operations with JMPD. JMPD and SAPS work different shifts, making joint operations difficult. JMPD also serve other police stations in the cluster on a rotational basis, so that the station is without breathalysers for extended periods during the rotation until they can again be assisted by the JMPD. <p>Policing methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SAPS targets regarding drug arrests means that drug users are targeted and not drug kingpins. These 				



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>types of targeted arrests unnecessarily causes thousands of arrestees to have a criminal record, which will make job hunting difficult after their rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime prevention initiatives merely displace crime to other precincts in the cluster. 				

3.2.5 HILLBROW POLICE STATION

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is weak vertical and macro policy coordination across spheres of government and poor horizontal collaboration across departments and agencies of government due to misunderstanding of the devolution and 	<p>Criminal justice system and dedicated courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no progress on the establishment of dedicated courts in respect of migration and enforcement of municipal bi-laws matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for dedicated courts to specialise on matters relating to migration. There is also a need for dedicated courts to deal with city by-laws. <p>Criminal justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Police should revive the establishment of Crime Prevention Units. 		<p>Environment</p> <p>Government departments have not yet intervened regarding the vacant and dilapidated buildings used by criminals as safe havens. The vacant buildings are under the jurisdiction of the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) Metropolitan Municipality.</p> <p>Resources</p> <p>Max ID machines for taking fingerprints have been</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>decentralisation of powers within a unitary state. There is no sense of cooperative government between Social Services, Home Affairs and Metro Police.</p> <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacant and dilapidated buildings serve as a safe haven for criminals. <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources to augment effective policing like Max ID machines and vehicles. • Sixteen of the vehicles used by the station are currently not in a working condition and the truck procured to transport prisoners to various courts is not suitable. Vehicles taken to Government Garage to be fixed take too long to be returned. <p>Constraints with foreign nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracking of foreign nationals is a major 		<p>Liquor licences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to review and develop a monitoring and evaluation tool for issuing of liquor licences by the Liquor Board in Hillbrow. <p>Community relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be a dedicated campaign to increase awareness on hotspot areas and ensure the involvement of the community in the fight against crime. 		<p>replaced with more efficient Persons' Verification System (PSV), which is directly connected to immigration unit systems in the Department of Home Affairs (DHA).</p> <p>Two new trucks were procured in 2018/19 financial year.</p> <p>Cars are still slow to return from the Government Garage and sometimes the vehicles still come back with faults. In 2018/19, the station boarded (disposed) old vehicles and replaced these with 12 new vehicles however, the shortage persists.</p> <p>Constraints with foreign nationals and cooperation</p> <p>Tracking foreign nationals is still a challenge.</p> <p>Metro Police from CoJ cooperate well with SAPS however, there are problems with DHA who allegedly lack capacity to process the deportation and issuance of relevant</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>challenge as most do not have addresses and they tend to have high rate of migration from one place to another which impacts negatively on allocation of resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect population statistics impact negatively in terms of resources allocation for various police stations are not an accurate reflection. Language barrier is also a factor-affecting policing with regard to foreign nationals. <p>Criminal justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a backlog at the state mortuary. Some detectives carry 200 inquests dockets because of post-mortems results, which can take up to 2 years in certain instances. <p>Taxi violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Uber business is a challenge due to conflict 				<p>identification documents to illegal foreign nationals. When illegal foreign nationals are arrested for not being in possession of asylum seeker identification documents, they overcrowd the holding cells and presenting a risk factor of escape for inmates and health hazards.</p> <p>Criminal justice system Backlogs at the state mortuary and high number of inquest dockets related to delayed post mortem are still challenges owing to the shortage of pathologists.</p> <p>Taxi violence Police intervention has eased the rivalry between Uber operators and the meter taxi associations.</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
between Uber and metered taxis.				

3.2.6 JEPPE POLICE STATION

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
Personnel and resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One police officer serves about 1000 members of the community, which is above acceptable norms and standards. The station did not receive its 2018/19 allocated budget from South African Police Service (SAPS) and now it is six months away from the end of the current financial year. This situation renders the police station ineffective due to lack of operational equipment such as vehicles and personnel. 	Criminal justice system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police will oppose bail especially for repeat offenders Community relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community involvement in crime prevention will be encouraged. Sharing of information with other stakeholders will be encouraged. 	Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The town planning unit from the City of JHB needs to collaborate with police to deal with dilapidated buildings. Unregistered businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue of unregistered Spaza shops should be brought to the attention of the City of JHB whose responsibility is to enforce by-laws. The Department of Small Business Development should ensure that small business operations are 		Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of Johannesburg is currently dealing with two buildings (Msibi House at c/o Error and Staib Streets and No. 5 Derby Road at Doornfontein). The matter is at the High Court where the residents are represented by Wits Law Clinic. Road marking are not visible, street names are removed, and house numbers are unavailable



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>For example, the police station reported that it has 45 vehicles instead of 81 and this stifles policing activities.</p> <p>Unregistered businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is high incidence of money laundering in the area of Jeppe perpetrated by unregistered small business owners of foreign origin. This practise is tantamount to illicit capital outflows as well as tax evasion. <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-replacement of streetlights and non-cutting of grass and trees, contributes to high incidence of crimes. Illegal occupation of empty buildings are now held hostage by criminals who are of foreign origin. South Africans who are collecting rent from the 		<p>regulated through legislative mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money laundering requires a coordinated approach involving different stakeholders including the Department of Home Affairs, Customs from SARS, and Commercial Crime Units. These collective efforts need to close borders and sea ports of entry and arrest illicit imports of counterfeit goods that are sold through the unregistered small businesses owned by undocumented illegal immigrants. <p>Community relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Community Safety is responsible for coordinating sector-policing forums. The Department of Community Safety 		<p>and this making it difficult to locate addresses.</p> <p>Unregistered businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unregistered Spaza shops were addressed through joint operations with other law enforcement agencies (JMPD and EMS). The following were issued: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-Law Fines – 4; J534 fines issued for non-compliance Second Hand Goods – 21; Liquor Act (Shebeen closed) – 33; Traffic fines (JMPD) – 20; and Written warnings by EMS – 7. <p>Criminal justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Community Safety visits the station once per quarter. Joint operations were conducted with SARS targeting illicit goods and



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>occupants occupy other buildings. An example is Mosibi house that houses blind people from Zimbabwe and their compatriots use them to beg for money.</p> <p>Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young children aged between 13 and 16 years who lack discipline at home are frequently reported as missing persons and police utilise crucial time to search for them. These truant youngsters return home after wasting police time that ought to be used in dealing with criminal activities. <p>Criminal justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high number of reported criminal cases to the police station is overwhelming the prosecutorial authorities and the courts and the system releases 		<p>should conduct oversight over policing units and deployment of patrollers in various communities.</p> <p>Criminal justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Home Affairs and National Prosecuting Agency need to be part of multi-stakeholder forum aimed at dealing with illegal immigrants. <p>Family feuds and murder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An interprovincial task team should be constituted by the Departments of Community Safety from Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal together with Department of Transport to discuss and resolve the family feuds and killings particularly from KZN. This is necessary because these family disputes start over competition for provincial 		<p>445 goods were confiscated during operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The station has a Special Crime Prevention Unit (Tekkie Squad) to deal with aggravated robbery and murders, including trio crimes comprising one Captain and four members. A crime prevention group has been formed. <p>Crimes and policing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign nationals generally do not bank significant amount of cash which makes them easy targets for crime. Crimes are reported late. Cases are withdrawn by complaints especially in domestic violence. There is an increase in crimes related to excessive consumption of liquor.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>offenders through bail and other mechanisms. For example, 200 undocumented immigrants were arrested and because of this capacity constraint, they were released.</p> <p>Family feuds and murder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are incidences of violence and killings perpetrated by people originating from Lesotho and KwaZulu-Natal. In the case of KwaZulu-Natal, the violence is as a result of family feuds emanating from allegations of witchcraft. Foreign nationals from Lesotho are involved in in killings due to territory turf wars over access to resources. <p>Community relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community of Jeppe town is very aggressive toward the police and members of community 		<p>routes in the taxi industry.</p>		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
do not adequately assist the police to contain the violence.				

3.2.7 JOHANNESBURG CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>Overcrowding and security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcrowding results in assaults between inmates. <p>Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facility still uses the old staff establishment, which was approved in 2003. Vacancies affect service delivery. Implementation of the court order regarding the three (3)-meal system has a major impact on Human Resources. 	<p>The Department will provide the NCOP with statistics regarding the different categories of female lifers.</p>	<p>Overcrowding and security</p> <p>The Department should reopen the debate around the provision of CCTVs in correctional centres in order to enhance security.</p> <p>Foreign nationals and parole</p> <p>The policy issue to revoke parole for foreign nationals who violate parole conditions should receive urgent attention.</p> <p>Infrastructure</p>		<p>Overcrowding and security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcrowding has a negative impact on Human Resources as it results in non-compliance with the Minimum Security Standards especially in the escort of offenders to external institutions. Overcrowding impacts negatively on direct supervision of all inmates and on the safety of officials, service providers and other



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>Foreign nationals and parole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a policy gap regarding revoking parole for foreign nationals who commit further crimes. <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Infrastructure poses a security risk. The basement experiences water overflow on a regular basis. There is insufficient space for rehabilitation programmes including school classrooms. 		<p>The Department should be self-sufficient with regard to minor repair work.</p>		<p>inmates. It also impacts negatively on the provision of programmes by professionals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for CCTV cameras within the facilities to enhance security and monitoring of inmates' activities. The Bail Protocol is not alleviating the level of overcrowding. Applications in terms of legislation are submitted to courts without any success. Remand Detention Facilities submit a name list in terms of Section 49G of the Correctional Services Act to respective Courts. The Audio Visual Remand (AVR) system is used at the Correctional Facility. Responsibility for fast tracking of court cases lies with the National



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>Prosecuting Authority and the Judiciary. Non-custodial sentencing options are available but depends on the Judiciary.</p> <p>Parole and recidivism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-offending offenders on parole may have the remaining period revoked by the Correctional Supervision and Parole Board (CSPB). 287 paroles were revoked by CSPB for the period April 2019 to January 2020. • The Case Review Team meets on a regular basis to assess the impact of the programme rendered to the offender. Upon completion of programmes, offenders are issued with certificates. <p>Infrastructure</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational programmes are offered. However, the Management Area is still in need of mobile classrooms. The Johannesburg Management Area is ready to accept the offer of Mobile Classrooms. The Department of Public Works is responsible for major projects and maintenance of Correctional Facilities while daily maintenance is carried out by the Department of Correctional Services in-house artisans. <p>Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The post establishment of the Management Area remains static while the number of inmates is increasing.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standby officials from different centres within the Johannesburg Management Area are utilised to serve the third meal in the evening. <p>Sexual offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of offenders that have committed sexual offences has increased. Sexual Offence programmes are rendered by social workers, psychologists, case intervention Officers and quality assured by external stakeholders.

3.2.8 RANDFONTEIN POLICE STATION

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
Illegal mining		Illegal mining	Brigadier Manamela was attending external	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign nationals are involved in illegal mining in the Randfontein Area. When they are arrested, they are deported but return within a short period. They form gangs within the illegal mining industry that attack each other. (Every two weeks a dead body is found). Non-operating mines are contributing to the high crime rate in Randfontein. <p>Constraints faced by foreign nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign national tuckshops are targeted because the community feels that they are taking their jobs and this results in public violence. There is a language barrier as many foreign 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament to assist the SAPS by ensuring that previous mine owners take responsibility and ensure that they close the mines officially (By caging the entrance and exit spaces). <p>Satellite police station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NCOP delegation recommended that the Kocksoord Satellite Police Station issue is revisited. 	<p>meetings and was unavailable for the follow up meeting. His secretary will relay the message to him and he will in turn submit a progress report on developments to date.</p>	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>nationals cannot express themselves in English.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most illegal foreign nationals stay in informal settlements which are not easily accessible. <p>Satellite station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a request to reopen the Kocksoord Satellite Police Station (due to the inability to serve the whole Westrand district) however this request was declined by National Parliament. 				

4 HEALTH⁵

⁵ The panellists for the public hearing on Health and Human Settlements were: Programme Director: Hon C Dlamini; Minister of Health: Hon Dr PA Motsoaledi; Deputy Minister of Water and Sanitation: Hon P Tshwete; Deputy Minister of Human Settlements: Hon Z Kota-Hendriks; MEC of Health: Hon Dr G Ramokgopa; MEC of Human Settlement and Local Government: Hon U Moiloa; Executive Mayor of Ekurhuleni: CCLR M Masina; and MMC Human Settlement CCLR L Mpya.



South Africa is home to a diverse migrant and mobile population. At the same time the country faces multiple health concerns. As such the responses to these health concerns should address local contexts as migration profiles differ greatly between and within the different areas in Gauteng. Progress towards achieving health targets is dependent on the development and implementation of coordinated, evidence-informed responses that cognisance of migration processes and mobility.

time the country faces multiple health local contexts as migration profiles differ

The health-system should ideally, in the first place, engage with and respond to the movement of South African nationals within the country, including within and between provinces and districts; this include both seasonal and circular migratory patterns between and within urban, rural and peri-urban areas. Secondly, such a system should be able to respond to the movements of people across-borders. A 'migration aware' health system will contribute to achieving universal health coverage, and will have developmental and public-health benefits for all who live, work and move within and through South Africa.

Concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on Health include:

- Considerable numbers of people served by health facilities;
- Inadequate number of beds;
- Lengthy patient waiting time;
- Large number of HIV+ patients per month visiting the facility – strain on the facility;
- Poor status of medicine delivery/availability in facility;
- Large number of vacancies;
- Poor quality of care;
- Increased demand for services;
- Poor state of health infrastructure;
- Inadequate number of ambulances
- Poor condition of medical equipment – poor maintenance;
- Inadequate emergency services;
- Poor pay and working conditions of health professionals;
- Inadequate documentation and patient history of poor migrant patients; and
- Need for management support at health institutions.



4.1. PUBLIC HEARINGS

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ward 24, Tshakane, Sifiso</u>: The elderly queue for long periods at Duduza Clinic in extension 10. If it is raining, there are no waiting areas for patients. We request the Provincial Department of Health to intervene and create waiting areas at the clinic. Patients also wait for long periods for their clinic files while an electronic system would speed this process up. The EPW contracts are ending and they were of great assistance. <u>Ward 84, Tsakane Ext 10</u>: The clinic operates from 08:00 to 16:00 on weekdays and closed on weekends. This means that those that are injured over the weekend cannot get medical assistance. The community requests that the clinic operate on a 24-hour basis. The attitude of health care workers at the clinic is also bad. <p>Lack of health facility in community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ward 40, Lerato Matsogame</u>: The nearest clinic is situated a distance of about 8 kilometres to from the community; resulting in long walking distances. In 2004, the community was informed that a budget for a clinic is available, but to date nothing has happened. 	<p>Responses by MEC for Health, Hon Dr G Ramokgopa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A happiness promotion was launched. Mental illness was identified as a priority. Community health workers are given a minimum wage, which was promised by President Ramaphosa and has been implemented. Gauteng is closer to zero percent HIV transmission rate. Currently at 0.65 percent, and is closer to achieving an HIV free generation of babies in future. There is a medical male circumcision programme in place, but it is not doing well. Life expectancy of women is close to 70. For men it is below 65. 30 community health care centres in the Province operate on a 24-hour basis. The request for longer operational hours at specific health care centres will be reviewed. Gauteng is at 79 percent in terms of medication stock. The Premier instructed Dr Ramokgopa to introduce ideal hospitals. 10 ideal hospitals are to be built, and 2 are located in Ekurhuleni. These are in the planning stages, and funding is needed. 	<p>Office of the Premier. Gauteng Department of Health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More nurses will be hired in Gauteng. Finance was made available by National Treasury. Most of the posts are filled. In the process of completing appointments for all the posts at the end of the week. Specialised psychiatrists appointed on 1/2/ 2019. All nursing and medical funded posts are filled. Funds have now been raised and vacant paramedic posts will be filled. There is close monitoring of response time of EMS. Contingency plans of bypassing the centralised call centre in case of emergencies. Additional ambulances received to alleviate delayed response times. The issue of access to informal settlements will be dealt with. The Department provides mobile health care services in areas that area informal settlements. However, these are reviewed incrementally, based on the budget available. Lenasia South Health Centre will be converted into a hospital. Presently the Department has reclassified Lenasia South CHC back into a District hospital with effect from 1 January 2019. This hospital will be serving the community of Orange Farm.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 131, Orange Farm</u>: Extensions 1, 3 and 4, have no clinics. People walk long distances for healthcare. There are two places with working ambulances, and they do not help people. They say they do not go into homes to help people. Orange Farm needs a hospital that will operate on a 24-hour basis in order to prevent deaths when people are instead transferred to Chris Hani Baragwanath. • <u>Ward 51, Thandi Mpoku, Katlehong</u>: Elderly persons and pregnant are unable to receive medical assistance, as staff attend meetings instead. At times people are told to return the following day. • <u>Ward 44</u>: The clinic is dysfunctional and looks like a shack. Chronic patients are assisted, while Chris Hani Baragwanath does not offer specialist services. • <u>Ward 68</u>: There are only two clinics in Riverlea; only one which is fully functional. • <u>Ward 21, Philip Makhubele</u>: The clinic is operational and the community proposed that the clinic operates on a 24-hour basis, but was told that there is insufficient staffing number. However, there are unemployed nurses in the community. • <u>Ward 49, Bram Fischer</u>: A major problem in the community is the prevalence of illicit drugs. In order for the speaker to get 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are several programmes introduced to track waiting times at health care facilities. Booking systems have been introduced in some clinics. • 3 RADU ATMs were introduced. People are able to draw their medication from these ATMs. • The community must record the details of health care professionals who provide bad service and are unprofessional. • More nurses will be hired in Gauteng province. • In 2017, 160 ambulances were purchased. However, there were no funds for paramedics. Funds have now been raised, and vacant paramedic posts will be filled. The issue of access to informal settlement by ambulances will be addressed. • Lenasia South Health Centre will be converted into a hospital. A study was done for a hospital in Orange Farm. • The issue of a specialised clinic in Baragwanath has been taken up by the HOD of Health. <p>Responses by Minister of Health, Hon Dr PA Motsoaledi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMS Personnel appointed: A total of 150 EMS personnel (with various qualifications) were employed in the current financial year. Plans are underway to employ a further 100 EMS personnel (with various qualifications). – ongoing no specific completion date due to the nature of recruitment involving professional/ scares senior clinical practitioners. • Access to informal settlements: Close collaboration with Community Policing Forum (CPF) and South African Police Services (SAPS) to ensure that attacks EMS resources in informal settlements impacting response times and access etc. – ongoing no specific completion date. The role of various political offices is critical in supporting the initiatives to arrest the attacks of medics when they service such areas of the province. • Response time to any patient and or facility is based on an international triage score to determine priority and appropriate response and resources to allocate. Ongoing improvement plans are in place to reduce response time to critically ill patients with additional vehicles and personnel etc. - ongoing no specific completion date.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>assistance for her child, she had to join a march organised by Kabelo Mabalane. The government needs to render help in this regard as Bram Fischer is a drug den.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 11, Chiawelo</u>: The clinic in Chiawelo is in a poor condition, and toilets are blocked. The speaker currently volunteers at the clinic, but noted that ward councillors are not encouraging their own children to also volunteer at the clinic. The Mayor indicated that he would visit the clinic in 7 days but he has not done so. • <u>Ward 100, Tembisa</u>: At Tembisa hospital, the majority of the staff are Pedi speaking, yet a variety of languages are spoken in Tembisa. • <u>Ward 40, Buhle Park</u>: Speaker urged government to amend the law in order to make it compulsory for TB sufferers to take medication. Accessing the clinic requires long walking distances to obtain chronic medication, as there is no clinic in the vicinity. • <u>Ward 24, Benoni, Jeniffer</u>: The speaker reported that there is a woman who went to hospital and got her leg amputated by mistake. There are no ambulances. EPWP volunteers are trained, but they are not permanently employed. Foreign nationals get medication in South Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue of people attending the clinic until 16:00 and not being assisted is a serious issue. • The number of sick people has increased drastically. • Since 2004, the number of people on ARVs in South Africa has significantly increased. South Africa is now number one in the world. • There are 2 000 new HIV infections every week in South Africa for women between the ages of 15 and 25. • People can register for the chronic medication distribution. • Only 540 clinics have the new filing system, and people now wait for only 45 seconds to receive their files. • The DOH takes people to court for refusing TB treatment, and the court rules in favour of the DOH. • 54 000 health workers will be absorbed by next year. • Health Patient Registration System (HPRS), was instituted to assist with tracking of patients collecting ARVs in many clinics. • All people including, people with disabilities, should be tested for HIV. Reported cases of misconduct will be followed up on. • People are not allowed to be turned away from a clinic based on where they live. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideal hospitals: The 10 hospitals prioritised are: Dr George Mukhari Academic Hospital, Tembisa Provincial Tertiary Hospital, Jubilee, Mamelodi, Thelle Mogoerane, Tambo Memorial, Edenvale, Bheki Mlangeni, Sebokeng and KopanongThe Infrastructure Management Team in partnership with Gauteng DID and in consultation with CEO's and FMU's at Institutions, have embarked on comprehensive evaluation of the ten (10) identified hospitals as well as the remaining 22 hospitals. <p>The comprehensive proposed upgrading of all 32 institutions includes OHS Compliance, Maintenance (Electro-Mech) for 2019-2020, Pipeline Projects (5 Year Plan) and Health Technology Equipment Replacement (OHS Related). The cost estimate for implementing the program over the five years is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Yusaf Dadoo Hospital OHS Compliance Services R166 169 887 • Leratong Hospital OHS Compliance Services R217 232 412 • Carletonville Hospital OHS Compliance Services R180 671 497 • Sterkfontein Hospital OHS Compliance Services R207 704 745



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 68</u>: Illegal mining is a serious challenge. In 2017, environmental research was conducted which established that children in Zamampilo and Riverlea are vulnerable to arsenic exposure, which is associated with serious health issues. Government must stop illegal mining for the sake of our children and future. • <u>Maina Funani, Ward 5, Tembisa</u>: People need medication that is packaged in Braille so they can read the labelling. People with disabilities have to open new files every time they visit clinics for check-ups and nurses often ask women with disabilities who fall pregnant why they fall pregnant. Because nurses ask too many questions, people with disabilities do not undergo HIV tests. At times people with disabilities do not receive medication and are asked to return. There is a need for a disability desk in every hospital and clinic so that people with disabilities can be properly assisted. Feedback is required for all these challenges facing people with disabilities. (A written submission was given to the Minister of Health). • <u>Ward 107, Spruitview</u>: The speaker worked for DOH for 34 years and when she was supposed to get a long service award, Director Mr Nkomo from the National Office; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bheki Mlangeni Hospital OHS Compliance Services R101 070 466 • Chris Hani Bara Hospital OHS Compliance Services R906 930 301 • Helen Joseph Hospital OHS Compliance Services R424 475 240 • Rahima Moosa Hospital OHS Compliance Services R13 399 324 • Sizwe Hospital OHS Compliance Services R293 203 741 • South Rand Hospital OHS Compliance Services R209 561 457 • Tara Moross Hospital OHS Compliance Services R108 362 713 • Edenvale Hospital OHS Compliance Services R311 762 319 • Charlotte Maxeke Hospital OHS Compliance Services R446 818 135 • Bronkhorstspuit Hospital OHS Compliance Services R49 731 773 • Dr George Mukhari Hospital OHS Compliance Services R275 978 546 • Jubilee Hospital OHS Compliance Services R244 967 967 • Steve Biko Hospital OHS Compliance Services R85 468 931 • Kalafong Hospital OHS Compliance Services R299 227 700



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>and Mr Mdunyela from Ekurhuleni blocked the process. She retired in 2012. There is a problem of long service awards for staff members. The budget for hiring nurses must be centralised to ensure that staff are hired on an equal basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 3, Tembisa</u>: There is sexual harassment in Tembisa Hospital by the CEO and COO. Winnie Mandela has no clinic. • <u>Ward 79, Ivory Park, Extension 2</u>: Since Gauteng is overpopulated, clinics should operate on a 24-hour basis. • <u>Ward 35, Thembu Makhatini</u>: There are problems in Jabavu clinic and Mofolo Clinic. The main issue is demarcation. People are turned away to other clinics. • <u>Ward 87, Bongani Smith</u>: Sanitation is a problem as sewerage is seeping into the stream frequented by children who, in turn, contract diarrhoea. • <u>Ward 95</u>: There are no ambulances that go to people's houses when needed. A person must travel more than 1 kilometre to the nearest medical facility. An ambulance will arrive more than six hours after it has been requested. • <u>Ward 61, Ekurhuleni</u>: There is only one hospital in Katlehong. The other hospital in 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mamelodi Hospital OHS Compliance Services R46 163 394 • ODI Hospital OHS Compliance Services R208 908 259 • Pretoria West Hospital OHS Compliance Services R114 620 087 • Cullinan Hospital OHS Compliance Services R49 288 515 • Tshwane District Hospital OHS Compliance Services R52 386 956 • Weskoppies Hospital OHS Compliance Services R206 535 605 • Sebokeng Hospital OHS Compliance Services R197 579 200 • Kopanong Hospital OHS Compliance Services R294 163 324 • Heidelberg Southern Hospital OHS Compliance Services R69 524 000 • Tambo Memorial Hospital OHS Compliance Services R223 710 837 • Tembisa Hospital OHS Compliance Services R248 440 087 • Bertha Gwoxa Hospital OHS Compliance Services R105 593 564 • Far East Rand Hospital OHS Compliance Services R154 187 378 • Pholosong Hospital OHS Compliance Services R140 283 187



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>Natal Spruit was closed. People need that hospital to be reopened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 23, Merafong</u>: Wedela is an illegal mining place. Children in the area are inhaling polluted air. The drainage pipes are blocked and children play in the water, which might have chemicals. The MEC for Health must visit Wedela. • <u>Ward 27, Carltonville</u>: People need a mobile clinic and a place for children to play. 		<p>The Department is working towards improving its institutional structure to improve the capacity to management of infrastructure program. To date, the Department has approved the Maintenance Management Policy, and is redirecting its internal human resources to improve oversight functions and portfolio planning for all projects implemented through GDID</p> <p>Department of Social Development <u>Services to School: Social Work Programme</u> The Department's School Social Work Programme entails the provision of psycho-social support programmes in high risk schools. There is a cohort of a 110 Social Workers (Including Social Work SupeMsors) that are deployed to High Risk Schools as identified by Gauteng Department of Education to render prevention, awareness, counselling and therapeutic interventions to children and their families. The School Social Worker is not school-based, but needs based instead.</p> <p><u>Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Programmes</u> In partnership with all stakeholders including SAPS and the Department of Community Safety. The Department prevent acts of crime and violence through social mobilisation and intensified awareness and prevention programmes. The Victim Empowerment</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>Programme (VIP) deals mainly with people who have suffered emotional, physical and economical loss due to criminal acts. The Shelters and Places of Safety are provided for women and children who are victims of abuse. Women are empowered through initiatives like the sewing of school uniforms under "Bana Pele", involvement in development centers, food garden project and other skills development programmes</p> <p><u>Anti Substance Abuse Programmes</u></p> <p>Anti-Substance Abuse Social Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a reinforced effort to combat the use of drugs and abuse of substances like alcohol, the Department continue to wage a rigorous campaign against substance abuse in communities The Department partnered with Soul City Institute and SABC on Anti-Substance Abuse Social Movement campaign themed Keep it 100. The rollout of the campaign was implemented using an integrated mass media as well as social mobilization with ground activities. Billboards, wall murals and branding of taxis with anti-substance abuse messages continue to educate millions of youth to reduce the demand for drugs. • The 13-part series TV documentary themed "Kick It" on SABC 2 was viewed by average of



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>5 045 525 people from November 2017-February 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department also opened the Centre of Excellence in Soshanguve that provides a variety of skills development programmes targeting unemployed recovering young person. The Centre of Excellence Programme (CEOP) aims to integrate all the services offered within a Development Centre model, the inclusion of the Job Centre project and quality training services. The programme is also an integral part of Social movement against substance abuse. <p><u>Crime Prevention Programmes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department continues to increase its services to children and youth in conflict with the law through diversion programme. The Department's performance in this programme is heavily dependent on the role of other stakeholders, namely, the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development who refer arrested children for assessments and admission into the diversion programmes and secure care facilities. As part of responding to spate of violent and brutal attacks on young women across South Africa and in Gauteng, the Gauteng Provincial



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>Government has launched a five-year campaign under the theme "INVEST IN a GIRL CHILD & EMPOWER a YOUNG WOMAN". The campaign is aimed at mobilising a new and invigorated coalition of partners to scale up interventions to invest in girl children, protect them from harm and to empower young women to have an equal chance to compete and lead a fulfilled life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Social Development funding model is considered a subsidiary and the breakdown of the Funding model for the NPO is as noted above. • The Funding Model has been developed through consultation with the sector and in line with the prescribed Norms and Standards in the Children's Act of 2008. • The Department hosts Quarterly Forums in each Region and at a Provincial Level to continuously engage on the revision of the Funding Model within the prescripts of the Act and budget availability. • In addition, Gauteng DSD has been increasing general subsidies by 6% every year. There were specific increases for social work professionals as part of the Department retention strategy in the NPO Sector and



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>close the salary gap between Govt and NPO Sector.</p> <p>There are deliberations currently underway to consider 3-year Funding Cycles for Low Risk NPOs for the 2020/2021 FY. In addition, the Department needs to strengthen its Monitoring and Evaluation of the Funded NPOs hereby further supporting the 3 year Funding Cycle.</p> <p>Gauteng DSD has a Standardised Staff Establishment for all Drop-in Centres. However, there are ongoing consultations with the sector in improving the Staff establishment aimed at improving service delivery.</p> <p>The following Social Infrastructure Projects are noted for the Rand West Municipality and these include:- Rand West City Local Municipality: Mohlakeng Old Age Home (launched on the 26th April 2019) Bekkersdal Social Integrated Facility Site establishment completed and contractor on site. Level of construction: Foundation level with steel super structure installed</p> <p>Tsakane Sifiso (Ward 24): In order to ensure patients do not wait for a long time before being</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>assisted, a booking system has been established in all PHC facilities; Chronic medicines delivered in homes for stable patients by Ward Based Outreach Teams (WBOTs); and some chronic patients are enrolled on Centralised Chronic Medicines Dispensing and Distribution (CCMDD) programme. All this is done in effort to decongest PHC facilities and reduce waiting times.</p> <p>Ward 84 Tsakane Ext 10: The Clinic is within the 5km -10km radius from Pholosong Hospital where emergency department is available for acute patients after hours when the clinic is closed.</p> <p>There is a plan to extend hours at Tsakane Extension 10 in the 2022/2023 financial year. Services are provided on Saturday at Tsakane Main Clinic and Duduza.</p> <p>DID is only responsible for the provision and maintenance of the Health Infrastructure, whilst the Provincial Department of Health is responsible for the operations and management of the health facilities.</p> <p>Ward 100, Tembisa: The nursing division employs across all age groups. Despite the shortage, there is a strong resilience from the</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>nursing division to optimise service delivery across all disciplines. Complaints are distributed across all divisions of the hospital, with attitude being central. However, this is not limited to nurses only.</p> <p>The hospital employs according to the stipulated rules and regulations as espoused by the laws of the country. It does not segregate according to any racial, tribal, gender or any other which contravenes the laws of the land.</p> <p>Ward 40, Buhle Park: Positions are filled as they become vacant; there is no facility with large number of vacancies.</p> <p>Ward 107, Spruitview: Ramokonopi CHC is within a 7-kilometre radius of Spruitview, where the community access the service.</p> <p>Ward 3: Winnie Mandela has a Clinic at 9044 Zone 6, Margaret Zuma Street, Tembisa</p> <p>Ward 61, Ekurhuleni: according to the Department information, there is diversity of languages in all facilities; all languages including Pedi are spoken.</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>Ward 131, Orange Farm: Extensions 1, 3 and 4: The Department is currently looking for a suitable and ideal site for construction of a hospital. Currently, Lenasia Hospital is currently operational since 1 January 2019, and it is within a 12-kilometre radius of Orange Farm. Ambulances are available to serve Orange Farm community.</p> <p>EPWP is an opportunity for job experience exposure, it is not meant to be permanent appointment.</p> <p>Health care is a right according to the Constitution of the country. Medication cannot be denied to foreigners on the basis of their nationality.</p> <p>Ward 51, Thandi Mpoku, Katlehong: The standard in the Department is that all meetings and workshops involving clinicians are held in the afternoon. Where there is deviation, community is encouraged to report so that progressive discipline may be initiated.</p> <p>Patients are not turned back from facilities. Where such occurrence takes place, the community is encouraged to report immediately for the matter to be resolved.</p> <p>Ward 44: Braamfischerville Clinic:</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>Background on construction of a permanent structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has been a departmental priority since 2006. • The project was delayed due to the unavailability of suitable land in the area. Various sites owned by Rand Leases Properties were identified for the construction of the new clinic. However, the sites were not suitable due to inaccessibility, lack of engineering services and the township not proclaimed. Erf 14475, Braamfischerville x 7, owned by Rand Leases was later identified as suitable. • Gauteng Department of Health (GDOH) requested the provincial Department of Human Settlement (GDHS) to assist with the acquisition of the site. • In August, 2015 GDHS appointed a Valuer to undertake land evaluations of the site to determine the market value. • The valuation report concluded that Erf 14475, was not registered under Rand Leases, but Dino Prop (Pty) Ltd. The market value of the land is R1 000 000 (One million rands). • GDHS could not enter into an agreement with Rand Leases as the land is not registered under Rand Leases but Dino Prop (Pty) Ltd.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an ongoing dispute between parties with regards to the immense undisclosed amounts of rates and taxes owed to the COJ Municipality since 1997, which is hampering the process. • The Johannesburg District Health, as an interim arrangement, procured a park home which consists of six (6) consulting rooms, at the cost of R3.3m. • The temporary structure was delivered and assembled on 28 October 2016. • The facility officially opened on Thursday, 16 March 2017. The operating hours is from 7h00 until 16h00 & Saturday 07:00 – 13:00. • An additional two roomed park home has been delivered on the 21st February 2019 to augment the number of consulting rooms in the clinic. <p>Ward 68: Riverlea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were two health facilities at Riverlea, the other facility had to be closed, because they were close to each other and the closed facility also had poor structural conditions. The present facility was then extended and renovated, completed in 2009 to accommodate the service consumers of the closed clinic. • All stakeholders were engaged, logistics and protocol were followed. The verification of the extended facility was conducted with intent to



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>ascertain accommodation of patients that were serviced in the closed facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff members know the internal grievance process they may follow to resolve such matters. The Department does not have the name of the staff member in order to follow up and resolve the matter. • The budget for hiring staff is allocated at facility level or at district level for efficiency and proper management. • The appointments are done in compliance with Public Service Commission regulations. <p>Ward 79, Ivory Park, Extension 2: There is no clarity on where the area is located. There are no plans for reopening of the Old Natalspruit Hospital.</p> <p>Ward 27, Carletonville: Currently, the mobile services are offered once a month. The District is working to increase the services with one more day whilst working towards procuring additional mobile clinic. The difficulty is with the limited services.</p> <p>The following services are provided at CHBAH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General surgery, urology, neurosurgery, nuclear medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, ophthalmology, orthopaedics, PET scan,



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>plastic and reconstructive surgery, internal medicine, paediatrics and neonatology, accident and emergency, medical oncology.</p> <p>When the project to refurbish one clinic was being conducted, the clinic had to operate in another site. There is only one functional clinic in the area which has been fully upgraded.</p> <p>Chiawelo CHC is a prefabbed building that needs ongoing maintenance and challenges; blocked toilets are attended as they happen.</p> <p>The Department of Health does not have a policy on volunteerism.</p> <p>In Johannesburg District 11/11 CHCs are operating 24 hours. Mofolo clinic is operating 24 hours already. However, Jabavu clinic is within prescribed national guidelines in term the distance for it operate 24 hours.</p> <p>Any incidents that are reported in relation turning patients, corrective measures are taken to discourage such behaviour. Otherwise, the Department does not have a policy of turning away patients.</p> <p>Booking system established in all PHC facilities; Chronic medicines delivered in homes for stable</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>patients by Ward Based Outreach Teams (WBOTs); and chronic patients enrolled on Centralised Chronic Medicines Dispensing and Distribution (CCMDD) programme in an effort to decongest PHC facilities.</p> <p>The following services are provided at CHBAH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General surgery, urology, neurosurgery, nuclear medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, ophthalmology, orthopaedics, PET scan, plastic and reconstructive surgery, internal medicine, paediatrics and neonatology, accident and emergency, medical oncology;

4.2. SITE VISITS

4.2.1. OR TAMBO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilapidated buildings due to poor workmanship and poor maintenance. • Absence of a dedicated Maternity Ward Theatre. • Ageing and unreliable infrastructure results in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEC Dr G Ramokgopa confirmed that there is a commitment, from the Provincial Department of Health to rebuild/renovate the Hospital to a level 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of an infrastructure budget to address dilapidated buildings and infrastructure upgrade; • The hospital requires support from the 	<p><u>Office of the Premier, Gauteng Department of Health.</u></p> <p>There is a commitment from the Provincial Department of Health to rebuild the OR Tambo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovations of the Accident and Emergency Ward Phase 1 and Phase 2 have been completed. Work on Phase 3 commenced on the 10 February 2020;



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>frequent breakdowns and rising maintenance costs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The filling of vacancies is a lengthy process. • The hospital experiences an influx of undocumented foreign nationals due to surrounding hospitals having recently introduced stringent screening processes. • Female foreign nationals present at the maternity ward during the last trimester of their pregnancy and often without any pre-natal history. Consequently, there are often casualties, resulting in 	<p>health facility. However, since the maintenance costs of the hospital is too high, it may be necessary to replace structure. A final decision in this regard will be available shortly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During an Investment Conference, a decision was taken to fundraise, including externally with the assistance of Treasury. A similar approach will be taken towards the building of schools in Gauteng Province. 	<p>Department of Infrastructure Development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hospital requires support from the Mental Health Directorate; • Establishment of a dedicated maternity ward theatre (requests in this regard was already submitted to the Provincial Department of Health); • Funding required for the upgrading of infrastructure in the Adults and Neonatal High Care Areas; • Procurement of an industrial washing machine and 	<p>hospital to a level 5 health facility;</p> <p>Renovation of one ward is completed (surgical ward); Completion of the renovation of the long corridor is currently in progress. The installation of doors in the corridor is at tender award stage.</p> <p>Poor contract workmanship has resulted in contractor being excluded from doing further work. The retention of approximately R175000 will be used to complete outstanding challenges. DID maintenance projects are done as emergency projects. Plumbing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some minor complications to be resolved in the postnatal ward (Ward 6); • Renovations of the female surgical ward (Ward 3) and staff changing rooms have been completed, and the site handed over to the hospital; • Steam heating and water proofing completed; • Main hospital corridor renovated; • Bedhead trunking⁶ in Paediatric Ward (Ward 11) completed; • Funds were allocated by the Provincial

⁶ Bedhead trunking systems include critical medical gas services such as oxygen, nitrous oxide, etc., as well as electrical services such as electrical power sockets, equipotential earth connectors, data services, nurse call, lighting, etc. Secondary accessories may including baskets, infusion holders, shelves, as well as Suction and Oxygen Therapy (SOT) equipment like flow meters, vacuum suction controllers, collection jars, etc., which can all be installed onto an optional equipment rail which is mounted directly to the trunking unit or the wall for heavy duty load capacity. (https://www.p-mgs.com/content/dam/brands/Pneumatech%20MGS/lost-and-found/documents/brochures/PMGS_Bedhead_Trunking_Systems_8102341070_ed1_160216_LR.pdf)



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>legal claims against the hospital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented foreign nationals providing false addresses and fake documentation. • Certain embassies do not acknowledge patients who need to be discharged. • Most embassies delay in making payment to the hospital or fail to payment at all. • Difficulty in communicating with foreign national patients due to language barriers; • Procurement system is slow and invariably delays the replacement of ageing medical equipment. • Pharmacy area is congested. • Shortage administrative staff, nurses and doctors, as well as specialists, 		<p>strengthening of the in-house washing of linen;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of pharmacy windows to address congestion in the pharmacy area; • Improvement of ICT systems and enhance staff capacity; and • Vacant post to be continuously advertised and head-hunting to be considered to attract relevant personnel. 	<p>projects awarded as emergency repairs. The decision to build a new Tambo Memorial Hospital should be taken at a provincial level. Provision of funding for the creation of an Adult and Neonatal High care still outstanding. MEC Ramokgopa confirmed a commitment, from the Provincial Department of Health to rebuilding/renovating the hospital to a level 5.</p> <p>The maintenance costs of the hospital are too high; it might be necessary to replace the hospital. Financial decisions in this regard will follow shortly.</p> <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OR Tambo: preparing for a tender for refurbishment, maintenance including 	<p>Infrastructure Unit to implement renovations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An upgrade of the oxygen medical tanks is ongoing; • Discussions in progress on the demolition of all 5 asbestos buildings, and its replacement; • A dedicated maternity ward theatre, with the required personnel, has been established. • All funded posts have been filled. The only vacancies exist are posts that are not funded. Filling of posts was also done through the absorption of community service nurses in the 2018/2019 financial year. This was primarily funded from a stimulus package offered by the Province.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
including mental health specialists and maternity ward nurses.			<p>Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and security. This is part of the provincial priority. Construction expected during the first quarter 2020/21.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term: Alternative funding being pursued for a new hospital to be delivered during the sixth administration. • Renovation of surgical ward (Ward 3) completed; • Concluding the the renovation of the long corridor is currently in progress. The next phase involves the installation of doors - which is at tender award stage. • Poor contract workmanship has resulted in contractor being excluded from doing further work. The retention amount of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The critical vacancy of a psychiatrist has been filled. • A new state of the art computerised tomography (CT) scanner to the tune of 11 million was acquired. • There are also pending projects that have not been attended to and planning meetings are ongoing as outlined below: • Renovation of adult intensive care unit have been deferred until the completion of the renovation of the accident and emergency wards. • Painting of the entire hospital, HR meeting room and renovation of kangaroo mother care ward are also pending; • Renovation and redesign of the Medical and Surgical Outpatient Department (OPD) to



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>approximately R175 000,00 will be used to complete snags.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DID maintenance projects are done as emergency projects. Plumbing project awarded as emergency repairs. Others following the normal route. • The decision to build a new Tambo Memorial Hospital should be taken at a provincial level. • Provision of funding for the creation of an Adult and Neonatal High Care still outstanding. <p>Staff Establishment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulus package made available to assist with staffing. • Most of the vacant posts have been filled, or in the process of completing appointments for all the 	<p>accommodate cashiers and reduce overcrowding in the patient admission area is still pending.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient budget, as well as limited time to utilize the supplementary budget due to slow procurement processes has not been resolved. • Challenges with respect to ICT systems and staff capacity building remains unresolved.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>posts at the end of the week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Specialist Psychiatrist was appointed on 1 February 2019. • All nursing and medical funded posts are filled. <p>Foreign Nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital visits of foreign nationals are monitored and relevant policies applied. 	

4.2.2. MULDERSDRIFT CLINIC

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves a vast and mobile population. • Lack of a permanent structure to accommodate the operational needs of the clinic; • Defaulting patients, particularly, those from 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gauteng Provincial Government should establish a multipurpose centre in order to integrate and enhance service delivery implementation. This should be done in light of the nature of the 	<p>The upgrading/expansion and refurbishment of the current facility is planned for 2021/2022 financial year. The land occupied by the facility has been donated to Gauteng.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No plans and budget to implement the project so far. Currently, requires the identification of land requirements/needs to address multi-purpose use/needs. However, the approach of the Department



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>areas outside clinic's feeder area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward-based teams are unable to conduct outreach to clients outside the feeder area, especially in instances where a fixed addresses is either not available or fictitious. Clinic employs eleven staff members (excluding clinic manager) and requires two additional nursing staff. Current administrative staff numbers inadequate and requires two additional data captures and two admin clerks. EMS services are authorised only upon request from Midrand, despite it being stationed next to the clinic. Current security personnel are insourced, and not fully compliant with 		<p>different services offered on land donated by University of Witwatersrand, namely, the Muldersdrift clinic, Aganang Organisation (Home Based Care Organisation) and Tshepo Ya Bana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Provincial Department of Health is to take the initiative and plan and build a permanent structure that is suitable for accommodating the operational requirements of the Clinic. The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is to improve its availability and readiness in assisting the Clinic, as and when it is required to avoid the high mortality rate. The Provincial Department of Health is to prioritise its budget and the relevant infrastructure 	<p>All cross-boundary challenges are escalated to the cross-boundary meetings for tracing and continuity of care. Provincial Department of Health issue regulations and rules that prohibit foreign nationals from using fraudulent identity documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise staff establishment - assessment on the needs done, current staff sufficient for the needs of the clinic Reported repeated incidents of burglary and vandalism: Incidents of vandalism and burglary continuing; last incidence occurred in December 2019. The district is monitoring and enforcing compliance 	<p>of health is to renovate and repair the existing facility in its current form and usage for example water leakages have been fixed and broken windows have replaced (7). Further, specifications for major roof repairs is being done. The inoperative generator has been sorted out, and as a result, it is functional as standby during electricity outages and loadshedding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the EMS, the same challenge continues. Dealing with undocumented foreign nationals as well as their fake documents still remains a challenge.(This requires an IGR approach to achieve cooperative governance and functional intergratio/coordination). The insourcing is currently underway, this



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>security requirements and standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraudulent use of the identity documents by foreign nationals. • Burglaries is a challenge and clinic lacks surveillance equipment to secure premises as a preventive measure. • Inadequate infrastructure and maintenance of buildings. • Back-up generator at times malfunctions, and repairs is a lengthy process – which exacerbates the challenge with outages. • Ceilings are dilapidated, and collapsing in parts of the building. • Poor response by the Provincial Department of Health to the resource needs of the clinic; 		<p>for the Clinic in order to stop the usage of containers at the Clinic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Health is to issue regulations and rules that prohibit foreign nationals from using fraudulent identity documents. • The Provincial Department of Health is to strengthen security and surveillance of the Clinic in order to secure it against repeated incidents of burglary and vandalism. • The Provincial Department of Health is to work with the relevant the ward councillor in facilitating the establishment of a Clinic Committee. • Local ward councillors together with Municipality are to partner with the Provincial Department of 	<p>to the prescripts of Ideal Clinic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's a long-term plan to in-source security services. • Weekly testing and deliverology on generator functionality and prompt response. • The equipment was provided, however, in view of the last burglary, procurement is being undertaken to replace. • Cleaning material available and currently there are no challenges. 	<p>includes identified EPWP staff/employees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff at the clinic is still less capacitated. Continuous inservice training programmes to breach the skills and capacity gaps is essential.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate medical equipment, including blood pressure machines. • Inadequate office equipment such as computers, printers and other essential equipment. • Absence of a dedicated staff toilet as the existing one had to be converted to accommodate physically challenged persons. • Only one male and one female public toilet for use by both clients and staff. • Inconsistent supply and provisioning of cleaning materials compromises the standard of cleanliness. • Absence of a Clinic Committee to facilitate interaction with local community, as well as support work of clinic. • Inadequate size of kitchen cannot accommodate 		<p>Health and embark on roadshows educating the local communities in their respective areas of jurisdiction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Health is to revise the staff establishment of the Clinic in an effort to improve its operational efficiency including the role of general workers/cleaners 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>prescribed kitchen equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of feedback on referrals. • Clients are forced to travel significant distances to access clinic. • Inadequate monitoring and evaluation by Provincial Department of Health is not in line with specified indicators. • Inadequate funding hampers clinic's operational effectiveness. 				

4.2.3. AGANANG ORGANISATION (HOME-BASED CARE ORGANISATION)

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited transport resulting in late delivery of food parcels to beneficiaries. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No progress reported. • No steps taken on all the recommendations, for example, there are still delays in the transferral of



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of security with resultant burglaries and vandalism. • Poor cleaning services. • Inadequate ablution facilities. • Inadequate funding. • Lack of maintenance. • Provision of low monthly stipends. For example, home based carers receive a monthly stipend of R1,136. 				funds by the Department of Social Development.
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4.2.4. TSHEPO YA BANA

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate land availability inhibits the operational efficiency and activities of the NPO. • Inadequate funding received from the Provincial Department of Social Development. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Social Development, working together with other sector institutions and donors, should consider revising and improving the current funding model in order to improve the functional 	<u>Gauteng Department of Social Development:</u> The Department of Social Development funding model is considered a subsidiary and the breakdown of the Funding Model for the NPO is as noted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problem with transferral of funding remains, for example, the funds for January have only been transferred on the 7th February 2020 without any explanation by the Department of Social Development.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late payment of the monthly stipends to workers. • Lack of transport. • Inadequate space for the sewing component of the NPO - currently using a container which is overcrowded, thus posing a health risk. • Lack of equipment, infrastructure, and other tools of trade. • Difficulties in working with vulnerable children. • Increasing number of children needing care because of the growing population. • Given some of the challenges that the NPO is experiencing, it is unable to comply with required standards. • The education legislation provides for the school going age, but the community feels that this 		<p>effectiveness of the NPO in the delivery of services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Social Development should address delays in the release of funding allocations intended for community organisations, such as the NPO and accordingly revise these allocations. • The Provincial Department of Social Development is to assist in addressing and revising the staff establishment of the NPO. • The Gauteng Provincial Government should initiate and facilitate the establishment of a one stop multi-purpose centre to bring sector related services closer to the community. At present the Muldersdrift Clinic, Tshepo Ya Bana and 	<p>The Funding Model has been developed through consultation with the sector and in line with the prescribed Norms and Standards in the Children's Act of 2008.</p> <p>The Department hosts Quarterly Forums in each Region and at a Provincial Level to continuously engage on the revision of the Funding Model within the prescripts of the Act and budget availability.</p> <p>In addition, Gauteng DSD has been increasing general subsidies by 6% every year. There were specific increases for social work professionals as part of the retention strategy in the NPO sector in order to close the salary gap between government and NPO sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications for establishment and funding of the Ethembalethu Eco Village for the orphanage and vulnerable children's service centre, was approved - the letter dated 16 April 2017. • The stand is connected to water and sanitation services, but the layout is yet to be indicated by the the Ethembalethu Eco Village chairperson. • The process to finalise the legal requirements relating to the long-term agreement is reported to have been initiated as at the 16 April 2017.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>legislation and its requirement are prohibitive and not assisting their children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of general workers due to the lack of funding. 		<p>Aganang are all accommodated on one property.</p>	<p>There are deliberations currently underway to consider 3-year Funding Cycles for Low Risk NPOs for the 2020/2021. In addition, the Department needs to strengthen its Monitoring and Evaluation of the Funded NPOs hereby further supporting the 3-year Funding Cycle.</p> <p>Gauteng DSD has a Standardised Staff Establishment for all Drop-in Centers. However, there are ongoing consultations with the sector in improving the staff establishment aimed at improving service delivery.</p> <p>The following Social Infrastructure Projects are noted for the Rand West Municipality and these include: -</p>	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rand West City Local Municipality: Mohlakeng Old Age Home (launched on the 26th April 2019) • Bekkersdal Social Integrated Facility Site establishment completed and contractor on site. Level of construction: Foundation level with steel super structure installed. <p>The NPO is a funded Drop-in Centre located in the Rand West City District. The Drop-in Centre renders a basket of services namely: Prevention and Awareness services related to HIV/AIDS Statutory Services, Residential Care, Reunification and After Care Services, Early Intervention Mental Health and Addiction Sustainable</p>	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>Livelihoods, and Isibindi Funding</p> <p>The Gauteng DSD funds Tshepo Ya Bana for an amount of approximately 1.979,403 for Drop-in Centre Programme. The Funding Breakdown is as follows:-</p> <p>Funding of Board Members — R 1224 (R1 7 per month 16 Board Members) Board Members Refreshments - R576 (R8 per month / 6 Board Members.</p> <p>Programme Manager - R1 4 480 (R9460pm)</p> <p>Social Auxiliary Worker - R230 376 (R9699pm)</p> <p>Programme Administrator — R42 000(R3500pm)</p> <p>Orphan Care Coordinator — R30 000(R2500pm)</p> <p>Poverty Alleviation Coordinator — R19 800(R1650pm)</p> <p>Cook - R19 800 (R1650pm)</p>	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>Daily Meals - 300 Meals @ R185per meal - R668 000</p> <p>Psychosocial Support - R1 2000</p> <p>Rental and Associated Running Costs - R12960</p> <p>Audit Fees - R3000</p> <p>A land availability assessment will be conducted and Gauteng Department of Education advised accordingly</p>	

4.2.5. KANANA CLINIC

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intermittent water supply; hence it receives water from the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality; The land on which the clinic is built on belongs to the NG Kerk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tshwane Health District made a commitment to relocate mobile clinic to an area near Delmas by January 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tshwane Health District to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Nkangala District Municipality in respect of patients and emergency services; 	<p><u>Office of the Premier, Gauteng Department of Health:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a commitment that the mobile clinic will be relocated to an area near Delmas by January 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes have been made to the clinic's ageing infrastructure. In response to the water supply challenge, the clinic installed a borehole in December 2019. The overflowing septic tank has still not been



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clinic has ageing infrastructure and overflowing septic tank. • No official vehicles for operational needs such as laundry. • Clinic is unable to serve all patients in the farming areas due to poor road infrastructure. • Clinic operates in an area with no public transport system for patients; and • Does operate at night or over the weekends. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tshwane Health District to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the private farming communities and City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality aimed at ensuring that road infrastructure is improved to enable the mobile clinic to access patients even during rainy seasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clinic has a backup water tank and standby generator to mitigate against water interruption and possible water supply interruptions. • The Tshwane District made a submission to the City of Tshwane to allocate a portion of land. The land is yet to be proclaimed by the City of Tshwane. Engagements with the town planner will continue until the matter is finalised. • Plans are in place for the construction of a new clinic. The City of Tshwane has still not communicated the finalisation of the land proclamation – a follow up was on 20 August 2019. • The clinic is supported by vehicles from Dark City 	<p>maintained. (Although, there is contractor draining it twice a month, this is remains inadequate).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Municipality has a lease agreement with the NG Kerk on the use of the land by the clinic and thus far no discussions have ensued on the possible expansion of the clinic (They are not aware of the terms of the lease, and think the lease issue is not sustainable, there is a need for a permanent solution). • The clinic has been allocated a vehicle, but this is currently being used by the mobile clinic on a fulltime basis (and it is expected to share the vehicle with other areas (Zithabi and Rithabiseng)).



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>CHC. Masakhane Provincial Laundry also collects soiled lined and delivers clean linen in line, with a predetermined schedule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no plans at this stage to extend the hours of operation of this facility. The situation will be reviewed periodically. • The area manager conducted an inspection in loco for the area that requested a mobile at Delmas and the Tshwane District could not commit as the area falls under Mpumulanga. • Communication is to be initiated with the Nkangala District in Mpumulanga to engage the community in the area and plan to provide PHC services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To transport their laundry, the clinic receives assistance from the Health Promoter who visits the clinic on a monthly basis. The vehicle belongs to health promotion and can only be used on Tuesdays as an interim structure. • There's a mobile clinic to serve farming communities around the region and it visits Kanana once a month. • The challenge with the lack of availability of public transport for patients to the clinic is ongoing, resulting in some having to hitchhike or using scholar transport to visit the clinic. • The MoU between Tshwane Health District and the Nkangala District Municipality, to address



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>the cross border emergency services, has not yet been signed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clinic now has now an official Operations Manager. • The clinic does not have a full-time doctor on site, only a sessional doctor, who provides services three times a week for four hours. This is not sufficient assistance for the clinic (The NHI Doctor who was allocated, resigned due to non-payment). • The clinic refers its patients to Mamelodi hospital and this has resulted in challenges of over-crowding for the hospital. • Due to public transport challenges, patients cannot be referred to the Bronkhortspruit



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>District Hospital, which is closer.</p> <p>While clinic has sufficient medical supplies, the storage facility is an issue for concern due to damaged doors – which were damaged during a break-in. A contractor was appointed in December 2019 to replace these, however that has not happened (Keeps on making excuses about the doors not available locally. The contractor only fixed the fence).</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clinic was broken in to on 16 November 2019 and all the computers were stolen, including cleaning materials. The clinic currently has only two functional computers. • After the break in, no security measures were



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>implemented as a result of delays by the appointed contractor (and promises made by the DID, not kept.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clinic is in need of refurbishment and in need of an additional consulting room, due to the growing population in the area

4.2.6. BRONKHORTSPRUIT DISTRICT HOSPITAL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hospital has yet to be officially opened since it started functioning on 27 December 2015. The CEO is expected to retire at the end of March 2019. There is no approved staff establishment and as a result, some managerial tasks have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tshwane Health District has undertaken to review the staff establishment of the hospital. The Tshwane Health District committed to advertise and fill vacant positions for Kangaroo Mother Care services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Provincial Department of Health, together with the Tshwane Health District, is to ensure the hospital receives support for the following critical areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated OPD and Casualty departments Upgrading manual Patient Registration 	<p><u>Office of the Premier, Gauteng Department of Health:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews for the CEO post have been conducted. The Department is in the process of finalising the staff establishment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new CEO was appointed in November 2019. A Park Home was donated by Eskom and is used for the Kangaroo Mother Care project. This addition brings number of beds to 55 - qualifying it for



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>been delegated to professional nurses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hospital has 44 beds and least more than 50 beds in order to be gazetted district hospital. The Kangaroo Mother Care services have not commenced due to the relevant staff not having been appointed. The maternity ward is providing limited services. The OPD has limited capacity to accommodate all OPD and allied services; In the absence of a designated casualty area, the service is located in the theatre reception area. Theatre equipment has not yet been delivered. Bed occupancy rate is at 63 percent. 	<p>before the end of the 2018/19 financial year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tshwane Health District committed to attend and resolve to gazetting of hospital in the 2019/20 financial year. The Provincial Department of Health plans to increase the Hospital beds from 40 to 52 beds. The Provincial Department of Health undertook to address the issue of the outstanding official opening of the hospital in the next 2019/20 financial year. 	<p>System to Electronic Patient Administration System.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erecting administration office and stores. Converting current OPD to a male ward (currently all patients share the 44 bedded ward (males, females and children). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hospital has benefitted from a stimulus package as follow: 2 medical officers, 10 professional nurses, 5 enrolled nurses, 1 radiographer, 1 pharmacist, 2 porters and 2 general workers. These will be accommodated in the infrastructure plans to extend the capacity of the hospital as informed by the condition assessment conducted by Bigen Africa. The Kangaroo Mother Care Unit started operating from February 2019, with the Mamelodi hospital paediatrician providing support with weekly morning rounds to improve and sustain quality care. The paediatric nurse from the District 	<p>gazetting (as a District).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, the facility lacks an ablution area. The building is almost completed, but still requires staffing, a milk kitchen and a laundromat. It functions without HR, Finance, SCM and other key components) The hospital continues not to have its own approved staff establishment, with most manager posts not being filled. So the current workforce in managerial positions is performing different roles to share responsibilities. The Hospital still does not have an Antenatal Clinic (ANC).



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hospital is dependent on the district for its HR, Finance, or Supply Chain Management functions. While the hospital requires at least 3 pharmacists, it employs 1 person working only day shift. There is no oxygen wall mounted in the children's ward. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialist team visits the unit twice a week, with the addition of the 6 bedded Kangaroo Mother Care Unit. The submissions for the gazetting of the hospital as a district hospital have been submitted to National Department of Health. Wall Oxygen is available in the wards. Total of 3 pharmacists and 1 pharmacist assistant employed. Support services with regard to HR, Finance and SCM will continue to be provided by the District office until the staff establishment is finalised and the hospital capacity has increased to an extent where it is financially feasible to operate on its own. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hospital continues to be faced with an outpatient problem, due to the lack of space. The hospital still does not have a casualty area and therefore still continues to use the theatre reception area. The hospital has received two beds for the theatre to start operating but still needs additional staff. The hospital continues not to have its own HR, Finance and Supply Chain personnel and relies on the District for these functions. This causes delays with regards to HR matters and procurement of equipment. The hospital filled all the vacant



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>Staff appointed as a result of the opening of the hospital: 29 Professional nurses, 8 admin clerks, 10 Cleaners, 2 Porters, 3 Pharmacists, 1 CEO, 17 Staff nurses, 2 Radiographers, 6 Food service aids, 14 Nursing assistants, 6 Doctors, 1 Dietician, 1 Physiotherapist, 1 Environmental officer, 1 Artisan, 1 Pharmacy assistant, 2 Grounds Man. Total staff: 104</p>	<p>positions since the last visit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional pharmacists were appointed. However, weekend operating hours still applies when pharmacy closes at 12:00PM. • Most of the patients requiring operations are transferred (sometimes redirected) to Mamelodi hospital, resulting in the hospital losing bed occupancy. • The hospital currently employs two radiographers working flexi hours, thus affecting the availability of x-ray functions. • Due to delays in overtime payments, staff are unwilling to work overtime, which results in staff shortages. • The oxygen has still not been mounted on the



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>wall in the children's ward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hospital's mortuary is not compliant due to the drainage system, and lacks a visiting area able to accommodate large families. • The hospital is making use of EPWPs services to assist with administrative duties and it is anticipated that it they would eventually be absorbed into permanent employees. • The hospital has the use of two vehicles, but does not employ drivers. The groundsmen are forced to also act as drivers. • Due to a shortage of night shift doctors, the appointment of clinical associates would lower the current burden of understaffing of doctors.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hospital still employs a manual administration system. • There is a need for additional storage facilities for surgical resources and patient files, as well as ablution facilities of OPD. • The hospital is in need for a senior administrative officer, and dedicated artisan. • Furniture remains outstanding - since 23 January 2020. • The DID committed to donating a Park Home toilet, which is still outstanding. • Telephone lines are out of order, and no switchboard staff are employed. • Number of security guards increased from 7 to 27, while camera



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>maintenance has also improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A water tank is still to be installed. • There is still a need for a mental health unit and a TB ward. • Facility lacks offices for management, as well as office equipment. Administrative block requires expansion. • The hospital kitchen lacks sufficient equipment. • While staff accommodation may be sufficient at present, this is likely to become inadequate in future. • There are only 4 maternity beds, leading to inefficiency in offering maternal services. • Number of board members have increased from 3 to 5.



4.2.7. TEMBISA TERTIARY HOSPITAL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing population, expanding drainage area due to new human settlements • Dated infrastructure and dolomitic conditions inhibits renovations. • Lack of district and regional hospital for the area. • Increased burden of disease. • Lack of policy for the management of cross-border and cross boundary patients. • Restriction on the sharing of wards by males/females, children/adults, medical/surgical due to infection prevention and control, patient privacy and safety, and ethical considerations. • Challenge to accommodate growing volumes of patients in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casualty – converted other areas to have a p3 area with a consultation room and a procedure room, trunking of casualty. • Requisition has been sent to Supply Chain Management (SCM) to extend resuscitation from 4 to 6 beds • Requisition was sent for ward 4 Trunking, ward 20 and ward 12. • Renovation of ward 5 and trunked, ward 20 beds, labour ward and Audiology • Plans to erect stores, maternity complex (includes ophthalmology and all allied departments) extension of ward 12, TB ward, wards 10 and 7. • Refurbishment of ward 16 to a fully fleshed high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CEO should submit a substantive report to the NCOP on all the challenges faced by hospital. • The moratorium on vacancies should be resolved. The issue around security should be attended to immediately as it put other patients and the staff at risk. • The facility management reported that there is land behind the hospital that could be utilised for the expansion of the hospital. However, the land belongs to the municipality and the management of the facility have engaged with the municipality in an attempt to acquire that land with no luck. A intergovernmental forum that would include the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tembisa hospital submitted a substantive report through the District to the Provincial Health Department. • No progress has been recorded on the filling of vacancies. The nursing personnel ratio is inadequate for the number and nature patients. • Casualty is not compliant with relevant norms and standards. R1.6 billion has been allocated for OHS infrastructure. • There has been challenges with regard to the lengthy procurement processes of the Department of Public works. • A shortage of isolation rooms. The hospital has been declared prone to viruses.



<p>the current infrastructure. Many of the wards have had to be expanded to more than 44 beds due to increased disease burden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients and relative refusal for admission at Tshwane District hospital as an overflow facility due to distance challenges • Social problems with patients who cannot be discharged and placed in places of care. • Increased average length of stay due to the shortage of staff caused by the current moratorium of filling of vacancies. • Waiting time for referrals has increased since referral hospitals are over-burdened with referrals from outside Gauteng. • The pressure on wards for beds remains high. • Referral hospitals are over-burdened with 	<p>care unit and a new wound clinic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbishment of wellness clinic and helpdesk to accommodate people with disabilities. • Current contractor on-site to refurbish ablution and kitchens from wards 7 – 13 (project by DID). • A motivation was submitted to employ additional staff to the District. • To address linen shortages, a proposal was submitted to build an in-house mini laundry. • Procurement of needed equipment according to budget i.e. requisition submitted for kitchen equipment, while stretchers were secured (awaiting delivery). 	<p>provincial government, municipality, Ekurhuleni Health District, and the facility management should address the issue available land for expansion.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shortage of staff, including security personnel, remains unresolved. • The proposed intergovernmental forum never took place and the land behind the hospital has been used for housing development – which will increase pressure on staff. • A full report on challenges with the neonatal unit was submitted to the NCOP. This report emanates from the deaths of 12 babies between October and December 2019.
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<p>referrals from outside Gauteng, thus waiting time for referrals is increased</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A total of 39 clinics including CHC and MOU refer to TPTH. There is no district and regional hospitals. TPTH refers upwards to Steven Biko Academic Hospital (SBAH). The challenge with the referral to Steven Biko Hospital is that the Hospital refuse to accommodate referrals who are not residents of Ekurhuleni.• The number of walk-in patients is growing at an alarming rate. In March 2018, the number of walk in was 8701, April 10 101, and May 12 620.• While the hospital accepts patients from outside its area (due to an expansion that is beyond its control), challenges arise when they have to be referred to central hospitals.				
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<p>SBAH does not accept patients outside its area, while CMJAH does not accept referrals from TPTH, as it is not part of their referral pathway. TPTH is thus stuck with patients that it has no expertise to manage, whilst struggling to negotiate with central hospitals to accept the patients. Cardiology referrals are one such example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stable patients are reluctant to be referred to clinics citing shortage of medication and unavailability of doctors.• Delayed referrals of patients to Weskoppies due to unavailability of beds. Mental Health Care (MHC) users stay in TPTH more than 72 hours observation period resulting in overcrowding of both the psychiatric and medical wards.• Dated infrastructure and lack of adequate space,				
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<p>while dolomitic area inhibits extension of wards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient infrastructure budget means that the facility does not comply with a number of norms and standard for infrastructure.• Human Resources challenges: The non-creation of posts leads to underspending on grants. Insufficient budget allocation. Minimal number of posts for Tertiary Level of Care. Difficulty in attracting highly specialised professionals.• Despite being upgraded to tertiary hospital in 2012, its staff compliment is still based on 2004 establishment.• Serious overcrowding in the wards, e.g. 44 bed wards accommodates more than 70 patients. This in turn impacts on				
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<p>nurse-patient ratio, currently at 7:90.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recruitment process introduced by the Province is tedious and poses a challenge. In addition, a moratorium was placed on filling of vacancies. As a tertiary hospital, the facility is supposed to have a nursing staff of about 1900, but currently stands at 950. 				
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4.2.8. BERTHA GXOWA HOSPITAL

Successes	Challenges	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced maternal and infant mortality rates. Official opening of the Kangaroo Mother Care Unit. Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Ophthalmology outreach services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the first quarter of 2018/19, the hospital has seen a total of 1 559 (8.5 percent) SADC patients, 777 (4.2 percent) non-SADC patients, and 18 285 SA nationals. The first quarter of 2019/20, saw 44.9% 		<p>Deteriorating flooring remains unresolved. It was assumed that flooring required sealing, DID reported that vinyl flooring does not require any sealing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vacancy rate is 2 percent, and community services nurses were appointed. The position of the CEO is expected to filled between March and April 2020.



Successes	Challenges	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgery outreach with Charlotte Maxeke Hospital. • Hospital commended by National Department of Health for excellent services in Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Neonatology Care • Accreditation of the Hospital for Global Green Healthy Hospital. • Vacancy rate declined to 4.3 percent. • Payroll and physical verification is at 100%. • 50 percent of employees accessing wellness programmes. • MS Office implemented 	<p>SADC patients attended for maternity services, while 4.7% were from non-SADC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most foreign nationals use the facility for maternity purposes. Challenges linked to use of services by foreign nationals is the issue of false addresses, lack of documentation on arrival at the facility. • This cohort of patient is hard to trace following discharge. • The impact of providing services to foreign nationals is that it puts a strain on the limited resources and affects the morale of the staff. Patients would claim low levels of income, they should be paying for services. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing services to foreign nationals remains a challenge when it comes to payment for services rendered, due to false addresses and reluctance to divulge sources of income. • Infrastructural renovations were done by the provincial DID, but the ceiling was excluded since it was not part of initial contract. The hospital has to renovate the ceiling instead. • The hospital's overload on referrals has been resolved as the matter was taken up by the Chief Executive Office's Forum. • Renovations in the Casualty ward are underway, a tender has been issued and the matter is handled by the DID office.



Successes	Challenges	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
	<p>The other challenges include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment and retaining quality, skilled clinical personnel is difficult due to the limited staff establishment. • Filling of vacancies has slowed down, posing significant operational difficulties. • Infrastructure challenges include poorly designed casualty department that affects the functional flow, flooring falling apart, the neo-natal ICU cannot be used because H-Vac system is not functional. • Procurement systems are insufficient for the needs of the hospital – resulting in lengthy delivery times. • Patient referrals are above the level of 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges with procurement continues as suppliers sometimes fail to meet the specifications.



Successes	Challenges	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
	hospital in terms of staff and equipment.			

4.2.9 REVELATION 21 HOME-BASED CARE PROJECT (NEW PROJECT)

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 24 councillor regarded as unsupportive and not fully cooperating with project. The land on which project is located is not zoned officially, and faced with pit latrines and absence of proper water and sanitation systems. There is a need for proper land and housing structures. The project is in dire need of funding from Department of Social Development. 		.		



4.2.10 HILLBROW COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE CENTRE

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security challenges – especially at casualty department despite the presence of security staff and Closed Circuit television cameras. Training is needed on issues around immigration (e.g. communication). The facility is size is inadequate for the high volume of patients; Air conditioners not working. Internal and external migration impacts negatively on budget. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of the waiting area is required to accommodate integration of services. Existing security measures need to enhanced up and air conditioners should be repaired. 		<p>Gauteng Department of Infrastructure Development (GDID) procured a turn-style (revolving) gate, which allows security guards to search people thoroughly, which reduces traffic volumes of incoming patients.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new cooperative working relationship was established with Hillbrow police station to make routine visits and undertake random searches. Air-conditioned system was delivered to the pharmacy section of the facility. Unarmed security guards pose a risk of invasion by armed criminals. Adequate space for physical expansion of structure and to accommodate other facilities such as a filling



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>storeroom for patient folders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of goods and services is centralised at provincial level resulting in non-delivery of stock for daily operations. • Air circulation due to lack of operational air conditioning system is still a challenge – resulting high levels of sick amongst staff due to contamination of airborne viruses and bacteria. • The budget constraint is still a challenge due to Budget remains inadequate to match the unforeseen demand for health services by undocumented foreign nationals who often register at the clinic with fraudulent identification documents.

4.2.11 CHARLOTTE MAXEKE ACADEMIC HOSPITAL



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign nationals in frail condition cannot be discharged from ICU without relatives to care for them. This causes additional strain on already limited resources. Ageing infrastructure requires intensive maintenance. The hospital need R300 million to address these challenges. Budget challenges. The staff establishment was last reviewed in 2006 and filling of vacancies is lengthy process. Embassies do not acknowledge foreign patients who should be discharged (Only Botswana responds positively). 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICU challenges remains unresolved. Aging infrastructure has deteriorated further, while the infrastructure budget remains inadequate for hospitals. Vacancies remain as some posts have been frozen. The hospital has an unfunded structure with a new mandate subsequent to its upgrade to academic hospital. The current structure was last reviewed in 2006. Mental patients are housed in emergency unit as construction of new wing has taken lengthy period. Foreign nationals impact significantly on service delivery including



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>litigation to force the hospital to provide them with expensive treatment, while South African patients are unable access such treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More foreign nationals access oncology treatment, as well as chronic medication compared to South Africans. • Foreign nationals patients are perceived as abusing the policy, as well as the Constitution since they present at the hospital when already very ill, knowing that they will not be turned away. • Patients with medical aid attend the hospital in order to save on costs. • Self-referrals is a major challenge since patients



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>do not understand the referral process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plumbing-related challenges remain unresolved. • Staff are of the view that the hospital is not ready to implement the National Health Insurance. • Although medicine availability is 98%, quantities remains a challenge. • Staff safety is a major challenge at the hospital

4.2.12 LERATONG HOSPITAL

Successes	Challenges	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by Executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revenue target for 2018/19 was R13.837 million, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since April 2017, 116 posts remain vacant due to budget constraints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Health should ensure that hospital board and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both CEO and Acting CEO attending external meetings.



Successes	Challenges	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by Executive Jan 2020
<p>while actual collection was R14.4 million.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient complaints decreased from 337 in 2016/17 to 218 in 2017/18. • Sustained reduction in waiting times for patient folders from 120 minutes to 32 minutes and pharmacy from 60 minutes to 25 minutes. • Renovation of Ward 3 resulted in a child friendly environment. • SA Medical and Education Foundation refurbished frontline area (including helpdesk) and donated 120 chairs. • CCTV cameras were upgraded. • Renovation of Poly Clinic by Facility Management Unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigrant patients do not specify the country of origin, but the most prominent countries are Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Pakistan, Ethiopia and Nigeria. • There is a high number of childbirth by foreign nationals at the facility. • During 2017/18, a total number of 5594 foreign patients were attended to at the facility. • Lack of High Care and shortage of Intensive Care Unit beds. • Overcrowding in neonatal, maternity wards and surgical wards. • Lack of 24 hours Community Health Centres in the District. • Staff establishment not matching the current services. • A number of ambulances have been out of service for repairs. • Low staff morale due to heavy workload. 	<p>committees are fully functionally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Health should prioritise the refurbishment of the psychiatrist ward. • The management and recognised trade unions at the facility should meet on regular basis in order to address staffing issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting was held with the Deputy Director: Administration Mr Mpho Molefe, who was, however, was not part of the delegation during the TPTTP site visits. • The Executive Committee of the hospital will be held on 17 February 2020 where the purpose of the pre- visit will be outlined by Mr Molefe, and a document reporting on progress since the TPTTP will be forwarded during the course of the week 17- 21 February 2020.



Successes	Challenges	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by Executive Jan 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychiatric ward requires urgent refurbishment. • Labour-related matters are not resolved timeously. • Linen shortages at the facility due to the ineffectiveness of the service provider – exacerbated by fact that not all linen are returned. • Poor attendance of meetings by Hospital Board adversely affected the self-assessment results. 		

5 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Despite significant and commendable progress made towards providing housing opportunities to the poor, the housing backlog of approximately 1.5 million inherited in 1994 has increased steadily. This is primarily due to changes in household structure, rapid urbanisation, lack of opportunities in rural areas and resultant migration, structural unemployment, more households meeting the subsidy income thresholds, and less access to private housing sector finance, age of residents and the condition of the economy.⁷ A key determinant of wellbeing for any group is whether accommodation is adequate, affordable, secure and sustainable. Affordable housing confers financial security and decreases the likelihood of falling into poverty and destitution. In addition, location and infrastructure influences employment chances, social mobility and social integration. This is evident in challenges raised by participants during public hearings and site visits around the following broad areas:

⁷ Le Roux (2018).



- *Housing backlogs* - The number of human settlement projects under development is inadequate to provide for the increasing number of people requiring housing. Backlogs date as far back as 1996 and 1997. Moreover, construction projects have not created a significant amount of jobs. Where job opportunities have been created, they are short term in nature. Concern was also raised about the lack of oversight over the quality of work performed by contractors and alleged corruption in the compilation of the housing list and allocation of houses to beneficiaries.
- *Infrastructure* - There is a need for bulk infrastructure in respect of energy, water and sanitation. However, this is very expensive to procure. Participants also reported damage to especially electrical infrastructure caused by vandalism. The need was identified for improved cooperation between the Department of Human Settlements and other departments e.g. Energy and Water & Sanitation.
- *Title deeds* – Concern was raised that title deeds are not allocated timeously, sometimes resulting in illegal occupation of completed units and unoccupied houses being vandalised. Where title deeds are issued, they are inadequate and conflicts exist over ownership of title deeds.
- *Informal settlements and backyard dwellers* - Informal settlements in the various districts of Gauteng are expanding, which increases the demand for housing. Concern was also raised over the increasing number of foreign nationals in informal settlements. A major challenge that emerged is the need to balance the need of housing applicants that reside in informal settlements with that of backyard dwellers.
- *Military Veterans* - The need for housing for Military Veterans also emerged strongly, with participants raising concern with the process for registering as beneficiaries on the Military Veterans database.
- *Hostel dwellers* - Hostel dwellers raised concern about the lack of consultation and being subjected to inhumane living conditions when they are relocated during housing development projects.

5.1. PUBLIC HEARINGS

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
Housing Backlogs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 84 Tsakane, Gloria Zondi</u>: Called on the Department of Human Settlements (DHS) for assistance, as people who were relocated to 	Housing Backlogs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>MMC Human Settlements, Hon L. Mpya</u> The City of Ekurhuleni prioritised the 1996 and 1997 applicants who are still 	Housing Backlogs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Department of Human Settlements</u> The Department will work with military veterans to build houses in Palm Ridge. The main contractor, which is owned by



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>Extension 10 in 1997 still have no houses. Some of these people have passed on and their children still have no houses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 51, Thandi Mpoku, Kattlehong</u>: Some people registered in 1996 for housing but they still have no houses; yet young people born in the 2000s have houses. • <u>Ward 65, Daveyton</u>: A housing project initiated under the People's Housing Process (PHP) in 2008 remains incomplete, despite funding being allocated. • <u>Ward 96, Daveyton, Vusi Mthembu</u>: The 55-year old participant was excluded from the housing database for military veterans whilst many people who were never part of the armed struggle, are allegedly included in the database. • <u>Ward 95</u>: The participant, who has a child with epilepsy, does not have a house, despite registering on the housing list as far back as 2003. • <u>Ward 108, Pheelho Mashiane</u>: There is a serious housing backlog. The community was informed that Habitech, 	<p>waiting for their houses. Backyard dwellers were also prioritised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ward 41, a 1996 applicant is a priority. The Department aims to ensure that all applicants have houses within two years. • The Department plans to purchase the land in Mkhawwa for the people and is on course for the purchase of the land parcel. There is currently a budget adjustment. The City is currently finalising the Eborote issue. • With regard to Etwatwa, the City ring-fenced a project in Daveyton for housing. However, people from outside have invaded the land because they know that a housing development is coming. The community leaders must be engaged to ensure that people from outside the community do not invade land that has been set aside for housing. • In Vusi Mthembu, there is a project called Kombisa. The City identified this project for military veterans. The people who fought for Eastrand were not in exile and they do not have defence force numbers. This situation needs to 	<p>one of the Military Veteran's companies Motheo Construction, was appointed for the construction of 670 houses (not 610 as referred). Motheo Construction has also appointed Military Veterans' companies as sub-contractors for different scope of work i.e. brickwork, plumbing, electricity, tiling and provision of security. Various meetings took place between Ekurhuleni region, City of Ekurhuleni and the National Department of Military Veterans whereby potential beneficiaries were discussed and identified. To date, 188 beneficiaries have been approved and linked to stand numbers. Several housing applications were declined either due to applicants not being 1st time home owners or incorrect procedure followed, as the national database of military veterans do not recognise as Military Veterans. To avoid recurrences, it was recommended that all subsidy forms be re-screened and confirmed by the Department of Military Veterans before they are submitted to the Department for processing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has acquired 828 units in <u>Fleurhof extensions 37 and 31</u> in the previous financial year. 200 of these units



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>a private developer and land owner, currently owns the land initially planned for their houses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 61, Phakela Mayitshe</u>: There is a problem with registration on the housing database. People check at CCC but they are told that there are no records at the municipality. MEC Mpya promised that housing projects would commence in January 2018 but nothing has commenced. • <u>Maina Funani, Ward 5, Tembisa</u>: The DHS, has allowed people to occupy houses by force. The participant registered for housing in 1996 and the house was built in 1998 but the DHS allegedly sold the house to someone else, forcing her to register again for housing. <p>Informal Settlements & Backyard Dwellers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 74, Godfrey Maatjies, Brakpan</u>: The informal settlement started in 1994. Whilst the DHS promised to build houses since 2001, none has been built to date. MEC Leseba reportedly undertook to monitor the situation every 	<p>be addressed. Only 11 000 of the 59 000 houses promised by Mayor Masina have been built.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mam Frida's situation is difficult because people are refusing to live with her because she lives with a child with disabilities. This is a special case and the City is giving it special attention. • There was an invasion in Clayville by people living with disabilities. The issue is being taken seriously and developers have been engaged in relation to building houses for people living with disabilities with the required specifications. • Thusong remains a priority project. There is a challenge of land in Ekurhuleni. Only 50 percent of the land is usable because of the mining belt moving from Westrand to Mpumalanga. • Ivory Park, the issue needs the intervention of the City of Johannesburg. • Four pieces of land were expropriated without compensation in Ekurhuleni. <p><u>Executive Mayor of Ekurhuleni, Cllr M Masina</u></p>	<p>were for the rental however these were converted to accommodate military veterans as they were within the specifications as per the agreement that was reached and were allocated to the qualifying beneficiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 610 houses will be built in <u>Palm Ridge</u>, which is dedicated to the memory of Ma Sisulu and Tata Mandela. The department appointed the Military Veterans Company Motheo Construction for the construction of 670 houses. Progress to date is as follows: Raft foundations completed (160), Wall plates completed (160), houses roofed (160), houses inspected and approved (128). The balance of 32 completed will be inspected in February 2020. • An instruction has been given to the contractor to proceed with the construction of the additional approved scope of 50 houses by the end of the financial year 2020 based on the number of subsidies approved and passed initial searches. • <u>Palm Ridge extension 10 & 12</u> Housing Project: The provision of water meters for house construction became a challenge as the cost and installation thereof do not form part of the consolidation subsidy quantum.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>two months, but now allegedly does not want to meet with the community. People want the MEC to provide feedback on the houses in Mokgatho.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 67, Monica Simelana</u>: The people residing in shacks in the area are not from Etwatwa. Yet they register for houses and some are busy building informal settlements. There are people whose houses were built with asbestos, and these people were promised assistance. • <u>Wards 3 and 100, Tembisa</u>: Community members requested assistance for backyard dwellers as promised. There were also claims that the majority of the people living in informal settlements are foreign nationals. • <u>Ward 79, Ivory Park, Extension 2</u>: When people were moved to another informal settlement in 2003, they were told that it is only for three months, but they still reside there at the time of the hearing. The place they previously occupied has now been allocated to other people. • <u>Ward 40</u>: In 2015, the people met with the Speaker of Ekurhuleni. They were 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City has sought to provide 65 000 houses. • Four major projects have been launched. This can lead to 75 000 houses. The City is working together with the Provincial Government in this regard. • There is no level three certification for the City to build houses on its own. The beneficially list is done by the Provincial Government. This situation must be rectified. • Serviced land must be given to the people so that those who can afford to build their own houses can do so on serviced land. • The challenge is that the community invites people from other places to be registered when there is an existing housing list. <p><u>MEC of Human Settlement and Local Government, Hon U. Moiloa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Province has been underspending on the Urban Settlement Grant. Working with the Departments of COGTA, Water, Sanitation, and Human Settlements, agreement was reached 	<p>As the City of Ekurhuleni acquired fully serviced stands from their developer and made these serviced stands available for the Department to proceed with the construction of houses, the Department then met with the City and requested that the water meters be made available as this should form part of the engineering services. As such various meetings between the project team and the City of Ekurhuleni were held whereby it was resolved that the City meet with their respective Departments such as Water & Sanitation and City planning. It appears that from meetings between the City and its respective Departments this matter may require a policy change. In the meantime and whilst the policy changes are finalised, the City is assisting the project team by making available water meters for completed houses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress to date: 300 Water meters were made available for houses in extension 10, these were installed and houses allocated to approved beneficiaries. • The City has also confirmed that a further 960 water meters will be provided as the next batch and the contractors from the



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>informed that studies have been conducted for those living in shacks. Since then, nothing has happened.</p> <p>Title Deeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ward 21, Philip Makhubele</u>: The DHS sent a consultant in 2015 to engage with the community and inform them that houses will be built, to which they would receive title deeds. However, since then, there has been no further communication. Whilst the MEC is reportedly aware of the situation, people have been unable to contact him. <u>Ward 57, Thokoza</u>: In 1984 members of the community built their own houses. The contractors were sent to the community. Since the contractors left the community was informed that they owe banks. They have no title deeds since 1984. People's houses were sold while they were staying in the houses. As these houses are not registered in their names, people are unable to pay for municipal services such as rates, water and electricity and their services 	<p>that the national government will now handle the matter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In January 2019, a tripartite agreement will be signed to ensure that national, provincial and local governments are working together. Agreement was reached that housing will commence with 1996 and follow in that way. The list of beneficiaries will be published. There are dolomites in Gauteng. High density settlement is the way for the future because of the growing population of Gauteng. The MMC signed off on the issue of the expropriation of land without compensation in concurrence with the Mayor. Service sites have been made available. There are 49 different plans. Buildings will be constructed in line with the municipal by-laws. With regard to military veterans, the MEC has instructed the DOH to work with military veterans to build houses. Six hundred and ten houses will be built in Palm Ridge, which is dedicated to the 	<p>City of Ekurhuleni Water & Sanitation will do the installation of these water meters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is expected that approximately 3539 houses will be completed by 30 June 2020 in the above project. The provision of water meters will also be applicable to other greenfield housing projects. <p><u>Office of the Premier. Gauteng Department of Human Settlements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the issue of Military Veterans, the MEC has instructed DOH to work with military veterans to build houses in Palm Ridge. The main contractor which is owned by one of the Military Veterans Companies, Motheo Construction has been appointed for the construction of 670 houses (not 610 as referred). Motheo Construction has also appointed Military Veterans Companies as sub-contractors for different scope of work i.e. brickwork, plumbing, electricity, tiling and provision of security. Various meetings took place between Ekurhuleni region, City of Ekurhuleni and the National Department of Military Veterans whereby potential beneficiaries were discussed and identified to date 157 beneficiaries have been approved and linked to stand numbers.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>are discontinued. Orphans are evicted from these houses and the participant's house was allegedly sold to a foreign national. People have proof that they built their own houses, and they just need their title deeds. They require government to assist them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 95</u>: A task team for RDP houses should be established. Eighty Five percent of the people living in houses do not own those houses. • <u>Tembisa, Winnie Mandela</u>: The participant indicated that she needs her house back. Whilst she has a title deed, someone is staying on her stand using an affidavit dated 2005. She has been arrested. Some people built their own houses but records indicate that the person is a tenant. • <u>Ward 56, Thokoza</u>: In Thokoza, people's houses have allegedly been sold without their permission. • <u>Ward 30</u>: There are no title deeds for the people's houses. Fifty-seven houses in Chief Albert Luthuli were approved in 2005 but the people concerned still do not have title deeds. 	<p>memory of Mrs Sisulu and Mr Mandela. One hundred and twenty houses will be handed over in Fleurhof.</p> <p><u>Deputy Minister of Human Settlements, Hon Z Kota-Hendriks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department prioritises Military Veterans and people with disabilities. • The beneficiary list for housing will be centralised. <p>Title deeds</p> <p><u>MMC Human Settlements, Hon L. Mpya</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department is aware of the issue of the people who build their own houses and later discover that they owe the banks. There is a reluctance on the part of financial institutions to meet with the City of Ekurhuleni and this has resulted in people being evicted from their houses, which fit the specifications of RDP housing. <p><u>MEC of Human Settlement and Local Government, Hon U. Moiloa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An advocate was employed on a 12-month contract to ensure all townships 	<p>Several housing applications declined because of the following reasons: applicants not 1st time home owners or applicants procedurally incorrect as the NDMV do not recognise as Military Veterans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six hundred and ten houses will be built in <u>Palm Ridge</u>, which is dedicated to the memory of Ma Sisulu and Tata Mandela. Progress to date is as follows: Raft foundations completed (150), Wall plates completed (100), Houses roofed (100). Completions 1 show house. • The <u>Fleurhof</u> project could not be located and both the Department and City of Ekurhuleni were unable to get information regarding it. • The City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality and Provincial Department of Human Settlements will oversee a 100% completion of the <u>Chief Albert Luthuli Project</u>. • <u>Extension 4</u> - Of the planned 320 Units that were to be built, 308 have been constructed and approved at 95% by Provincial Quality Assurance Inspectors and 100% completions will be achieved once the City of Ekurhuleni Department of



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ward 64, Vosloorus</u>: Houses were taken away and these people were promised that more houses would be built, but never were. They wrote and submitted a petition for Kathorus. They occupied the land and request that the process be legalised. <p>Access to Municipal and other Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ward 67, Monica Simelana</u>: There is an issue with grants. People are not being assisted by SASSA. <u>Ward 95</u>: No ambulance comes to the area when needed. <u>Ward 108, Pheelho Mashiane</u>: There is a problem of access to a recreational facility. The DHS should allocate an open space for recreational activities. <u>Ward 65, Mongezi Stofile</u>: People have not received any services since the new dispensation. Following re-demarcation, only one part of the area is serviced whilst the other is not. <p>Allegations of Fraud/Corruption</p>	<p>houses are registered and their rightful owners receive title deeds.</p> <p><u>Executive Mayor of Ekurhuleni, Cllr M Masina</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2016, the new administration has 16 000 unclaimed 16 000 title deeds in the office. A decision taken for state land owned by Ekurhuleni, is that title deeds will be given to those occupying government land. Communities should not illegally occupy land. <p>Infrastructure</p> <p><u>Deputy Minister of Water and Sanitation, Hon P. Tshwete</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewerage spillages will be addressed. A major problem is the pollution of the Vaal River. R317 million has been budgeted for the upgrading of the sewerage system. Several places will be upgraded. The Minister and Deputy Minister will visit the various places mentioned after receiving the necessary reports. 	<p>Energy connect to the houses, as the infrastructure is currently being laid out on site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Extension 6</u> - The contractor has installed water and sewer services to 2841 stands and completed and allocated a total 2218 houses to eligible beneficiaries. The Department is currently in process of constructing 538 houses in the current financial year 2019/ 20. Of the 326 constructed houses 307 snag list were actioned and attended to and 303 houses allocated to approved beneficiaries. The outstanding work of 4 houses to be allocated by 4 October 2019 and the 19 houses for Military Veterans will be completed by 11 October 2019 Of the 328 houses being implemented, 310 have been allocated to date as follows: 308 houses allocated to approved beneficiaries, 2 MV houses also allocated to beneficiaries. The outstanding 18 houses for Military Veterans will be completed by end of October 2019 and will be allocated on completion. These houses are at 75-80% completion currently.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 49, Bram Fischer</u>: Some people use the Identity Documents of deceased people and reside in houses that are supposed to be allocated to the community. Zama Zamas also engage in illegal mining. • <u>Ward 1, Orange Farm</u>: There is alleged corruption in the allocation of houses, whereby foreigners nationals are allocated houses at a cost of R6 000. • <u>Orange Farm, Mshengu Joseph Tshabalala</u>: Officials are not monitoring the allocation of housing. Some officials are allegedly corrupt and give houses to their friends. Savannah is for people from Orange Farm. The people occupying other people's houses were promised they would be relocated to Savannah, but they were not given houses. • <u>Ward 100, Tembisa</u>: The speaker thanked MEC Mpya for the project he promised behind the Tembisa Hospital. The community reported that there is corruption and the officials request people to give them information whilst they have all the information. 	<p>Informal settlements and backyard dwellers <u>MEC of Human Settlement and Local Government, Hon U. Moiloa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a problem of foreigners doing as they wish in South Africa. Most of the informal settlements are crowded by foreigners. • The City will be working with the Hawks to eliminate shacks and those collecting rent for shacks will be arrested. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The installation of water meters is ongoing and will be completed by 11 October 2019. It should be noted that water meters are installed on allocation to avoid theft. • All subsidy application was submitted and approved and beneficiaries linked to stand numbers. • It is confirmed that the geotechnical variance has been approved at 5,91% for the 326 houses. <p><u>Department of Justice and Constitutional Development:</u> In order to ensure that disputes relating to land or arising from the application of legislation which has a bearing on land, are dealt with expeditiously and inexpensively, Government has committed itself to the establishment of adjudication structures which will assist persons who wish to promote or protect their rights to land, as envisaged in the Constitution. Towards this end, a Land Court Bill is being developed for submission to Parliament during the 2020 Parliamentary session. The Bill seeks to establish a fully capacitated and permanent Land Court, under its own founding legislation, replacing the existing Land Claims Court, which has a temporary existence and</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ward 100, Tembisa</u>: In Clayville, flats are being built but there is allegedly corruption even when there is an anti-corruption team. Only young people are occupying the new houses. 		<p>limited capacity. Not only will this Court replace the Land Claims Court but it will also have jurisdiction to deal with more land disputes, other than restitution claims, which are identified as being pressing and in need of priority attention. The Bill establishing the Land Court also seeks to establish alternative dispute resolution mechanisms similar to or under the auspices of the Commission of Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA). This is intended to enhance the resolution of identified land disputes before they land up in court, if the parties to the dispute agree to subject their dispute to alternative dispute resolution by specially trained dispute resolution practitioners at no cost to them. The Bill is in the development stage and is being discussed with role-player Departments.</p>

5.2. SITE VISITS

5.2.1. KAGISO HOSTEL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
Infrastructure		Infrastructure		Project management



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and unhealthy living conditions. Poor water provisioning and sanitation/sewerage overflow. Dilapidated house structures with falling roofs and ceilings. Lack of electricity/unconnected wiring and illegal electricity connections. Defective housing structure due to poor workmanship. The hostel units are overcrowded. <p>Corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption in the compilation of the housing list and allocation of the housing units (Community Residential Units and RDP housing units). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Water and Sanitation is to provide for water supply, sanitation and sewerage reticulation. The Provincial Department of Human Settlements is to ensure renovation of all dilapidated houses in order to improve the standard of living and health of beneficiary communities. Eskom is to embark on a comprehensive electrification programme of all the hostel units. The Provincial Department of Human Settlements and Municipalities are to improve coordination between them in order to enhance integrated development planning and ensure compliance with Chapter Three of 		<p>The consulting company (JTP Consortium) was appointed. It has completed a pre-feasibility study, and it is currently working on the planning and design of the housing model for the Kagiso Hostel. This includes project scoping and specifications that will integrate the Hostel dwellers into the greater Kagiso community.</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper use of funds budgeted for housing and hostel redevelopment. <p>Project management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy change from R5 per bed payment to an overall increased fee of R700 per bed is the root cause of the problems associated with the lack of progress in project completion. Beneficiary communities feel this increase is big and unaffordable and was imposed without prior consultation. There was inconsistency in the approach, methodology and planning of the Gauteng Province hostel redevelopment programme. Housing units were built without a formal agreement, 		<p>Constitution on intergovernmental cooperation.</p> <p>Project management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Provincial Department of Human Settlements is to strengthen its leadership at the political management levels in order to realise project sustainability. The Provincial Department of Human Settlements is to embark on a comprehensive and inbuilt capacity building and skills transfer to improve the skills of the beneficiary communities. The Provincial Department of Human Settlements is to ensure efficient resource utilisation in its projects, as well as improve 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>communication or consultation with the beneficiary communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospective beneficiaries and dissatisfied community members. Invaded housing units. • There was a lack of skills transfer and training during implementation of the project. • Contractors were brought in from other provinces and foreign nationals were also used during project implementation. 		<p>project monitoring, evaluation and oversight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Premier's Office as the centre of project coordination is to improve general project coordination in the Province in an effort to enhance sustainable service delivery implementation. • The revised project is to be prioritised and fully implemented by the Provincial Department of Human Settlements by the end of the 2018/19 financial year. • The Provincial Portfolio Committee on Human Settlements is to report on progress made on the revised project before the end of the 2018/19 financial year. 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP

5.2.2. MAYFIELD EXTENSION 32 AND 34

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
Project management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractors had to move off the site, as there were no funds allocated for the 2018/19 financial year. The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality also had to wait for the approval of the roll-over of 2017/2018 unspent Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG) funds. However, this has been resolved and as of 8 November 2018, both contractors have been issued with an instruction to perform 		Project management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24-hour security must be provided to guard the project site to prevent vandalism, theft and invasions. The Constitutional Court order must be resolved speedily to enable the beneficiary administration process to start. The agreement between the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality and the Department of Military Veterans must be finalised to allow the Municipality to construct 	Project management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayfield Extensions 32 and 34 are implemented by the City of Ekurhuleni. Funds were re-directed from Moleleki to the Mayfield project. The City has appointed contractors and the sites will be handed over to them for the construction of 186 houses. 	Project management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 24-hour security service was provided. However, acts of vandalism and attempted invasions sometimes occur, as the security is overwhelmed. The Constitutional Court order is being addressed. As a result, the approval of beneficiaries is continuing. At the time of reporting 74 beneficiaries were approved. No houses have been built for military veterans at Mayfield.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>work, and are already in the process of re-establishing site camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no funds allocated to Mayfield Ext 32 in the 2018/2019 financial year. • Funds intended for Mayfield Ext 32 were redirected to complete projects that could not be completed in 2016/2017, as those projects were not funded in 2017/2018. • Mayfield Ext 32 and 34 were not ready for construction of houses after the gazetting of HSDG funds for 2017/2018. • Having a rollover of budget/funds approved is a long process. • Military Veterans cannot be accommodated in the project, as there is no formal agreement between the Ekurhuleni 		<p>the Military Veterans' houses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding should be allocated to complete the project (Mayfield Ext 32 funds were re-directed). • A proper forum for all stakeholders involved in Mayfield Ext 32 and 34 is to be convened as a matter of urgency to try to resolve the continuous delays in construction and issues of litigation. • The NCOP should explore the possibility of legislation that will regulate the problem of beneficiaries who sell their houses to foreign nationals. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two contractors who were appointed failed to complete the job within deadline. After they left the site, vandalism occurred. The City is in the process of appointing assessors to assess the extent of the damage before appointing new contractors to complete the project. • A stakeholders' forum has been able to meet periodically to resolve issues. Another such meeting was scheduled for the near future to introduce new contractors to the community for extension 32. • The NCOP has not yet met with the relevant select committee to look at possibilities of a policy review on beneficiaries



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>Metropolitan Municipality and the Department of Military Veterans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Constitutional Court order prevents the Municipality of Ekurhuleni from communicating directly with the beneficiaries. This Court order also instructs the Municipality to prioritise the beneficiaries relocated from Bapsfontein. <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The electrical infrastructure is damaged due to vandalism, theft and land invasions. 				<p>who sell their houses, often to foreign nationals.</p>

5.2.3. CHIEF ALBERT LUTHULI EXTENSION 4



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
Project management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unoccupied houses are being vandalised. • Building material is stolen and property damaged. • Building rubble is not cleared away, which poses a safety risk. • The DHS is slow in processing housing subsidy applications. • Community riots led to the project stalling. • The online Housing Subsidy System (HSS) was down for a substantial period of time, leading to slow beneficiary administration. 	Project management <p>The City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality and the Provincial Department of Human Settlements have made a commitment to oversee a 100% completion of the project by implementing the following interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors to address all challenges to ensure that the project is completed. • Installation of water meters is currently stopped, but should resume immediately. • The provincial Department of Human Settlements will conduct beneficiary education. • Geotechnical variation application was approved for 5.91% of the 326 units. 	Project management <p>The provincial Department of Human Settlements and the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality are concerned about aspects of the PFMA that hinder the rollover of housing budgets and feel that this aspect of the legislation needs to be reviewed. A proper submission is to be made in this regard and it will be attended to by Parliament.</p>	Project management <p><u>Department of Human Settlements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality and provincial Department of Human Settlements will oversee a 100% completion of the Chief Albert Luthuli Project. <p><u>Extension 6</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor has installed water and sewer services in 2841 stands and completed and allocated a total 2218 houses to eligible beneficiaries. • The Department is in process of constructing 538 houses in the current financial year (2019/20). <p><u>Extension 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 256 beneficiaries were officially allocated 	Project management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Chief Albert was completed, including the military veterans' units. 100% allocation and occupation has already occurred. • A submission to Parliament on a legislative review regarding budget roll-over needs to be managed at a political level.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>houses, and 70 units have been illegally occupied. None of the 34 Breaking New Ground (BNG) houses from the current contractor were invaded and none of the 20 Military Veterans' units were invaded. Invasions only took place in the units completed in 2018 by previous contractors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of Ekurhuleni will conduct a verification process to assess if there are any qualifying beneficiaries among the invaders. The City must advise on the process for official allocations and evictions. • Therefore the project has reached final completion and the next step is that of preparing for title deeds for the 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			officially allocate beneficiaries pending conclusion on the invaded units by the City of Ekurhuleni.	

5.2.4. LEEUWPOORT INTEGRATED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
Project management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a great demand from the community and business for work opportunities. Accessing clearance certificates from the National Nuclear Regulator is challenging. Some of the housing units will be built where the hostel is. This means that hostel dwellers have to be relocated, which is 	Project management <p>There are plans in place to cater for the 2% of hostel dwellers who do not qualify for a full housing subsidy in the form of the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP).⁸</p>	Project management <p>There should be an intervention around the clearance certificate by the Nuclear Energy Regulator.</p> <p>Informal settlements and backyard dwellers</p> <p>An amicable solution or strategy is required for housing applicants from informal settlements backyard dwellers.</p>		Project management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of engineering services in Parkdene is 56% complete and construction of the first 200 RDP Walk-ups commenced in August 2018. Installation of engineering services in Reiger Park is 48% complete.

⁸ The FLISP programme is a housing subsidy for first-time home buyers who earn between R3 501 to R22 000 who meet the criteria.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>currently the subject of ongoing negotiations between the DHS and hostel dwellers. The Department has conducted an audit of the hostel dwellers to determine how many of them qualify for full housing subsidy (those with a maximum household income of R3500), 98% of whom qualified. The challenge is to arrange a temporary relocation camp and to address the 2% that do not qualify.</p> <p>Informal settlements and backyard dwellers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising between beneficiaries from informal settlements and backyard dwellers for the allocation of houses 		<p>Backlogs The issue of backlogs for housing allocation needs to be addressed, especially the group of 1996 and 1997.</p> <p>Title deeds The Department should address the issue of title deed backlogs and try to allocate houses with a title deed.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkdene and Reiger Park to be serviced by November 2019 – total of 4818 housing opportunities (ready for production). This includes 14 high density RDP sites to be serviced by November 2019 for 1958 units. • The Water Use Licence Application (WULA) has been approved. • There is ongoing engagement with different government departments regarding the project. <p><i>Key risks and issues for consideration:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays and appeals in the legal process relating to the town planning application (Sunward Park). If the tribunal outcome for Sunward



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>proves challenging for the DHS.</p> <p>Backlogs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a significant backlog in the allocation of houses, with applications dating back to 1996 and 1997. <p>Title deeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of title deeds is a major concern, as the Department allocates houses before title deeds are registered. 				<p>Park is negative, the project will experience a major setback.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The budget needs to be re-aligned for the 2019/20 financial period. Access to Ronderbult Road, northern access for Parkdene Ext 7, requires buy-in from the owner of the Shoprite/Hyperama retail complex. The hostel affecting construction in Parkdene needs to be removed and hostel dwellers relocated. <p>Backlogs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing backlogs that date back to 1996 and 1997 will be prioritised. A survey is being conducted to determine the number of beneficiaries, as the one completed in 2017 is dated.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP

5.2.5. WEMBLEY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of security is a serious concern, especially where women and children are concerned. Some of the tents have collapsed. They are not suitable for human habitation. Single units do not have toilets and showers, but have communal toilets and showers. The majority of occupants are unemployed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of Johannesburg should relocate people from tents to the Park homes by 03 July 2018. The same contractor should be barred from doing work for the City of Johannesburg. 		



6 EDUCATION⁹

The South African Constitution guarantees refugees and asylum seekers the right to education. Many migrants are turned away from public schooling because of a lack of documentation (such as report cards, transfer forms, birth certificates, etc.) Language is a significant barrier for students from French or Portuguese-speaking countries who seeks to further their education in the predominantly English medium schools. The recent influx of migrants has led to enormous pressure on the education system, resulting in unexpected overcrowding in most of the schools.

Concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on Education across all phases (Foundation; Intermediate, Senior and FET) included amongst others:

- Enrolment of learners higher than expected and planned;
- Shortage of Teachers in critical high enrolment subjects;
- Teachers in need of targeted training addressing the real needs of learners as informed by findings from analysis of assessment;
- Some teachers and practitioners not qualified for subject they teach;
- Some schools without support staff including Teacher Assistance in Special Schools;
- School infrastructure not properly maintained;

⁹ The panellists for the public hearing on Education were: Hon MA Motshekga, Minister of Basic Education; Hon P Lesufi, MEC for Education; and Councillor M Masina, Executive Mayor of City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (in terms of the programme).



- Learner Teacher Support Material not properly managed – Retrieval of textbooks not effective leading to learners without textbooks in most schools;
- Teaching Aids such as laboratories and Libraries not available and in cases where they are available, they are used for different purpose (Turned into Staff Rooms or store rooms);
- A need for scholar transport policy implementation to be strengthened as most deserving learners are disadvantaged;
- There is a need for making after care facilities accessible for all;
- The National School Nutrition Programme to accommodate even children in ECD;
- The declaration of 'no fee paying' to cut across and include ECD;
- Control on admission so that learner's statistics are stable throughout the year;
- Strengthening the SMT and SGB to effectively perform their roles;
- A need for the revision of the Peter Morkel Post Provisioning Model, which favour high enrolment schools;
- A need for increasing allocation for lower quintile schools so that they too can be able to supplement their Teacher in the same manner Fee Paying schools are able to recruit additional teachers to their establishment;
- A need for effective monitoring of curriculum activities in schools to ensure alignment with the Department's Learner Attainment Improvement Strategy (LAIS); and
- Districts Offices to effectively monitor Fee Paying Schools against Fee Paying indemnity for deserving learners.

6.1. PUBLIC HEARINGS

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Nomalizo Jonas, Ward 84, Tsakane</u>: The ward has 16 preschools, which require food parcels and preschools should be part of the National School Nutrition Programme and managers of preschools be given a stipend. • <u>Baby Dolo, Ward 49, Katilehong</u>: Schools do not have fire extinguishers and first aid kits, leading to these schools, and early childhood development centres ("ECDs") 	<p>Responses by Minister of Basic Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to issues raised, the Minister indicated that the priorities of the Department include amongst others, LTSM; Teacher Provisioning; Infrastructure; compliance of schools to agreed pace-setters; and safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Premier through Gauteng Department of Education has since established the following schools in the area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mayfield Primary School (Complete and Opened); and ○ Barcelona Primary School (Design Stage and anticipated to be tender ready in December 2019). • In the South and West Corridors (especially in rural areas) the Department has taken a



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<p>unable to comply with safety, health and environment (SHE) standards. A need for awareness workshops among ECD managers and school principals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Carletonville</u>: A need for open industrial schools. A need for learners to be taught gardening skills. A needs for prayer sessions at schools • <u>Tumi Pule, Ward 96, Daveyton</u>: Katlego Primary School has never been renovated and there are no playgrounds for children. • <u>Pastor Ruth Sithole, Ward 109, Thwathwa</u>: A request for government to provide financial support to pastors working with schools. • <u>Williams, Ward 44, Vosloorus</u>: Some Teachers not dedicated to work. Some SGBs interfering with teaching and learning. • <u>Ma' Radebe, Ward 95</u>: Phumulo Primary School orphans without school uniform, clothes and food. • <u>Khutjo, Ward 84</u>: Proposal for the deployment psychologists and social workers to schools • <u>David Lesufi, Ward 58</u>: The community does not want mobile classrooms and would like a school to be built in the area. 	<p>She acknowledged the challenges of urban migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister called for partnership with parents. • On teenage pregnancy the Minister stated that this may be the outcome of broken links between the Department and parents. • She urged that SGB should assume their roles and responsibilities as outlined by the South African Schools Act. • Regarding the zoning of schools, she indicated that it was a strategy used to overcome overcrowding of schools. • The Minister acknowledged concerns raised on NSFAS, and assured the people that the matter is receiving attention. • Concerning Pastors providing services in schools, she indicated 	<p>decision to construct dual purpose libraries going forward;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, 50 schools (list attached) across the province are to benefit from library trollies and books; • Department of Sports, Arts Culture and Recreation in collaboration with the Gauteng Department of Education, is to construct 5 combi courts across all 5 Corridors in five schools by the end of June 2020. The names of schools to benefit will be announced in due course. • Libraries were constructed without proper zoning and environment impact assessment certificates. The Department working with relevant municipalities is resolving all outstanding issues to ensure operationalization of these libraries; <p>The following Officials gave report back in their various areas of function:</p> <p>Mr Kenosi Kenneth Mogale</p> <p>The Implementing agent's (GDID) Stakeholder management unit met with the parties involved in the second week of October 2018 and since then no disruptions have been experienced. Progress</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>Sanitary towels issue still a challenge. A need for sports facilities and a university.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 109, Barcelona</u>: Requesting for a stipend for Pastoral duties in schools (R1000 per month). • <u>Thoko Ntlabati, Ward 109</u>: Schools do not have facilities for vocational education or training and libraries. • <u>Thandi Ntshoko, Ward 99, Villa Lisa</u>: One primary school in Villa Lisa. A need for another school to be built instead of Scholar Transport. Late coming, gangsters including an example where a baby shower for a Grade 7 learner at the primary school was held. • <u>Zukiswa Soji, Ward 35</u>: What happens to children who have passed Grade 12 but are not able to pay the tertiary registration fees? • <u>Nonkululeko, Ward 65, Thwathwa</u>: Challenges with the online registration. • <u>Noma, Ward 40</u>: A for transport to school children in the informal settlements. • <u>Sylvia Mabona, Ward 94</u>: The challenge of a child refused admission at Bracken High since 2016. • <u>Patrick Nkosi, Ekurhuleni</u>: The poor infrastructure at Ekurhuleni Primary School. 	<p>that it was within the competency of the School Governing Body (SGB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the issue of conflicts that arise during the recruitment of principals, the Minister reported that the Department is making headway in strengthening the recruitment processes, which will include giving impetus to the professionalization of the recruitment process. • Concerning the provision of sanitary towels, the Minister indicated that the Department is willing and provides assistance whenever the budget allows. • The Department is not allowed to interfere with operations at private schools unless such practices are outside the realm of the law. <p>Responses by MEC for Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEC supported the stance of the Minister on migration, however, he indicated a Provincial policy is that no child should be turned or refused 	<p>is unfolding after the community, stakeholder disruptions were resolved, and the project reached practical completion in the third quarter of 2018/19 financial year.</p> <p>Ms Anna Sambo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tshwane North College (TNC) falls within the jurisdiction of the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) and therefore, the Department (GDE) is unable to assist in this regard. <p>Ms Khanyisile Khumalo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SGB and the school are responsible for the daily maintenance of the school, however, it must be noted that the Department has introduced a new model to School Infrastructure Maintenance. The Maintenance procedure will assist the Department to carry out maintenance; capital works refurbishment and repairs to facilities. <p>Ms Monica Mashiane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has conducted a needs assessment, which has indicated the need for a Primary and a Secondary School in the Refilwe Manor area. The Department has done the necessary planning to construct a full



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Percy Dukatole Siba, Ward, Extension 93</u>: A request for a school (a primary school or a secondary school). • <u>Vanilla Mkhonza, Tembisa</u>: A request for a teacher with visual disability to be given consideration. • <u>Andrew Mfomo, Ward 44</u>: There is a school principal, in Ward 35, who touches learners inappropriately. • <u>Archie, Ward 16, Katlehong</u>: A concern on allegation of the Provincial Department implementing some form of the Group Areas Act. A need for SGB view to be taken serious. • <u>Zolani Myeki, Ward 72, Peter Nkosi Branch</u>: A request that the NATED programme be provided as a semester course, with 3 months' theory and 3 months of practicals in TVET colleges. A need for the community to have college and a development centre. • <u>Emmanuel, Ward 1, Ekurhuleni (Wattville)</u>: Schools have long waiting lists. The speaker requested that another primary school be built in the area. • <u>Vogen, Ward 68</u>: Concern about Children being exposed to parents dying in front of them. A request for collaboration between the Department of Basic 	<p>admission in a school. He further stated that migration lead to unexpected outcome such as overcrowding and exhaustion of resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He stated that Gauteng receives 85 000 new learners every year and requires 85 new schools every year. • On-line Registration System is perceived as one of the revolutionary systems introduced to foster transformation. With the online system, there is no discrimination and there is equal opportunity for all learners. • In seeking to address the challenges of infrastructure, the Province will use R8.5 billion to eliminate mobile and asbestos schools by 2020. • Learners in Gauteng receive a dignity pack, which includes a deodorant, toothbrush, toothpaste, body lotion, Vaseline and face cloth and not just sanitary pads. This dignity pack is offered to 1.3 million learners in Gauteng. 	<p>school built from Alternative Construction Technology (ACT). The learners from Refilwe Manor attend schooling at Chipa Tabane Secondary School, an existing secondary school in the area. The school had 1976 learners in 2018 and 63 educators. Therefore, the L:E ratio is 31. The school is connected to the City of Tshwane municipality bulk system for water and receives water from the municipality.</p> <p>Ms Nomasonto Tshabalala</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of TVET colleges is the responsibility of DHET; however, the Department of Basic Education took the initiative of converting of some of the Public Ordinary Schools into Technical Schools. This proposal will see an increase in the number of Technical Schools in all Districts. • Most of the schools built in the greater Soweto area were built pre-1994 and do not conform to the Regulations relating to the Minimum Uniform Norms and Standards for Public School Infrastructure which was promulgated in 2013. • Sites in which the schools are situated also do not have the pre-requisite space available to accommodate sporting facility. The Department has placed the schools on long-



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<p>Education with SAPS to curb violence within school premises. A need for strengthened monitoring system, around the management and preparation of food for learners at school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Grace Masondo, Ward 109, Thwathwa</u>: A request for a school be built in Thwathwa as promised. • <u>Rooikoos Squatter Camp</u>: A need for electricity in their community. • <u>Baldrick Dreyer</u>: A need for an investigation against the Abet CET Gauteng School including 46 Adult Education Centres. • <u>Marsha Dreyer, Toekomsrus, Randfontein</u>: A concern about the curriculum used in CET. • <u>Khumotjo Mphahlele, Winnie Mandela</u>: Winnie Mandela Squatter Camp requires proper school premises. • <u>Noxolo, Ward 43, Meadowlands</u>: A concern on an allegation that NSFAS does not cover fees for the first year of study. • <u>Thwathwa</u>: The speaker requested a meeting with the MEC, or his contact details. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best performing learners in specific grades are provided with a 4-year bursary from high school to the University of their Choice. • There is a multimillion-rand partnership with Honeywell, which will convert three schools to become Schools of Aviation in the Province. • A partnership with BMW has been finalised and will convert three schools in Tshwane and expose them in making the new BMW X3. • There is also a partnership with Samsung that will assist schools and expose learners on working with Samsung products. <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sixth Parliament should make follow-up on progress made on issues raised during the TPTTP session. 	<p>term plans linked to the Regulations in relation to the 17 years' timeline. However, every other school that has been built in the area since the promulgation of the Regulations has sporting facilities. As a result of schools not having appropriate spaces to accommodate different sporting codes, schools are encouraged and advised to share facilities for different use, as well as utilising facilities that are provided by other Gauteng Provincial Government, such as sports and recreation and at local government, these include but are not limited to (local swimming pools, football and netball fields, cricket and tennis courts).</p> <p>Ms Paulina Aphane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has tried to call Ms Aphane on several occasions to establish the area she is referring to with no success. Therefore, the Department is unable to intervene. <p>The provision of Colleges is the responsibility of DHET.</p> <p>Ms Reginah Mashamaite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department is currently encouraging learners to choose teaching as a career through the provision of the Funza Lushaka bursaries.



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Phumlani, Ward 100:</u> There is overcrowding in schools, and this affects the teacher-learner ratios. ○ <u>Albertina Sishuba, Ward 49, Bram Fischer:</u> A concern about Bram Fischer wards 44 and 49, newly built schools used for church services. ○ <u>Mayidudu Maseko, Schoonplaas:</u> A need for assistance concerning NSFAS online application. ○ <u>Speaker:</u> a need for transport and additional costs such as stationary. • <u>Ward 34:</u> Concern against the use of Districts Offices in administrating registrations leading to waiting lists and unfair placements. A need for professionals such as Police, Nurses and Psychologists. • <u>Maria Mofokeng Ward 67, Thwathwa:</u> A need for recreational facilities such as a hall and playgrounds at Caiphus Senyoka. A request for collaboration between Department of Home Affairs and Social Development in relation to the issuing of birth certificates and social grants. • <u>Zandisile, Ward 35, Germiston:</u> A need for the Community of Dromedaries to have access to a school. 		<p>Linah Matome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of addressing the additional learning spaces required in the sub-place, Sekampaneng Primary has received major rehabilitation and renovations in the 2018/19 financial year with a total project cost of R13 144 257,26. The project reached practical completion in the third quarter of the 2018/19 financial year. • NB: The Department is restricted to employing unqualified teachers. <p>Mr Daniel Ndlovu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has identified a need for both a Primary School and a Secondary School in the Mayfield area. Due to budgetary constraints and prioritization indications, the Department started with the construction of a Primary School. The school has reached practical completion and will be occupied in February 2019. (See picture below). • The Department has plans to provide a secondary school that conforms to the regulations in the 2021 MTEF period. <p>Mr Ndoda Cele</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has contacted Mr Cele to inform him that an appointment to meet the MEC for Education and/or Senior Officials of



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Speaker:</u> A need for the establishment of Full Service Schools to accommodate the mentally. Doctors are not supporting current schools. Teachers who are passionate about teaching end up being victimised by the school principal. • <u>Simon, Ward 68, Pimville:</u> The community needs a school since fees of Balmal College in the area are high. • <u>Mduduzi Ndlovu:</u> The need for auxiliary services in schools. Learner–Teacher ratios too high in schools. 		<p>the Department will be arranged before the end of February 2019.</p> <p>Mr Smangaliso Mabuza</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building of community libraries is the competency of the Department of Sports, Art and Recreation. <p>Ms Andronica Dolo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is currently no legal provision for the recognition of ECD practitioners as educators. These are currently employees of the SGB and the Department (GDE) assists by paying their stipends. However, the Basic Education sector will be absorbing ECD at a date to be announced by the Minister of Basic Education. • The Department is unable to bring back corporal punishment as it is outlawed in South Africa. However, the Department continues to encourage teachers to utilise alternative means within the law to ensure discipline in schools. <p>Ms Elizabeth Dube</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department deploys patrollers to schools to safeguard the Staff, learners and school property. The deployment of patrollers is done in line with the safety risk of each school and



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>schools are encouraged to hire security or install any other necessary devices to ensure safety in schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The schools are also linked to their nearest police station to ensure safety in schools. • The modularization seeks to assist slow learners, who in a normal situation would not manage to pass matric exam. The challenge of modularization is the lack of proper communication between the school, learners and parents. The Department has instructed Principals to effectively manage the modularization operations. • The Department ensures that all schools have a fence, even though community members may damage fences in schools. • The provision of a Skills Training Centre is the responsibility of DHET. Educators' salaries, like other Public Servants salaries are determined and increased annually by the Department of Public Services and Administration (DPSA). • The Department does not have the authority to prevent migration of people to Gauteng or to South Africa. However, it agrees that the influx of people into Gauteng contributes to overcrowding in schools.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has introduced ICT (smartboards and tablets) in schools and provided teachers with laptops. • The Department provides bursaries for Staff members, including the educators, annually. The Department monitors the trends of Learner Educator ratio annually. <p>Mr Jackson Mojapelo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department is aware of needs related to a Secondary School in the area because of schools being at high utilisation rates in the area. Land management in the area is a competency residing in the Local Government sphere. The Department will undergo planning and budgeting processes for the construction of a school. To meet immediate needs, the Department is building additional learning spaces through an additions and upgrades programme at existing schools, through alternative construction technology and additional brick and mortar spaces <p>Mr Kagiso Mokgojwa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department continuously takes steps to ensure quality teaching and learning in schools in the Province. The matric results of learners in township schools has improved significantly



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		<p>and is almost on par with the former-model C schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has since 2014/15, built the following schools in Braamfischer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nomzamo Madikizela Mandela Primary School - Julius Sebolai Primary School - Moses Kotane Primary School - Nkone Maruping Primary School • The Department has concluded procurement process for the replacement of Braamfischerville Number 1 Primary School; this is replacement of an entire mobile school. This is to ensure that the learners access schools within their area of residence and therefore remove the need for scholar transport. • Those who require bursaries are encouraged to apply to the Gauteng City Region Academy (GCRA) and Tshepo 1 Million for unemployed youth. <p>Mr Phamphang Manoto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Parent applied for the learner admission using the Online Admission System at a time when Bracken High was already full. The Department offered Glenbrack High as an alternative. However, the parent rejected the offer. It must be noted that Bracken High is one



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		<p>of the schools that is in high demand and gets full earlier than other schools.</p> <p>Mr Phillip Nkokana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department provides scholar transport to learners who walk for more than 5 Km to school and there are no schools within their area to accommodate them. • There is Laerskool Morester in Modder East, which is within the residential area of the complainant. However, the Department will investigate if there are learners who travel to other far schools for reasons beyond their control. <p>Ms Boinelo Kehologile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The School report indicates that there is no nepotism at the school. The Deputy Principal went through the normal process of applying, was shortlisted, and interviewed by a panel constituted of the former Principal, SGB members and Departmental representatives. • The Principal and the Deputy Principal are sisters. However, the Deputy Principal was appointed before her sister was appointed as Principal at the school. <p>Ms Elizabeth Ntombikayise Zwane</p>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to financial constraints, the Department is unable to assist the NPO with funds for its building that is in the construction stage. <p>Ms Gloria Maranzana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department is not providing scholar transport in the area, since the following Public Schools are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primrose Hill Primary Primrose Primary Hoërskool Primrose Wychood Primary Sunnyridge Primary <p>Ms Innocencia Letselebe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department provided the school with 10 mobile classrooms to address the issue of overcrowding. The classes are now dilapidated and the Department will prioritise the replacement of the mobile classrooms in the school. However, there are two Secondary Schools in the proximity of the school, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siyabonga Secondary Ikusasaletu Secondary <p>The learners in the school receive breakfast and lunch as part of NSNP.</p>



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		<p>Ms Jaqueline Tlou</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has conducted a needs analysis in the province and all identified portions of land for the construction of schools have to conform to the regulations, both in terms of size and suitability and not being in proximity to landfills, cemeteries and bottle stores. • The Department currently has existing schools in the area that are provided with additional learning spaces when the need arises because of admission pressures. • The budgeting process is project-based and is a transparent process that is published annually as a vote in the legislature by the MEC of Finance. The school will be provided on conclusion of the appropriate acquisition of land. <p>Ms Jeanette Molemela</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is currently no legal provision for the recognition of ECD practitioners as educators. They are currently employees of the SGB and the Department (GDE) assists by paying their stipends. However, the basic education sector will be absorbing ECD at a date to be announced by the Minister of Basic Education. <p>Ms Joyce Kwatepe</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area of Jacob farm 1 has approximately 100 houses and the Department has provided scholar transport in the area to the following schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welgedag Primary School - Vukucinge Primary School - Ureka Secondary School • Jacob Farm 2, has a school called Bongani Primary. The learners who are not accommodated at Bongani Primary have scholar transport to Nkabinde Primary School. <p>Ms Kelly Hlatshwayo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department continuously increases access to quality education in the sector for Learners with Special Needs by converting Public Ordinary Schools to Full Service Schools. In 2017, there were 19 Full Service Schools in the Province. • There are currently 30 Full Service Schools in Gauteng. This is in line with the National Strategy. • It must also be noted that the Department has a total of 139 LSEN schools to cater for Learners with Special Needs in the Province. <p>Ms Maria Mare Tiro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On annual basis, the school receives school uniforms from the Department of Social



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>Development according to the list provided. The learners receive breakfast and lunch as part of the NSNP. The School has reported that the kitchen is clean and is continuously cleaned by the cooks and learners. The kitchen is equipped with all necessary crockery and cutlery. The school does not have a swimming pool because the Department is prioritising other infrastructure needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a person who controls the storeroom and nothing has been reported stolen to date. • The issue of children having a specific day at the clinic is the responsibility of the Department of Health. However, the Department continues to advocate for this issue in the right platforms. <p>Ms Pretty Morida</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thabotona is a mobile Primary School. The decision to have the new replacement school built in a new site proclaimed for education was taken by the parents and SGB of Thabotona Primary School in November 2017. It must be noted that the new site is approximately 1,5 Km away from the current site. <p>Ms Rachel Vanjile Mkhonza</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The matter was referred to the Department's HR unit to liaise with the complainant and



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		<p>finalise the matter, as it involves going back to HR files for previous records on the matter.</p> <p>Ms Rosina Rasekgoalo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area (Extension 8) is not yet proclaimed. Therefore, the Department is unable to plan a school for that area. However, there are schools in the vicinity of extension 8, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mpumelelo Primary - Rev. A. Mapheto Primary - Ivory Park Primary - Ivory Park Secondary - Umqhele Secondary The parents in the area are assisted with the Online Learner Admission application in Olifantsfontein Primary. The school invites parents and assists them to apply online. <p>Ms Sheila Malefane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has identified a need for both a Primary School and a Secondary School in the Mayfield area. Because of budgetary constraints and prioritization indications, the Department started with the construction of a Primary school. The school has reached practical completion and will be occupied in



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>February 2019. The Department has plans to provide a secondary school that conforms to the regulations in the 2021 MTEF period.</p> <p>Ms Siphokazi Gaba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school has reported that it is not aware of any corruption and/or bribery in the placement of learners. The learners who apply for admission are placed on a waiting list and placed as soon as space becomes available. <p>Ms Thoko Ntlabati</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department met Mrs Ntlabati and her team on 25 January 2019. Due to financial constraints, the Department may not afford the software presented. However, the Department will arrange a follow-up meeting as soon as possible. <p>Bonginkosi Mncube</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has identified the need for a school and the planning/preparatory work has been done for the construction of the school. The school in the area is scheduled for the 2020/2021 financial year. All maintenance challenges will be addressed through the revised maintenance framework.



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		<p>Bongo Sekgobela</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The determination of the national school curriculum falls within the competency of the National Department of Basic Education. However, the Life Orientation (LO) subject covers many social issues raised, including the dangers of drugs, rape, etc. <p>Innocencia Maluleke</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department's Psychologists/Social Workers are based in District Offices and are available on request. The Department and Schools also work with the Faith Based Organisations and Pastors to provide counselling to learners in schools. • The provision of NSFAS in tertiary education falls within the ambit of the Department of Higher Education and Training. <p>Khensane Shabangu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of schools in the Province are experiencing overcrowding due to the influx of people into Gauteng. The Department is addressing these challenges by building new schools and providing additional classrooms to the existing schools. <p>Letty Monnakgotla</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department is unable to remunerate SGB members, since Section 27 (2) of the South African Schools Act, 84 of 1996, provides that no member of a governing body may be remunerated in any way for the performance of his or her duties. However, the governing body may reimburse all necessary expenses incurred by a member of a governing body in the performance of his or her duties. <p>Pagiso Mahabe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The determination of the national school curriculum falls within the competency of the National Department of Basic Education. The Department provides schools with patrollers to ensure safety and security of both the learners, teachers and school property. The Department is also considering the utilisation of private security to guard schools, particularly in the high risk and ICT schools. This will, however, depend on the availability of finances. <p>Patricia Wothi Bawa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The funding of NGOs is the responsibility of the Department of Social Development. <p>Zamambo Mkhize</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hawk Primary School is an Independent School and not a Public Ordinary School. Therefore, it is entitled to charge fees. • The parent is encouraged to enrol the learner at a Public Ordinary School. The following Public Schools are close to Hawk Primary School: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primrose Primary (2 KM) - Sunnyridge Primary (4 KM) - Germiston South Primary (5 KM) <p>Zithobile Jili</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learners in Quintile 1-3 schools in Gauteng receive breakfast and lunch as part of NSNP. • The Department also provides meals to some schools in Quintile 4 and 5 in the Province. • It has been realised that the provision of meals in schools encourages learners to attend school and concentrate better in class. <p>Mr Dumisani Dlamulenze</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department met Mr Dlamulenze on 25 January 2019. The Department is not responsible for the construction of Youth Centers. However, Mr Dlamulenze was advised to approach the SGB of schools in the area to utilize the school halls.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>Mr Leornade Plaatjie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Principal post was advertised and the candidates were interviewed in 2018. However, the Department received a grievance with regard to the process followed before it could finalise the process. • The Department is currently attending to the grievance received before finalising the appointment of the Principal. It must be noted that there is an acting Principal at the School. • The Department has the additions and upgrades programme to respond to admission pressure areas through the delivery of additional learning spaces. The planning and budgeting processes will incorporate the Reiger Park needs into the infrastructure plans. <p>Mr Masupa David Matsoso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The determination of the national school curriculum and requirements for a learner to pass a subject fall within the competency of the National Department of Basic Education. • The Department working together with the Department of Social Development provides schools with Dignity Packs, which include sanitary towels, throughout the year. However, the quantity of packs provided to schools is



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020																					
		<p>determined by the availability of financial resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has sourced funding for the replacement of all mobile schools in the Province and it is envisaged that the process to replace the mobile schools will commence before the end of the 2019/20 financial year. All new schools that are being built by the Department include sporting facilities. <p>Mr Mnelisi Mawela The Department is providing scholar transport to learners in Lefa-Ifa High School as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>School Name</th><th>FROM</th><th>2018</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LEFA-IFA SEC SCHOOL</td><td>UMBILA FARM</td><td>53</td></tr> <tr> <td>LEFA-IFA SEC SCHOOL</td><td>LARGO</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>LEFA-IFA SEC SCHOOL</td><td>MKHANCWA</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr> <td>LEFA-IFA SEC SCHOOL</td><td>SLOVO</td><td>183</td></tr> <tr> <td>LEFA-IFA SEC SCHOOL</td><td>PAYNEVILLE</td><td>201</td></tr> <tr> <td>LEFA-IFA SECY SCHOOL</td><td>DAGGAFONTEI</td><td>62</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The School is not part of the NSNP since it is a Quintile 4 School. However, the Department will assess if there is a need for such at the school. The School has a tennis court and netball court for extra-mural activities. 	School Name	FROM	2018	LEFA-IFA SEC SCHOOL	UMBILA FARM	53	LEFA-IFA SEC SCHOOL	LARGO	4	LEFA-IFA SEC SCHOOL	MKHANCWA	33	LEFA-IFA SEC SCHOOL	SLOVO	183	LEFA-IFA SEC SCHOOL	PAYNEVILLE	201	LEFA-IFA SECY SCHOOL	DAGGAFONTEI	62
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Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kwathema Skills School for Special Needs utilises private transport for learners. There are 2 buses servicing Tsakane and Duduza areas, and they both transport 2 loads each in the morning and afternoon. • In the 2019 academic year, the school introduced subsidy for transport fee by 50% and those who cannot afford to pay were fully subsidized. • Each year, the school receives a total of 100 school uniforms from the Department of Social Development to cater for learners who cannot afford to buy the uniform. • The school currently utilises the sporting infrastructure, which is located just adjacent to the school. <p>Mr Ramoroka Magooa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools are not allowed to close children out of school. However, in order to address the issue of late coming, the schools close the gates in order to register the names of latecomers. The latecomers are then later allowed to go to their classes. <p>Mr Theunissen Mothiba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conditional Grant Framework, which guides the NSNP implementation, stipulates that:



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fresh vegetables/fruits must be served daily and vary between green and yellow/red - A variety of protein-rich foods must be served in line with approved menu options. Raw sugar beans must be packed separately from stamp, not mixed in one packet. - Soya mince must not be served more than twice a week and must meet approved specifications - Pilchard's mackerel must be served at least once a week. - High quality protein products can replace pilchards in areas where these are not socially acceptable - Ultra-high temperature (UHT) full cream milk or pasteurised must be served once a week. - Milk must be approved in line with dairy standards set by Milk South Africa. • Schools have identified soya as a major challenge, with learners not eating on the days where Soya is served leading to stock piling of the product. The Department held training sessions with District Coordinators and School Coordinators in collaboration with soya manufactures to mitigate this.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department will have to increase efforts in advocating for this product as it is still the more economically viable protein alternative. • There is currently no legal provision for the recognition of ECD practitioners as educators. They are currently employees of the SGB and the Department (GDE) assists by paying their stipends. However, the basic education sector will be absorbing ECD at a date to be announced by the Minister of Basic Education. <p>Mr Vusimusi Collen Khumalo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Online Admission period is opened and closes in the second term of the academic year and a late application period is opened in the third or fourth term to cater for learners who did not apply during the main application period. • The Gauteng Department of Education in trying to address the high demand for education in the Province is encouraging the introduction of other languages in single-medium schools. • It must be noted that the aim of the Norms and Standards for Language Policy in Public Schools published under Government Notice 1701 in Government Gazette 18546 of 19 December 1997 and amended by GN 665 in Government Gazette 18887 of 15 May 1998 (hereinafter referred to as “the Language



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>Norms and Standards”), provides as follows: 1. (a) to promote full participation in society and the economy through equitable and meaningful access to education; (b) to pursue the language policy most supportive of general conceptual growth amongst learners, and hence to establish additive multilingualism as an approach to language in education; (c) to promote and develop all the official languages; (d) to support the teaching and learning of all other languages required by learners or used by communities in South Africa, including languages used for religious purposes, languages which are important for international trade and communication. 2. Subject to any law dealing with language in education and the Constitutional rights of learners, in determining the language policy of the school, the governing body must stipulate how the school will promote multilingualism through using more than one language of learning and teaching, and/or by offering additional languages as fully-fledged subjects, and/or applying special immersion or language maintenance programmes, or through other means approved by the head of the provincial education department. 3. Where there are less than 40 requests in Grades 1 to 6, or less than 35 requests in Grades 7 to 12 for</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>instruction in a language in a given grade not already offered by a school in a particular school district, the head of the provincial department of education will determine how the needs of those learners will be met, taking into account- (a) the duty of the state and the right of the learners in terms of the Constitution, including; (b) the need to achieve equity; (c) the need to redress the results of past racially discriminatory laws and practices; (d) practicability; and (e) the advice of the governing bodies and principals of the public schools concerned.</p> <p>Further to the above, Section 18A of the Gauteng School Education Act 6 of 1995, as amended (hereinafter referred to as “the Gauteng Act”, provides as follows:</p> <p>(1) The governing body of a public school must determine the language policy of the school subject to the Constitution, the South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act 84 of 1996), this Act and any norms and standards for language policy in public schools as determined by the Minister in consultation with the Department.</p> <p>(2) The governing body of a public school must submit a copy of the school’s language policy to the Member of the Executive Council for</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>vetting and noting within 90 days of coming into office and as may be required.</p> <p>(3) If, at any time, the Member of the Executive Council has reason to believe that the language policy of a public school does not comply with the principles set out in subsection (1) above or the requirement of the constitution, the Member of the Executive Council, after consultation with the governing body of the school concerned, direct that the language policy of the school be formulated in accordance with subsection (1). It is trite in law that the governing body of that particular school determines the language policy of a school. Notwithstanding the above, section 18A (1) of the Gauteng Act, as amended, read with section C(1) of the Language Norms and Standards provide a clear guideline as to how the schools must promoting multilingualism, insofar as it relates to the Gauteng province.</p> <p>Ms Alleta Diuthweleng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The matter occurred in 2017. The school established that the learner lost a textbook and the parent alleged that the learner gave the book back to the teacher. As a policy, the parent was required to either buy the book or pay for the book, and the parent decided to pay for the book.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>Ms Dineo Nzama</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of identity books (IDs) is the responsibility of the Department of Home Affairs. However, the Department works with the Department of Home Affairs to assist both the local and foreign learners to obtain the necessary documentation. <p>Ms Edward Papola</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorised occupation of all government immovable assets is prohibited. The matter will be reported to the Gauteng Provincial Government custodian department, GDID. • The regulation of transgressions concerning illegal connections to basic services is reported to the local municipal authorities. <p>Ms Gloria Ramasunzi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area of Jerusalem informal settlement is not yet proclaimed and the Department is therefore unable to plan for schools in the area. However, the Department provides scholar transport in the area to the following schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New Comet Primary ○ Reiger Park Secondary <p>Ms Julia Maelane</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ekurhuleni West College falls within the ambit of the Department of Higher Education and Training. The Department does not provide scholar transport to students in Colleges. The Department is unable to offer any school that can be used as a College in the area. However, an application can be made to the Department of Higher Education and Training. <p>Ms Khayakazi Mogapi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Director has temporarily redirected the Principal to the District office. The Circuit Manager will be consulting with the school stakeholders regarding the reinstatement of the Principal to the school. The Principal was also requested to submit all outstanding medical reports to the Department's Human Resources Directorate to finalise her application for medical boarding. Therefore, the principal is currently reporting at the District Office whilst the office is consulting regarding her matter. <p>Ms Mapule Malepa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In South Africa, Grade R is part of the Department of Basic Education's national curriculum. A child must be at least four years



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>old to be registered for Grade R and must turn at least five on 30 June of his Grade R year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECD in crèches is the competency of the Department of Social Development. <p>Ms Maria Thoka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school is not dirty as the learners, parents and the SGB members regularly clean it. The PCO also participate in cleaning the school. The school has sporting facilities. They have a tennis court, netball court and soccer field. <p>Ms Mmadire Tshabalala</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school had 659 learners in 2018 and currently has 487 learners. Some of the learners are moving to the newly opened Mayfield Primary School, as it is closer to their place of residence. The school provides meals to learners as per the NSNP. However, the learners do not prefer to eat, whenever soya mince is cooked for the day. <p>Ms Nelisiwe Matrose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The determination of the national school curriculum falls within the competency of the National Department of Basic Education. All new schools that are being built by the Department include a hall, which can be utilised for dancing and other activities.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>Ms Nokuphumla Mfeketho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The governing body of that particular school determines the language policy of a school. Notwithstanding section 18A(1) of the Gauteng Act, as amended, read with section C(1) of the Language Norms and Standards provide a clear guideline as to how the schools must promote multilingualism, insofar as it relates to the Gauteng province. • The Department is willing to provide any of the schools in Tshepisong with an educator for IsiXhosa, if the parents and SGB decide to introduce the language as a subject. • The following schools are a walking distance from Tshepisong: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tshepisong Primary - Wiseman Cele High - Raymond Mhlaba Secondary - Kagiso Secondary <p>Ms Nompumelelo Ntshangase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department is guided by the Personnel Administration Measures (PAM) when dealing with the appointments in promotional posts and minimum years of experience at different levels. The process of appointing a Deputy Principal at Lethukuthula Secondary School



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>was completed as per the Collective Agreement Number 2 and PAM document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The School selection panel was capacitated on how to run shortlisting and interviewing processes as with all other schools. • The District Office received the names of the recommended candidates from the SGB, and checked whether the candidates that were recommended met the post requirements prior to the appointment. • The policy allows aggrieved candidates to lodge a grievance if they are not satisfied with the process followed. No grievance was received from any party with regard to this post and therefore the appointment was concluded. <p>Ms Nomuthandazo Zanayi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school offers both Sepedi and IsiZulu. The teachers who teach the languages are allocated according to their field of specialization. <p>Ms Pulane Maeneje</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has referred the matter to the District Office for urgent intervention. <p>Ms Rebecca Motseki</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner (Mahlaku Motseki) was not expelled from the school; hence, the matter



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>was never reported to the Department. However, the learner was removed from the school by the parent, indicating that she is taking the learner for Ukuthwasa (initiation) in Limpopo Province. Since then, the learner was never brought back to school.</p> <p>Ms Sarah mamkupe Mashigo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Funza Lushaka bursary is meant for students who intend to study teaching and recruits students below the age of 35. • The Bursaries that are offered by the Department also cater for students below the age of 35. Once teaching posts are advertised, the complainant is encouraged to apply and compete with others. <p>Ms Victoria Moshwadiba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department provides temporary teachers with a form GDE0001 to apply for absorption. Ms Moshwadiba completed the form GDE001 as an application for absorption. Completion of the form GDE001 does not automatically mean that the applicant is absorbed. • The absorption is dependent on several factors, including availability of post at the school, increase in learner enrolment, etc. Therefore, the Department never absorbed Ms



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<p>Moshwadiba, hence the ELRC ruled against her application.</p> <p>Ms Victoria Moyo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department provides schools with patrollers to ensure safety and security of both the learners, teachers and school property. The patrollers are employed for a fixed period of 12 months as part and parcel of EPWP. • Due to financial constraints, the Department has had to reduce the number of patrollers deployed to schools. It must be noted that the patrolling of streets in the community is the responsibility of the Community Policing Forum (CPF) and the Department of Community Safety. <p>Phillip Mmatladi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pastors approached the Department requesting permission to assist schools by providing faith-based services voluntarily. • The arrangement was never based on the payment of stipends and/or transport allowance. • Due to financial constraints, the Department is unable to assist with any form of financial assistance. <p>Silvia Mabona</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Parent applied for the learner (Grade 8) using the Online Admission System. Unfortunately, the application was done when Bracken High was already full. The Department offered Glenbrack High as an alternative. However, the parent rejected the offer. The Parent applied directly/manually for grade 9 in 2015 for the 2016 academic year and unfortunately, there was no space for grade 9. It must be noted that Bracken High is one of the schools that is in high demand and gets full earlier than other schools. However, the parent was offered a space in Glenbrack High and she indicated that she does not want any other school but Bracken High, which is full already.

6.2. SITES VISITS

6.2.1. MARHULANA PRIMARY SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of learners at the School are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> from child headed households; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office of the MEC and the District office of the Provincial Department of Education was to assist the School with 	The Provincial Department of Education is to provide the necessary support to the School so as to ensure that	<u>Office of the Premier:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has through the District and IDSO assisted the school to address the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The late school attendance challenge is addressed. SASOL has donated five mobile kitchens and 20



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ undocumented and although they are born in South Africa, their parents originate from Mozambique; • The lack of identification documents prevents learners from participating in extracurricular activities; • Lack of security at the School due to the withdrawal of the patrollers; • CCTV camera at the School is also not functional; • Inadequate ablution facilities at the School.; • Late coming and parents are being involved; and • The School is not part of the Gauteng Broadband Network, as it does not qualify. 	<p>addressing late coming by pupils in January 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education is to ensure that the Heritage Day celebration at schools includes all cultural activities from the SADC region. • The School to provide a detailed report on statistics for its foreign learners. The report was to be sent via email to the content team of the NCOP before 21 November 2018. 	<p>it attains the SASOL sponsorship.</p>	<p>challenges of learners coming late to school. The issue of late coming by learners has since dropped significantly in the first, second and third term of the current academic year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department assisted the school to host a Heritage Day celebration on 13 September 2019 wherein various cultural artists were invited to perform. The Learners were encouraged to put on their cultural regalia and to perform various cultural activities including from foreign countries. • The Department also hosted a Carnival on 24 September 2019 to celebrate Heritage day in Pretoria Burgerspark. The learners from 	<p>laptops. It has also provided career guidance to the learners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wi-Fi connection is not installed because the school is not on the list of Gauteng Broadband Network, as it does not qualify. • The Heritage day celebrations include all cultural groups that are represented by learners in the school, such as Tshivenda, Tsonga, and IsiXhosa, among many others. <p>Persisting challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ablution facilities are still in adequate as the boys' urinals are not functional; the doorframes have rusted and could collapse anytime.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>different schools in Gauteng will be celebrating their Heritage by putting on their cultural attire, performing different cultural activities and eating different cultural foods, including those from foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school already has a partnership with Sasol, with the company (SASOL) supporting several initiatives at the school. Sasol assisted the school with amongst others, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a Mobile kitchen for the school feeding programme. - Provided the school with 20 Laptops. - Provision of career guidance services for the school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The walls require painting • The entire school require a massive revamp as the infrastructure is very old. • The piecemeal maintenance is not working as things keeps on breaking, for example, when the roof is fixed, the ceiling starts falling in and the floors are also falling apart. • There is a need to certify the electric connection of the entire school as the local electrician has indicated that it is not certified.



6.2.2. MUZOMUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Container classrooms structures; • Damaged tiles on the floor of the 8 classrooms; • Broken furniture; • Ablution facilities need renovation; • The School is located in a very depressed area with serious socio-economic challenges; and • Migration. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismantling of the container classrooms to be replaced by formal structures; • Replacement of tiles on the floor of the 8 classrooms that are not in a good condition; • Provision of durable furniture; and • Renovation of ablution facilities. • Members were happy with the general cleanliness of the School. • Members were also happy with the performance of the learners, despite the fact that the School is located in a very depressed area with 	<p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department is in the process of eradicating all whole mobile (container) schools in the province. The Department of Infrastructure Development (DID) is an implementing agent for the project aimed at eradicating mobile schools in Gauteng. • The Department has plans to eradicate all these schools through a partnership with the Gauteng Infrastructure Financing Agency (GIFA). It is anticipated that all the schools will be eradicated by the end of 2022/23 financial year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new post establishment in 2019 has since increased from 60 to 62 educators, meaning there is two additional educators. • The school received about 40 chairs and 20 tables in the recent past. In addition, the foundation phase also received 250 chairs in 2019. • The enrolment rate of learners at the school has increased from 2 225 in 2019 to 2 271 in 2020. This deepens the reported infrastructure demands and the school still manages to maintain



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
		<p>serious socio-economic challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members accept that it is a challenge addressing issues of migration in the context of the current and prevailing socio-economic challenges facing the continent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition assessment of the required work in the classrooms and ablution facilities has been done and a works order has been created with estimated costs. The work is scheduled for completion in the fourth quarter of the 2019/20 financial year. Muzomuhle has a learner enrolment figure of 2400 and the current capacity of the school is by far exceeded. The Department's feasibility study has indicated that there is a need for an additional school in the area to alleviate pressure on Muzomuhle. The Department has since mandated the Gauteng Department of Infrastructure Development (DID) on the 	<p>a workable teacher-learner ratio of 1:37.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure needs such as brick built classrooms is still under strain. The dismantling of the container classrooms and their subsequent replacement with proper brick walls is not done. On infrastructure the school has, 5 out of 10 containers are in a bad condition, as a result, they do not have lights, air circulation, and there is unbearable heat under hot weather. The Provincial Department of Education in Gauteng withdrew security services at the school and the SGB had to self-employ two security guards. The school has been broken into several



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>acquisition of land at Diepsloot, for the planning and construction of a new school to address the challenge of overcrowding.</p> <p>Furniture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1st February 2018, the Department purchased and delivered 95 Lower Primary Chairs and 320 Higher Primary Chairs. The Department also delivered furniture to the school in the last week of January 2020. 	<p>times and the electricity cables were stolen resulting into 95 percent of the school having to do without electricity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Late registrations at the school mainly involve learners originating from foreign countries. The foreign learners mostly present fraudulent copies of identification documents for admission and they withdraw applications when requested to produce original copies.

6.2.3. AMOS MAPHANGA SECONDARY SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This School does not have a permanent building structure. It is comprised of fabricated structures made of zinc and plastic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Manager has indicated that the Provincial Department of Education is planning to build two schools in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Infrastructure Development ("DID") is to table a report to the NCOP delegation regarding the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Trade and Industry. The National Lotteries Commission (NLC) has advised of its commitment to provide aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions about building a new school at a new site are underway between the Department of Basic Education, the



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>There is a need for a permanent building of classrooms and all other associated School administration blocks. The lack of a permanent structure exacerbates the problem of space for classrooms, offices for teachers, library, and storage of groceries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is also a need for an alternative location for the School as the current location is geotechnical not suitable. The School is currently located in a wetland, which results in water logs and flooding whenever it rains; • The entire schoolyard is prone to wetness as it is not paved, which is not bearable during the wet season; • Safety and security including break-ins, 	<p>Etwatwa. One of these schools is to be converted into Amos Maphanga secondary school. However, the challenge is that there is no definite date and budget for the construction of these schools. The District Manager further indicated that he would follow up with the provincial head to get the details about budget and timeframe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Principal indicated that the Department of Trade and Industry ("DTI") has committed to replace the palisade fencing, surrounding the School, with a concrete wall, which would prevent excessive flooding in the School. 	<p>progress of the project aimed at eradicating mobile schools in Gauteng. This report must also include budgets and timeframes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Basic Education and the DID are to utilise the Integrated Development Plan Forum to explore and address blockages. • The NCOP is to assist the School and DID to unlock the deadlock at the municipality in terms of availing the land that has been cordoned off for expansion purposes. • The Provincial Department of Education is to provide the School with the following as a matter of urgency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Permanent building structure 	<p>to the Amos Maphanga Secondary School. The NLC officials will undertake a visit to the school to commence with the process of assessing the identified prerequisites as mentioned in the report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, the NLC will provide first hand assistance with the completion of all the necessary application related documents. • The Department has since established the following schools in the area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mayfield Primary School (Complete and Opened). - Barcelona Primary School (Design stage and anticipated to be tender ready in December 2019). <p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>Department of Infrastructure Development and the school authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting between the councillor, community and school management is scheduled to take place soon to unlock blockages • Discussions are underway to build a school a new site nearby • A permanent structure has not been built yet • Paving of schoolyard has been done • Learner transport issues have addressed • Issue of unfunded, undocumented foreign learners still continuous to be a problem



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>despite the School having been allocated patrollers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented learners that come from foreign African countries with the majority of these learners coming from Mozambique. These learners are born in South Africa to Mozambican parents. The school admits these learners with a caveat that their parents must be documented within three months of admission but the parents disappear after this arrangement has been made. The learners continue to learn until matric but cannot attain their matric certificates for matric, as they do not have identification documents. At present 21 learners are not documented in grade 8, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paving of the school yard if transfer to a new permanent structure is delayed ○ Transportation for those learners that stay beyond the 5 km radius from the school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Department of Infrastructure Development (DID) is an implementing agent for the project aimed at eradicating mobile schools in Gauteng and is well positioned to give a report on the process of the project aimed at eradicating mobile schools in Gauteng. •The Gauteng Department of Education, DID, Gauteng Office of the Premier, Gauteng Provincial Treasury and Municipalities are utilizing different forums to address any blockages with regard to the project. •The Department appointed a service provider, Thenga Holding PTY Ltd, to attend to the storm water drainage issues, which include paving. The work 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>while 10 students are not documented in grade 12;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher learner ratio for grades 8 -11 is at 1:50 is way above the recommended norm. However, grade 12 is within the recommended ration; In 2018, seven learners fell pregnant resulting in four learners being withdrawn from matric as a result; and Five leaners have been referred to SANCA due to substance abuse and are being monitored by the SBST coordinator. 			<p>was completed in July 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The above intervention will assist while the Department works on a permanent solution. <p>Transportation of learners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department provide transport to learners who walk for more than 5kms. In cases where the parents of learners exercise their choice and choose a school that is more than 5kms, it becomes the responsibility of the parent to transport the learner. The following schools are less than 5km from Etwatwa Ext 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phandi Mfundo Secondary - Dr Harry Gwala Secondary It must be noted that the Department has since 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			constructed Mayfield Primary School (Complete and Opened) and Barcelona Primary School (Design stage and anticipated to be tender ready in the last quarter of 2019/20) in the area, to ensure that even learners in Primary School attend a school within a 5km radius.	

6.2.4. WJ MPENGESI PRIMARY SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The School is built on a wet land, which causes infrastructural challenges and because of the above some of the buildings have developed cracks; The front area next to the administration block is often flooded during rainy season; Some areas of the School yard have been cordoned 	The Provincial Department of Education committed themselves to following up on the issue of the flooding the electricity box and fast track processes to have it sorted by the end of this year (2018).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The School is to forward the letters/ correspondence documentation they have been sending to the Provincial Department of Education regarding the storm water and flooding issue. The flooding of the electricity box during the rainy seasons poses a 	<p><u>Gauteng Department of Education and WJ Mpengesi Primary School GDE 311688</u></p> <p>The department view the institution as Quantile 4. Majority of learners are from informal settlement</p> <p>Challenges</p> <p>1. Patrollers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm water problem have been resolved at the parking area and the gate area has been completed. How the area behind the school, including the sports field remains waterlogged. A foot bridge connecting to the smaller gate has also been built



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>off, due to the risk for the learners that the swampy area pose;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The School has exceeded its capacity of 1300 learners; • The teacher/learner ration stands at 1:45, which is beyond the standard set by the Department of Education; • Incidence of theft and burglary at the School due to a lack of security personnel; • The sports field is often waterlogged because it is located in a wetland; • There are 22 undocumented learners at the school which leads to administrative problems; and • Some parents submit fake birth certificates and other supporting documents, and the School does not have a capacity to 		<p>high risk for learners and educators. As a result, addressing this matter should not have to wait for normal processes, and therefore the School and the DBE should try to bypass these processes and address it as a matter of urgency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education is to provide the School with the following as a matter of urgency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Landscaping services so as to address the challenge of waterlogging; ○ Waterproofing of the electricity cables; ○ Creation of water furrows in order to alleviate flooding; ○ Re-plastering of the school walls; and ○ The upgrading of the sports field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We were not given patrollers by the department stating a reason that we are not a priority school. • After some few months District director, redirected patrollers from another school to our school, since there is a high crime rate. We are now having 4 patrollers from the department. <p>2. Storm water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We always have a serious challenge during rainy season since our area is water logged. It is difficult to enter the institution and lead to learner high rate of absenteeism. Even the councillor is aware, they are trying to assist and indicating that they are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade of the electricity system is underway. Paperwork has already been submitted to Eskom and the Department of Basic Education • Walls have been plastered but due to poor workmanship, leaks continue • Sports field has not been upgraded • Need for a second gate, so as to address security issues



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
authenticate these documents.			<p>waiting for a budget but it has not been approved.</p> <p>3. Electricity</p> <p>I reported the electrical problem way back in 2015. A Ramafhidza visited the school to check electrical faulty. He informed us that he would contact Eskom for upgrading of power. Mr Malema area manager of Eskom came and said they will only upgrade as soon as the department has paid. While we are waiting for upgrading, on the 07/07/2015. A Ramafhidza handed over electrical contractor (SISA collection PTY LTD).</p> <p>On the 28/07/2017, A Ramafhidza met Mr Ngwenya from Eskom to check capacity for upgrading electricity. He informed us</p>	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>that he is waiting for the quotation from Eskom.</p> <p>Our Problem did not stop, we reminded them timeously. On the</p> <p>09/06/2016 M.B Chauke, Nxumalo H and Kubayi G.E from the head office came again for electrical inspection. We explained everything; Hugh promised that it needs balancing. On the 1 1/08/2016, H Nxumalo handed over site electrical contract from Primale construction.</p> <p>On the 01/1 1/2016 Nxumalo came to inspect work done by electrical contractor and said everything is fine. After some weeks, we called and informed Nxumalo that the problem is not resolved. He promised to come but he never did.</p>	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>We further sent our complain using GDE reporting. On the 14/06/2017 works inspector Kelebogile Jonas from the District office visited the school regarding the electricity challenges that the school is experiencing. I was requested to email complaint/report to Thembani Motsumi @gauteng.gov.za, which I did. We are still waiting for the response.</p> <p><u>Gauteng Office of the Premier. Gauteng Department of Education:</u></p> <p>In order to address the electricity box challenges at the school the Department elected to divide the works to be attended to into two phases.</p>	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>Firstly, the Department ensured that the issues related to storm water challenges are addressed by installing paving and water channels to redirect the storm water as well as concreting around the electricity box in order to prevent ingress of water into the electricity box. The Department has also attended to the walls that had been affected by flooding. This works in phase 1 is all complete.</p> <p>Secondly the Department proceeded to appoint a contractor to undertake repairs on the electrical box and network which had been damaged by the ingress of water and also to address the challenges of electricity tripping at the school due to the incoming electricity been lower than what is required at the facility. This work in</p>	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>phase 2 is anticipated to be completed by the first week of October 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department appointed a service provider to address the issue of electricity challenge at the school, and it was completed in December 2019. • The Department engaged the Ekurhuleni Municipality with regard to the issues of waterlogging and flooding at the school. • The municipality moved on site on 29 April 2019 to address all issues of waterlogging and flooding at the school. The issue of waterlogging and flooding at the school is now resolved. • The Department appointed a service provider to re-plaster the school walls, and the work was 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			completed in June/July 2019.	

6.2.5. DIEPSLOOT WEST SECONDARY

Challenges	Executive Undertaking	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious cases of break-in and vandalism at the School especially during holidays; • Access and maintenance of furniture, ablution facilities remain a challenge; • There is a need for an English educator at the School; • There is no School assembly hall, which is a problem especially during winter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education committed to fixing 48 broken windows and 9 doors over the December 2018 holidays in preparation for the 2019 school year; • The Provincial Department of Education undertook to remove all graffiti on the walls; • The Provincial Department of Education undertook to install security gates; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education is to strengthen security at the School. • The Provincial Department of Education is to provide one remedial educator for the school. • The Provincial Department of Education is to provide furniture and fix the fencing of the School. • The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality is to build recreational 	<p><u>Office of the Premier, Gauteng Department of Education.</u></p> <p>The Department has since appointed a contractor to replace broken windows, replace broken doors, repair the ablution facilities, install security gates, paint the walls in order to remove the graffiti and rewire the Block C electricity</p> <p>Security in school</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism of the school has been minimised. This was because of two-hired security guard one night/one day. The one working nightshifts is making use of dogs to patrol (the initiative is funded by the school from the resources received from MTN and Vodacom). • The Provincial Department has indeed attended to the electricity



Challenges	Executive Undertaking	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gangsterism is rife in the area; • School patrollers are not committed and at times do not report for duty resulting in a security risk. This is due to the fact that they are not full-time employed at the school and may prioritise other personal commitment or income generation commitments; • Individuals from the nearby community abuses the School sports fields because of poor security fencing; • There is a high incidence of teenage pregnancy in the area; • Overcrowding in the classrooms is common; • Water and electricity outages frequently occur in the area; and • There are undocumented learners from foreign countries at the School. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education undertook to fix all dysfunctional toilets in preparation for 2019; and • The Provincial Department of Education undertook to re-wire the electricity of Block C classes. 	<p>facilities in the surrounding area to reduce the abuse of the School facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school is linked to the nearest Police Station to assist in ensuring the safety of the school. • It must be noted that the Private Security Regulator Authority (PSIRA) has put the deployment of patrollers to schools on hold due to the current legal challenge. The PSIRA has issued summons against the Department of Education citing the fact that GDE is utilising security services with Patrollers who are not PSIRA registered. <p>Remedial Teacher</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has notified the school that it does not have a post for a remedial educator on its posts establishment and does not qualify for a growth post based on the 	<p>and security doors for offices and classrooms, the issue of toilets a company was appointed to repaint and unblock the toilets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is currently no vacancy available at educator level, except for head of department (HOD) in maths, the post was advertised in 2019, delays in appointment was due to large interest. • The deputy principal post has been filled (1 Jan 2020) • The abuse of the sports field by the community continues • Overcrowding still continues to be a challenge. One class in grade 8 has 70 learners, • The online application continue to be a



Challenges	Executive Undertaking	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>current learner-enrolment figures at the school.</p> <p>School furniture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school bought 200 chairs for learners. • The Department delivered a total of 150 learner chairs and 350 learner tables to the school in April-May 2019. • The school fence has been fixed. <p>Recreational facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department is not aware of any additional recreational facilities built by the City of Johannesburg Municipality to alleviate the pressure on school facilities. 	<p>challenge due literacy levels in community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water challenges has been resolved; however, cable theft affects the school. • Undocumented learners are an ongoing challenge. • Teenage pregnancy is still challenges, due to socio economic issues affecting the communities. • The school is currently affected by the new trend of gangsters in the community, as Extension 9 and Extension 7 are currently at war.



6.2.6. MALTA COMBINED SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of the ownership of land on which the School is built. Instead the farmers, who initiated the farm school, purporting to assist the children of farm workers, are the main beneficiaries through monthly rentals by the PDE; • The School is registered under a trust known as KCT and therefore purports to be a community beneficiation trust school, yet rentals accruing from the lease agreement are enjoyed by the owners of the land via this trust; • Parental participation and involvement at the School as well as the functioning of the School Governing Body("SGB") is minimal 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education is to investigate and report on all issues pertaining to the lease agreement for example, monthly rental amount and to whom it is paid, and whether the payment of rental accrues to KTC or private persons for the 2018/19 financial year. • The Provincial Department of Education is to provide the NCOP with a copy of the lease agreement in order for it to assess and verify its legal basis and status; the need for its continuity or otherwise, as well as its terms and conditions and how it was initiated in an effort to establish the root 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease and Payment: GDE hasn't started paying the landlord due to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The landlord failed to submit relevant information for registration on CSD; - The property owner rented houses within the schoolyard to 26 tenants who did not pay for utilities and GDE had issues with it. They have since been moved out and the landlord is finalizing the lease in consultation with GDE legal unit - Once the lease is approved, the landlord will be paid R605,873.62 per month. • Subdivision and Rezoning: The portion of land where 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The status quo of the road infrastructure remains the same. • Inadequate classrooms are still prevalent resulting into current/endless overcrowding. • However, the mathematics educator has appointed and as a result, learner performance in mathematics has improved. This includes performance improvement in physical science. • There is no funding to implement the infrastructure, despite the promise made for funding for 2019/20. • Staff shortage is persisting despite by the



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>given that the land on which it is built is privately owned. Take for instance, the community is legally prohibited from initiating any improvements on the privately owned School premises;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PDE has taken no initiative in relation to acquiring alternative land to enable local community/government ownership of the School; • A lot of money is wasted on the payment of monthly rentals to KTC, money which would have been wisely spent in the development of a completely owned government/community Centre. This expenditure is therefore in the category of sunk costs. • The School Principal and the senior management of the PDE do not even know 		<p>causes of the challenges facing the School.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education is to investigate the possibility of subdividing and alienating the portion of the farmland on which the School is built. • The Provincial Department of Education is to provide the NCOP with a report on above within a period of 3 months i.e. by the end of the 2018/19 financial year; • The Provincial Department of Education is to provide information to the NCOP on the number of children of foreign nationals admitted at the School and their identity verification status. • The Provincial Department of Education is to identify alternative suitable land for purposes 	<p>the school is located is dolomitic and GDE doesn't own the land and therefore cannot subdivide nor rezone it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has mandated the Gauteng Department of Infrastructure Development (DID) to identify alternative suitable land in the area for the planning and construction of a new school. <p>The Department of roads and transport maintains the access road. In addition, the West Rand Municipality has committed to sending out a technical team to investigate the issue. If it doesn't require capex, it will be attended to, if capex is required it will be budgeted for.</p> <p>Learners from foreign countries</p>	<p>principal that two positions will filled this month (February 2020).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learner and Teacher attendance is reportedly good by the principal. • The style of leadership and management has reportedly been improved (participative leadership and management). • Due overcrowding furniture for learners remains a challenge. • Land ownership remains a prohibitive challenge for the development of the school in the long term. This also relates to the expired lease agreement with the landowner. • There is no security, thus resulting into burglary and theft of copper wire.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>in whose name the lease agreement contract is entered into, including the monthly rentals. Nevertheless, in the event of a need for the payment of the contractors employed to do some refurbishments, the Principal concedes that he signs to verify proof of work done to facilitate easy payments. He further concedes that he does not know the details of the contract;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High teacher to pupil/learner ratio of 1:58 due to high enrolment; • There are performance challenges in the lower classes, namely, grades 8 and 9; • Learners are struggling with mathematics, although, the School has fulltime maths educators. This is due to the attitude 		<p>of building a government/community owned school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education is to initiate an urgent high level political intervention aimed at preventing the further wasteful expenditure in relation to monthly rentals paid to KTC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 127 foreign nationals attends at Matla Combined School, as provided by EMIS. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>of learners towards mathematics;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners in Grade 6 are experiencing declining performance in maths and languages however, educators are providing extra classes to mitigate against the declining performance; • Learner resistance to School discipline and code of conduct; • Lack of security with resultant burglary and vandalism of school assets; • Lack of funding from the District Office and the PDE; • The impact of the out-migration on the School enrolment; • Poor infrastructure. For example, the School laboratory is non-functional and inadequately resourced; 				



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken furniture has not been replaced despite requests being made a year ago. In practice, PDE takes two to three years to have broken furniture replaced; • Poor resource planning and provisioning; • Funding provided to the School is not in line with its resource needs; • Unfinished construction of additional classroom which is necessary to address over-crowding; • Lack delivery of requested six mobile classrooms by PDE; • Inadequately resourced library; • Inadequate cleaning of the existing 17 mobile toilets is posing a health risk to the learners; • Inadequate cleaning of the flush toilets due to the 				



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>shortage of cleaners at the School;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of School management meetings for joint management and leadership; • Unilateral decision making of the top management of the School is leading to limited participation of the educators in the running of the School; • The challenge of over aged learners; • Poorly maintained School grounds; • Dolomite soil and muddy conditions during rainy seasons; • Poor access road to the School due to lack of maintenance; and • No feedback on School readiness to execute its mandate and emerging yearly challenges. 				



6.2.7. SWARTKOP PRIMARY SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure problems. For example, mobile classes are falling apart with roof leaks and dilapidated floors in two mobile classes; • Grade 2B class is dark and poorly ventilated and is now becoming a health hazard to learners; • New additional classroom under construction and have not been completed since March 2017; • The School has only four toilets for girls, 3 for boys plus one urinary toilet, which is not functioning. Although, the issue was reported to the Provincial Department of Education, to date, no assistance has been forthcoming; • R18000 used from the SGB funds to repair the School toilets has not yet refunded by the Provincial 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In view of the infrastructure challenges facing the School, for example, overcrowding resulting from inadequate classrooms, the Provincial Department of Education is to prioritise the operational needs of the School and the building of suitable infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of responding to the overcrowding challenges, the school was included into the additions and upgrades programme through the Alternative Construction Technology (ACT). • Two contractors were appointed in this regard. The scope entailed Two (2) ablutions facilities which have been completed by Makgothamitse (contractor 1) and 1 outstanding ordinary classroom by Africabin (contractor 2). • GDE has since terminated Africabin and is currently in the process of placing a replacement contractor for the remaining work. • The school currently has an enrolment of 452 learners, 11 brick and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr J Rasimpi has been recently as principal, subsequent to the retirement of Ms Pillay. • Building and maintenance of school infrastructure remains a challenge, for example the incomplete additional classes is still a problem. • Scholar transport is still inadequate; they need one more bus. • The generator that was reported to be broken during the last visit is partially functional because of its electric wiring. • The Mogale Municipality, which assisted in the partial repair of the generator, has recommended a solar power.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>Department of Education despite a commitment to do so and subsequent to the submission of invoices on the expenses incurred in repairing the toilets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-migration has a negative impact on the School enrolment and may also result in the downgrading of the School; • Electrical wiring is exposed in some areas within the School and this poses as a danger to learners; • The ceiling has collapsed in some classrooms; • Lack of school laboratory and equipment • 4 years ago, for safety reasons, the Provincial Department of Education took the forty tablets it had delivered to the School in order to install safety gadgets on them and to 			<p>mortar classes, 1 mobile, 1 incomplete mobile.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the Department has completed the process of placing a replacement contractor for the remaining work (incomplete mobile), it is anticipated that these will address the issue of overcrowding in the school and bring the average class to below 40 learners, which is in line with the Regulations Relating to Minimum Uniform Norms and Standard for Public School Infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no security personnel to safeguard the assets of the school. However, the newly appointed groundsman is also doing caretaker functions during the day. • The school borehole is partially functional



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>date they have yet to be returned to the School;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of security; and • Lack of a computer room, this means that the School is not equipped for information technology systems. 				

6.2.8. WOZANIBONE INTERIM FARM SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The School is unable to conduct extra-lessons for learners due to scholar transport; • The School faces vandalism due to inadequate safety measures; • The School is unable to use 2 alternate classes due to a dispute between the contractor and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Director of Education undertook to assist with the challenge of scholar transport. • The Provincial Department of Education undertook to resolve the issue of the 2 alternate classes by the first term of the 2019 academic year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education and the Departments of Home Affairs and Social Development are to work together and resolve the issue of identity documents for learners. A report, in this regard, is to be sent to the Select Committee on Social Services and Education 	<p><u>Office of the Premier, Gauteng Department of Education</u></p> <p>The school requested an extension of routes for scholar transport and the Department granted the extension as requested. The two Ordinary classrooms recently constructed at the school at completion stage. However, the finishes are outstanding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholar transport for grade 12 learners' extra lessons is still a challenge. Parents are assisting with donations towards the learners' travelling. • The school did receive four scholar patrollers, however their contract ended in January 2020. The contract has not been renewed. The



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>Provincial Department of Education;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The School is built on land that belongs to the NG Kerk; • The School has small premises for expansion and playground; • The School has a content gap with mathematics and natural sciences due to curriculum adjustment; and • The School has 2 alternate classes that have not been handed to the school by the Provincial Department of Education. 		<p>and Recreation by March 2019;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education is to provide the School with security personnel day and night and a report, in this respect, is to be sent to the Select Committee on Social Services and Education and Recreation by March 2019; • The Provincial Department of Education is to provide a detailed report to the Select Committee on Social Services and Education and Recreation on the repairs to the lab computers for the School by February 2019; and • The Tshwane District of Education is to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the private farming 	<p>while the walkways and aprons have not been constructed yet. Once the above are completed the 2 classrooms will be handed to the school. It must be noted that the appointed contractor Mathote experienced challenges in the execution of the contract and was subsequently terminated. The Department is currently finalising the procurement processes for the appointment of a contractor to finalise the outstanding work.</p> <p>Learners with identification documents challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school has 92 learners without Identity Documents, 26 with invalid birth certificates, and 12 non-South Africans with no documents. 	<p>school is being assisted by a community member to patrol during the day, who is paid through donations. This leaves the school exposed to security risks during the night.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two classes have still not been handed over by the Provincial Department of Basic Education. This is unfortunate as the school is faced with over-crowding challenges. • In addition, while standing empty the structures are slowly dilapidating. • The maths and science teachers were hired and the standard for both subjects has improved. • The school does not have a playground and has to utilise the



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
		<p>communities and City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality aimed at improving road conditions and ensuring that scholar transport travels with ease even in rainy seasons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school made necessary arrangement with the Department of Home Affairs (Bronkhorspruit Branch) to assist the learners in January 2019. • The school arranged for the parents to be transported to Home Affairs on 05 February 2019 as agreed with Home Affairs. However, only 3 parents turned up. • The school has to date managed to resolve some few cases of the 92 undocumented learners. • There are only few Grade 12 learners without the necessary document, and the school is busy trying to assist them. However, 1 of them is a serious case due to the parents also not having the necessary documents. • The school arranged for the parents to meet on the 25 of June 2019 at the school to 	<p>community grounds. This proves to be a challenge at times as school activities clash with those of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school did not experience any vandalism since 2019 due to the patrollers that were appointed. • An MOU between the Tshwane District of Education and private farming communities has not been signed on the improvement of road conditions. • A meeting was arranged in 2019 with the NG Kerk concerning the expansion of the schoolyard. However, this meeting never materialised. • The challenge of undocumented learners



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>assist some of the parents and children with their documents, but still none of them arrived.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other learners with invalid certificates were referred to the Department of Social Development for assistance, and the Social Workers frequent the school to try and provide the required assistance. <p>Security in school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school had received a complement of four (4) patrollers. • It must be noted that the Private Security Regulator Authority (PSIRA) has put the deployment of patrollers to schools on hold due to the current legal challenge. The PSIRA has issued summons against the Department of Education citing the fact that GDE is utilising security services 	<p>continues. This is because of undocumented parents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school attempted to transport undocumented parents and learners to Home Affairs but most of the parents failed to show up. • The undocumented learners are not accounted for when resources are allocated and therefore are not included in all allocations. This creates a challenge. • Parents seem less interested in getting documentation. • The mobile trucks from Home Affairs are not available to come to the school. In the past when they came, there was a poor show up by parents. • The school has a water supply challenge. Previously it shared the borehole tanker with Kanana



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>with Patrollers who are not PSIRA registered.</p> <p><i>Repairs to the computer lab</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 234 Public CAT and 73 IT schools in the province have functioning computer laboratories. • Wozanibone Interim Farm School does not offer CAT and IT subjects. Therefore, no need of a computer lab. However, 9 laptops were provided to the teachers in the school. • As mandated by the Regulations Relating to Minimum Uniform Norms and Standards for Public School Infrastructure (Gazette 37081 of 2013), all the new and replacement schools delivered in Gauteng are provided with computer laboratories. All major restorative work in the Estimates of Capital 	<p>Clinic, but currently the tanker is non-operational. (it keeps breaking due to the water pump being small).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently water is being delivered four days a week by a truck, whereas the school requires water six times a week. • The school has a 100% vacancy rate.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>Expenditure (ECE) includes computer laboratories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It must be noted that computer laboratories are no longer a critical part of the new approach to teaching and learning. <p><i>Transportation of learners</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The challenge of scholar transport is only experienced during rainy seasons due to water-clogged roads in the area. The Department has requested scholar transport service providers to use alternative routes (which are longer) in the meantime; while the matter is brought to the attention to the City of Tshwane and the Department of Roads and Transport who have the competency/mandate for the construction of roads in the area. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP

6.2.9. NOKUPHILA DAY CARE CENTRE

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facility is struggling to attract cooperate companies to come on board in a form of donations. The facility is struggling with the transportation of children to and from school. The transport that they are currently using is very small and as the result, the transport makes several trips to collect the children. The facility has a challenge of fencing, as they cannot afford to put a fence. The Department of Social Services is always 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Social Services will look into the issue of transport. Will hold discussions with other stakeholders such as the Department of Education (Scholar transport) and the Department of Transport. A Bus would be ideal for the transportation of the children. The Department of Social Development would assist in the delivery of food parcels. The Department of Social Development would continue to support the centre financially and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be intergovernmental discussions between the Department of Social Development, Home Affairs, and Department of Transport. Some of the issues that should be discussed include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport for the children Birth Registration as it was discovered that some of the children do not have birth certificates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the staff at Nokuphila Community Services, two officials from the National Department of Social Development visited the centre two days after the visit by the delegation from NCOP in November 2018. However, the DSD officials never came back nor provide solutions to the challenges or recommendations made by NCOP. Children still do not have birth certificates even though they are born by a parent who is a South African citizen and a non-



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>paying the subsidy two months late but the facility is very happy that the Department is assisting the facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the parents are contributing small portion for fees for their children, those who can manage. 	<p>would address the matter of late payments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The refurbishment of the centre was funded by the Department of Social Development to the value of R2 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The allocation of funds by the Department of Social Development should look into the issue of the allocation vs the actual number of children at the centre especially for the ECD programme, as the Department of Social Development does not subsidise children without proper identification. The issue of fencing and documentation should be addressed before the Taking Parliament to the People main event in November 2018. The Department of Education should assist the centre through its scholar transport programme. The facility should continue to source funding from the private sector to supplement the 		<p>South African. According to the Centre, the Department of Home Affairs is charging R2500 to issue birth certificates. The centre cannot afford the stipulated amount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Social Development still does not provide subsidy for all the children at the centre. This is against a recommendation by NCOP that DSD should devise means to pay according to the actual number of children at the centre. The DSD is providing subsidy stationery for the ECD at the amount of R491 per month. In addition, the DSD provide a subsidy for stationery for the drop in children to the value of R191 per month. The DSD provide R50 per



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
		<p>subsidy that is received from the Department of Social Development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Manager requested an invitation from the NCOP in one of its programmes. This is in order to motivate the children attending the centre. 		<p>month for cleaning materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no recorded progress on the issue of scholar transport that is supposed to be provided by the Department of Education. The Centre is sourcing funding from private companies but it is not enough to cover the day-to-day running of the centre. There were social work services offered in 2019. However, the social worker has not been visiting the centre since the beginning of the 2020. The fence of the centre is still not repaired. The centre has suffered two burglaries because of a porous fence. <p>New Challenges</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for cold room to store meat for the centre • There is a need to urgently install storm-water draining system as the rain floods the classrooms whenever it rains • There is a need for sport facilities • Classrooms' floors needs repairs.

6.2.10 MABEL ZOZO CRECHE & NURSERY SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult for foreign nationals to access the facility. • The funding received amounts to about R15.00 per child, which accounts for 75% of the budget. • It is difficult to get funding that would account for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honourable Members of the NCOP suggested that the crèche should seek a list of people who have embarked on similar ventures in the past and were funded by the government. The alumnae should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be intergovernmental discussions between the Department of Social Development, Home Affairs, and Department of Transport. Some of the issues that should be discussed include: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no progress to report except the new challenges reported below. • New Challenges Budgetary constraints are negatively affecting the staff salaries, as staff



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>100%, which would be able to cater for foreign kids if it were to be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance issues are not met and maintenance cannot be performed. • The Entity in terms of governance, is struggling to attract people with the needed skills. • There is mismanagement of funds. 	<p>contacted for fundraising purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transport for the children ○ Birth Registration as it was discovered that some of the children do not have birth certificates. • The allocation of funds by the Department of Social Development should look into the issue of the allocation vs the actual number of children at the centre especially for the ECD programme, as the Department of Social Development does not subsidise children without proper identification. • The issue of fencing and documentation should be addressed before the Taking Parliament to the 		<p>were not paid in December 2019. In addition, the practitioners work for 4 hours due to lack of funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The centre currently owes the municipality more R300 000 on water, property and refuse removal tariffs. It has since been served with a letter of demand.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
		<p>People main event in November 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Education should assist the centre through its scholar transport programme. • The facility should continue to source funding from the private sector to supplement the subsidy that is received from the Department of Social Development. • The Project Manager requested an invitation from the NCOP in one of its programmes. This is in order to motivate the children attending the centre. 		



6.2.11 JEPPE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a tavern located 100m from the entrance of the school. Insufficient space e.g. parking space for teachers. The issue of exemption is a challenge – many parents are applying to be exempted from paying school fees. Have one field for learners to play. Language barriers for foreign migrant's learners have a problem with language of instruction and this impact on the teacher's time as they have to spend extra time with these learners. Teacher are feeling overloaded and stress induced illnesses occur regularly. Generally, the vicinity is a high crime hotspot and therefore, there is a 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Department, local police and the Liquor Board have worked with the school to get the Tavern shut down. Their Liquor License has been viewed and they have been investigated. The police have raided the premises on several occasions. The support in this area has been good. The Tavern is actually a place of accommodation. The issue of parking space for teachers is not resolved yet; however, the school principal is optimistic that the imminent purchase of the property in front of the school will address the challenge. - Regarding the exemption of indigent parents from paying school fees: the challenge remains largely unresolved as



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>need to strengthen safety and security of learners and premises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners aggression and bullying is increasing. • Children are left at school until late and parents do no place them in aftercare. • There is a need to raise funds to buy a property in the front of the school so that they can extend the parking and create play areas for learners. 				<p>many parents continue to apply for exemptions and a significant number of them use fraudulent documents such as progress reports, proof of address etcetera.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other parents abdicate on their parental responsibilities of paying school fees and do not even bother to communicate with the school regarding the issue. • This language issue will continue and is a problem with most schools in our country. Teachers spend extra time with the children after school. Private tutoring is recommended to the parents. • On disproportionate teacher–learner rations, which indicates overcrowded classroom, the school has made use of the services available at District, to assist a



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>teacher under strain and depression. This teacher was advised on how to seek help, undergo some therapy, and restore health. She is currently recovering well under the medication prescribed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school has employed a full time social worker and a part time counselling psychologist. These specialists are available for teachers and learners. • The school organises staff wellness / team building activities once a term. Facilitators are asked to address the staff on the same topics of depression due to unsustainable workload. • On dealing with crime Security was upgraded – A new and more efficient security company has been employed. CCTV camera system was installed around the



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>school – this has been done over 2 years, with the final cameras having been budgeted for in 2020 financial year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On learners aggression and bullying the following remedies were undertaken: • The school has employed a full time social worker and a part time counselling psychologist. These specialists dealing with situations in a professional way. • The school has also organised a whole staff workshop on “Assertive Discipline” – to assist the teachers in disciplining learners in a positive way. • The school has organised and continues to organise speakers and assemblies dealing with the above issues. • The school Social Worker has got involved



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>with the Gauteng Social Development Department. The Department have visited the school on several occasions to address children and parents on aggression and bullying.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue of children that are left at school until late and parents do not place them on aftercare remain unresolved. • The school managed to purchase the property in front of the school, by using money donated by the Jeppe Trust and from the rental of their hostel facilities. • The property is in the transfer process. Once transfer has happened, the school will need to evict the illegal occupants. This will be done through eviction lawyers, hopefully using the eviction order that was obtained several



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				years ago but not acted on.

6.2.12 ORLANDO HIGH SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit s	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school did not have any policies to govern the school. The school was over populated with students from all over Johannesburg as far as Vereeniging - Sedibeng District Municipality. At the time the learners travelled on trains resulting to their perpetual late coming to school and that affected their academic performance. Learners originating from foreign countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Director for Infrastructure within the Department of Education in Gauteng was provided with a requisition report for acquiring improved infrastructure and substantive innovation at the school. The Department of Education in Gauteng will expedite curriculum development to accommodate industry driven skills set and curb youth unemployment 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One teacher to 35 learners in the ideal situation. However, in this school it depends on a subject offered as language subjects such as Zulu, Isixhonga, have 1 to 64 per learner. A New post has been requested for the additional learners in languages. Fraudulent Soccer Academies are a challenge as many of them take advantage of parentless children and



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit s	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>encounter challenges of study permits and this disqualifies them to sit for final examinations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contract of patrollers has lapsed and the surrounding members of the community engage in break-ins and other criminal activities including vandalism and theft • One building block is dilapidated to the extent that electricity is dysfunctional and ceilings are at the state of collapse. • Mathematics and Science subjects are high-risk subjects. • The Acting Head of Departments at the school are not receiving acting allowances for now. 				<p>sometimes the pose as uncles to the pupils with no one to confirm or deny the claims. No progress has been made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online registration has assisted the school in terms of admission; the literacy level affects individuals from rural on the application processes, thus the school is forced to assist in the application processes. • Discipline has improved at the school in the last two years with the assistance of NGO's as well as the various governmental departments. The results are also seen in the



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit s	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>performance of the pupils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilapidated ablution facilities and the matter is yet to be addressed by the Gauteng Department of Education. • 685 learners in the school are allocated 48 toilet cubicles. 36 of which are for females and 12 are for male learners. Of the female cubicles, nine are not operational. • During the previous engagement with the NCOP delegation, the matter regarding the need of scholar transport was raised. The matter has however been attended to through the partnerships involving the parents of the students who reside in the City



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visits	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>Centre as well as PRASA. (Especially regarding the safety of the pupils on the trains). The fact that the Rea Vaya bus station is in close proximity to the school has further assisted with the challenge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign nationals' learners struggle to provide sufficient information, to be able to remain at school. • South African learners who have no birth certificates or relative to trace also poses a challenge.



6.2.13 MORRIS ISAACSON HIGH SCHOOL

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school dropped in pass rate from about 70 % to a low of 29 % over two years. The fencing is still inadequate and people from outside school premises are still able to sell drugs to learners through dilapidated fence. The district office of the Provincial Department of Education renders insufficient support to the school as they have recently phased in grade 8 to 10. Originally, the school used to start from grade 10 to 12 and needs support and guidance. Frequent visits to the school has unintended destabilising effect to the academic programme of the school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The office of the Member of Executive Council (MEC) of Education in Gauteng Province will be responsible for profiling Morris Isaacson High School and benefit the school from its rich heritage of 1976 Soweto uprising. This will place the school in its rightful place in South African history. On the issue of security, the district office will oversee the appointment of interim security personnel at the school by the SGB and SMT until the district issues a bulletin for vacancies of non-teaching staff. The district officials will also mediate between SGB and SMT to work on their trust and cooperation issues by means of consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school Principal and the district officials should interact with the district office of the Department of Home Affairs to resolve the issue of foreign learner documentation and pave a way for their participation to writing grade 12 final examinations. There is a need for the school to appoint a social worker stationed at the school. South African Police Service (SAPS) needs to be accessible for cases of emergency at the schools and this call for visibility of police sector vehicles on patrols. The school principal and the district office of education needs to interact with the division of Infrastructure for 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign nationals' learners (illegal immigrant) continue to struggle to write matric due to lack of proper documentation No vacancy available, except for the post that has been advertised for deputy principal for the school (advertised January 2020, and is expected to be filled before end of term 2). The school has no security at the gate and this poses a security risk for the school. Literacy level in the community remains a challenge, lack of data and access to smart phones affect online application processes for the school.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The taverns that are located closer to the school pose a huge challenge as learners sometimes go out to drink and come to school intoxicated with alcohol. One deputy Principal originally coming from KwaZulu Natal went missing for many months until now. This case was reported to the police as a missing person. The situation exacerbates the challenge of teaching staff shortages adding to the issues of teachers declared in excess and lined up for redeployment to other schools. The teaching staff shortages are unfortunately happening when learner enrolment figures are growing 	<p>on key school governance decisions, organise team building sessions, and arrest the existing tensions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district office of the Department of Education in Gauteng will coordinate and support the implementation of Maths, Science and Technology (MST) strategy towards excellence in these subjects. <i>The Provincial Department of Education in Gauteng have undertaken that on 27 September 2018, the NCOP shall receive a report on the timeframes for the above undertakings.</i> 	<p>acquisition of solid fencing at the school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indunas' at the hostels needs to be co-opted to the SGB and minimise undue tensions. The selection criterion of electing SGB members should be inclusive of prominent persons and particularly alumni who might have professional networks with private sector and government entities and this can benefit the school in so many ways. The Members of Parliament recommended that the SMT, SGB and district officials interact with National Heritage Council and the Department of Arts and Culture to profile the school and turn it into a heritage site. A statue of 1976 Soweto Uprising struggle hero Mr Tsietsi 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The excellent matric results obtained by Gauteng as a province could potentially be a reason why there is an increase in migration into the province. Concerning the high water and electricity bills, the Gauteng Department of Education has intervened and handled the issue. The school has good partnerships with the local SAPS; a Police officer is allocated to work with the school.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>exponentially and this deepens the crisis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate security exposes the school to theft and smart boards were stolen because of break-ins. This challenge also contributes to interrupt issuing out of school tablets owing to risk of theft. • The school is also battling with learners who are smoking drugs such as Nyaope and they disassemble school chairs and sell the steel part to scrap yard. • Learners of foreign origin have challenges of student permits documentation and as a result, those doing matric are unable sit for final examinations at the end of the year. These learners together with local 		<p>Mashinini be erected for his long overdue recognition as a martyr of the struggle against apartheid system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents must be encouraged to participate in the educational programmes of their children. • The Provincial Department of Education together with the district office must mediate between the SGB and SMT to restore issues of trust and cooperation towards school excellence in academic performance. The Department of Education require action plans to monitor results from grade 8 until grade 12. 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>learners staying at hostels within the township are very difficult to integrate with learners from within Javabu Township. There are territorial tendencies among learners, which often broke into fights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appointment of a new school Principal created a challenge to the school wherein teachers are not working well with the School Management Team (SMT) headed by the principal. This creates a very unhealthy tension between teaching staff and management and has negative spill over effects to the academic performance of the school. The School Governing Board (SGB) is also not working well with SMT. SGB was not properly 				



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
oriented to the school governance systems. Another issue is lack of consultation with the SGB when the school is doing policy reviews and contributes issues of mistrust.				

6.2.14 RANDFONTEIN SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL (TOEKOMSRUS)

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school has an asbestos building. The School needs to be repainted <p>Community ills spill over to the school, such as alcohol and drug abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 189 learners who are overage currently in the school Lack of parental involvement. 	<p>There were no members of the executive/ nor officials with authority to respond to the questions at the site visit hence the undertaking that responses be provided at the public meeting.</p> <p>Proposed questions to the Department of Education to be responded to during the Public Meeting:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the NCOP made an undertaking that there is a need to summon the Departments to respond to the challenges of the school at the public meeting The department must prioritize the rebuilding of this school among the 28 prioritised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure and maintenance there is no progress. There is also no progress on furniture acquisition for the school. Drug and substance abuse is still, despite the availability of the multi drug-testing machine. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underperformance of learners remains unabated The school currently only has two sets of toilets, one for male learners and another for the female learners. The ratio is too high There is a need for the school to be rebuild. Communication between the school and the District Office unclear especially when it comes to common assessment. Safety remains a big challenge, the school welcomed the school patroller's project, but this was halted with no explanations. The school currently has two of a possible five patrollers. Staff complement-the school has 46 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What informed the halting of the school patrolling system? Who approved the asbestos building in the school? When will the asbestos building be removed? When will the Toekomsrus High School be rebuilt? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department must investigate the challenges of the SIP programme with specific consideration of multilingual lessons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is still high rate of absenteeism of learners and educators Repair and maintenance plan as recommended is still not in place. There is a reported slackening of support by the SAPS. The staff shortage remains a problem, as well low performance in mathematics notwithstanding the presence of a mathematics teacher. The current acting principal is a candidate interviewed for the position of the principal. However, a waiting period of 28 days has lapsed without the permanent appointment of the principal. It is difficult for the current acting candidate 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>educators, considered overstaffed in terms of the current staff ratio allowance, however in terms of learner to teacher ratio this is a challenge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two educators resigned causing a huge gap to the School. There was need to redo all subject allocations and increase in ratio of learners per class. This also resulted in increased in amount of admin for each teacher Leave of absence is a problem in the school. At a given time, there were 10 educators on incapacity leave. When educators run out of leave days they utilize incapacity leave and this 			<p>principal to follow up on this matter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SGB Chairperson to follow up on the matter. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>leaves the school with challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absenteeism of educators puts a strain on the educators present in the school • Learner absenteeism a big challenge, the school tries to mediate the school policy to parents and the learner attendance policy to mitigate this • The school is bilingual with Afrikaans and English; learners, however, the School Improvement programme only caters for English learners. • District granted the school permission to have own programme, but later retracted this • School Improvement Programme has 50% attendance from other schools and 80% from 				



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>Toekomsrus High School but the school is not provided opportunity to run the programme in their premises to decrease transport challenges for learners as the transport is only available on weekends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a challenge of drug dependency and even pushing drugs in the school premises. 				

7 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT¹⁰

Concerns raised during the public hearings and site visits on Growth and Development include:

- Lack of transformation of the economy and a lack of jobs being created;
- Poor access and cost of finance;
- Need for mentorships and skills training;
- Limited access to national and international markets – opportunities for exporting is limited;
- Limited access to land;

¹⁰ The panellists for the public hearing on Economic Development were: Hon. M Masuku, Deputy Minister of Economic Development; Hon. L Maile, MEC for Economic Development; Ms J Maimela, Board Member of the National Youth Development Agency; Dr N Xhakaza, MMC for City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality; Hon C. Mathale: Deputy Minister of Small Business Development; Hon B. G. Magwanishe: Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry; Hon L. Maile: MEC for Economic Development; Hon B. Creesy: MEC for Finance; Mr S. Mtsweni: Chairperson of the NYDA; and Cllr M Masina.



- High cost of machinery including the importation of machinery;
- Need for government, parastatals tenders for smaller companies;
- Need for more industrial parks that provide business support services;
- Reduction of red tape – policy, legislation and regulations/ inconsistencies;
- Need for new companies to create sustainable jobs;
- Need for coordinated support from the different tiers of government and the private; sector to establish and expand businesses; and
- Reduction of communication and transport costs.

7.1 PUBLIC HEARINGS

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Speaker:</u> The speaker noted that there is a need to talk about educational transformation before talking about economic transformation and development. The speaker further stated that the youth need a university in the region. The speaker also reported that there is a lack of funding for small businesses. Nationalisation of mines needs urgent attention. The speaker also stated that the NYDA does not follow-up on commitments during visits. The speaker further reported that the Tshepo 1 Million Programme under MEC Maile is failing. The speaker requested that foreign shop owners must also be taxed because the locals are being taxed. • <u>Pulane Maimedja, Ward 11, Tembisa:</u> Local pastors are concerned about foreign church leaders that are coming into the country to 	<p>Responses by Dr N Xhakaza, MMC for Economic Development, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a learnership programme that has been advertised. • There is a tourism and wetlands programme. The Department of Economic Development has appointed a service provider to prepare wetlands. Community members can then apply to work together to develop these. • The city has a grant for Early Childhood Development. An application must be done through the Department of Social Development. • The challenge in Roodekop 41, will be attended to. The sewerage issue will be attended to by the team from the City. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>sexually assault children and women. The speaker also stated that the bridge in Tembisa is not in good condition and children have to pass through it in order to go to school. The speaker further reported that there is a road in Tembisa which is also in a poor condition. The City of Ekurhuleni says it is the responsibility of the City of Johannesburg to repair the road and the City of Johannesburg states that it is responsibility of the City of Ekurhuleni to repair it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Maria Mofokeng, Ward 67:</u> People need to be taught agricultural skills so that they can conduct farming. People also need to be taught how to run cooperatives. Drugs and crime are a challenge in the community. • <u>Ward 131, Orange Farm:</u> The community has requested its leaders to assist it in fighting crime in Orange Farm. The community wants oversight to be conducted on the police because corruption is rife amongst the police. The issue of ambulances also needs to be resolved. • <u>Unidentified Ward, East Side Mina Nawe:</u> <u>(The speaker met with Members of Parliament):</u> A child was left with a house by her mother in Mina Nawe. The stepfather underhandedly managed to register the house in his name and after the child's mother 	<p>Others are service delivery issues which the Municipality will follow-up on. Will also hold Imbizos in local areas.</p> <p>Responses by Ms J Maimela, NYDA Board Member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For entry-level jobs, the Minister of Public Service and Administration has announced that experience is no longer needed. • The inaccessibility of the NYDA will be looked into. An office will be opened in Ekurhuleni. • For bursaries there is a Solomon Mahlangu scholarship which will open soon. NSFAS applications are closing in November. • There is a grant for assisting young people to start-up businesses. <p>Responses by Hon L Maile, MEC for Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Economic Development (Department) has been to more than 60 townships. All issues will be processed through <i>Tirhisano project</i>. The Department also has a programme called "war room" to deal with issues raised by the community. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>passed away, her stepfather chased her away.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sipho Madela, Ward 48, Katlehong</u>: There are no development opportunities for people living with disabilities. Payments for learnerships and internships are not always made. Out of 12 months, only 8 months are paid. There are no certificates issued to prove that the learnership or internship is completed. Malls are built but the local residents are not employed to work in these malls. People living with disabilities are not assisted with wheelchair repairs and assistive devices. The matter of Ward Committees should be investigated. • <u>Fana Skosana, Ward 109</u>: The speaker stated that he is making the submission on behalf of FBO and small businesses. The government needs to ensure that there is infrastructure and economic development opportunities. He stated that small businesses require skills training and mentorship programmes. In 2015 the speaker applied for identified land and wanted to manufacture bricks on the land. The speaker would have employed about 20 employees from the Ward. Yet 6 months later the land was given to someone who does not even have a registered company. Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are cooperatives that are funded by the Departments of Social Development, Agriculture, Economic Development, Health (which provide laundry and vegetables). But recognise that a lot still needs to be done. • Imvuselelo yomnotho programme which is focused on township development (which has 4 pillars). In addition, the Department has renovated industrial parks. The challenge is getting space for SMMEs to operate their businesses. • Through the broadband roll-out the Department wants all the people of Gauteng to have access to free internet by 2020. • The Department is aware that a lot of people have no access to markets. Hence the government of Gauteng has decided to be that market. To ensure manufacturing and production occurs – other pillars. • Regarding funding, the Department is dealing with the issue of funding in a systematic way. • Innovation is another pillar. The Department has limited resources because the bulk of the budget goes to health and education. • Regarding funding for crèches – are introducing a concept called care economy, which is an investment for crèches and orphans. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>should make the process of acquiring land transparent and accessible to everyone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Mpiyakhe Jiyane, Ward 104</u> Wetlands: Wetlands are eradicated in urban areas yet this is not done in townships. Bleksbok, an area within the ward, is a beautiful wetland with tourism potential but remains neglected. • <u>Speaker:</u> The speaker requested that a parent of a child who is not going to school be arrested in terms of the law. The speaker also queried if councillors and municipal workers received training on the Batho Pele Principles. • <u>Nkosifikelela Mncedani, Ward 36:</u> The speaker stated that there are businesses such as crèches in informal settlements which are not funded. The speaker further stated that government should also prioritise and tailor business opportunities for people living with disabilities. • <u>Sibusiso Dibashe, Ward 79, Ivory Park:</u> The speaker requested members of the media present at the public hearing to not be biased. The speaker further stated that the community requires access to business opportunities. • <u>Freedom Khumalo, Ward 79:</u> The centre of transport under the City of Johannesburg should recognise that the petrol price is very 	<p>Responses by Hon M Masuku, Deputy Minister of Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is looking after the South African economy. Most of the issues require follow-ups. Have collaborated with the province, as the province works with the municipality and communities, in this regard. • Agree that the Freedom Charter should be implemented completely. • It is better when the community members identify important issues for them in the ward then contact the MEC or relevant stakeholder. • With regards to the expropriation of land parliament started undertaking a processes in this regard. Further, the issue of minerals is being addressed through the development of legislation. This also entails the issue of a subsidy for the transport industry – talks are underway. • The Departments of COGTA, Small Business, DTI and Economic Development are looking into the issue of industrial parks, and funding assistance to entrepreneurs. • Regarding security companies, the Competition Commission is looking into the issue. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>high and impacts on the people. Taxis should be subsidised. Agricultural colleges are needed to teach agricultural skills. Shelters are required for small business owners and vendors operating in the streets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ma' Grace, Ward 49, Bram Fischer:</u> Foreign nationals are given places to operate their businesses and the community is not taken care of. Learners are not given adequate food by school feeding programmes. Inspectors are needed. There should be inspectors to monitor government spending and projects, and that agriculture be taught in schools. • <u>Rebecca Motseki, Ward 9, Tembisa:</u> It has been 8 if not 12 months since some young people completed forms in Tembisa to become police officers. The speaker further reported that no feedback was given. In Tembisa, Ward 9 there is a scourge of young people who use drugs. The speaker also wanted to know when jobs be provided to young people. • <u>Speaker:</u> In 2014 a programme called Township Revitalisation commenced. Illegal immigrants are allowed to open spaza shops but locals are asked if they are tax compliant before they can open as a spaza shop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minimum wage is law and should thus be enforced. • Regarding the Fourth industrial revolution, we are working with state owned enterprises and the private sector on how to raise awareness and prepare accordingly. • Regarding the borders, the African Union has stipulated how each country in the continent should operate. <p>Responses by MEC for Finance, Hon B Creecy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the last 4-year period a total sum of R42 billion has been spent on infrastructure development. As a result, a total of 265 000 jobs have been created. • There have been challenges in ensuring that major companies sub-contract 30% of the work to small local enterprises, and this has led to some infrastructure projects being disrupted by local business forums. • Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality developed a process to mobilise local contractors, introduce them to main contractors and conclude a local working partnership that meets the criteria for 30% subcontracting. This would ensure that verified local artisans benefit from the 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Lucas Mthembu, Ward 75, Springs Private land</u>: What is the government doing to deal with the issue of private land? • <u>Makhubela Mangeke, Ward 21</u>: The speaker stated that he is representing miners and raised a concern that people from shacks are not empowered for businesses, and are not given licences for taverns; yet foreign nationals are given licences. The community request a meeting with the municipality in this regard. • <u>Mzwakhe Shabalala, Ward 64</u>: The speaker wanted to know what causes security companies in malls and CBDs to hire foreign nationals. All these concerns have been reported to the legislature but nothing has happened. The Speaker alleged that the Magotanishe Building Construction from Vaal owned by Tshepo is involved in this. Land is issued to churches yet they do not develop the economy of the country. He is interested in fish farming/ agriculture. The speaker reported that people from outside sell on the street nothing happens, but when South Africans do that they are removed by metro police citing the violation of by-laws. • <u>Ayanda, Ward 11</u>: The speaker requested a progress report from MEC Maile on the Township Economy Revitalisation 	<p>infrastructure spend. She advised the City of Ekurhuleni to follow suit.</p> <p>Responses by the Mayoral Committee Member for Finance and Economic Development, Dr Xhakaza</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise hubs have been rolled out in Gauteng townships. • The township shops would be revitalized through the Gauteng Township Revitalization Strategy. • The City would continue to roll out the industrial parks. • The City would continue to support the cooperatives. • The City is committed in supporting the black industrialists. • Through private partnership, the City is making efforts to increase the budget for education bursary. <p>Responses by the Executive Mayor of City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan, Cllr Masina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City has made interventions in relation to skills development. A total of R100 million have been spent for youth development. • Efforts are being made to invest resources in order to stimulate the manufacturing sector. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>Programme which included a township stock exchange. Stated that R10 million was budgeted for in 2018/19, and R10 million for 2019/20 for shops. Now the community members have been removed from being part of the meetings and progress is not given. Issues to be discussed included school nutrition, school books, etc. Land is needed to ensure that the youth are not involved in drugs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Kobedi Motaung, Ward 95</u>: The speaker also stated that domestic workers and gardeners are predominately Zimbabweans, and that foreign nationals should be repatriated back to their countries. The EPWP workers are appointed on contract and should be appointed on a permanent basis. • <u>Thulani, Ward 72, Schoonplaas</u>: The speaker requested to receive free education to be able to proceed with a tertiary qualification and cannot get work as illegal foreign national get jobs. The speaker further alleged that no funding is provided to support youth programmes in townships and requested politicians to go to Ward 72, Schoonplaas for oversight. • <u>Thabisile Ntshingila, Ward 31, Waterkop</u>: Speaker also asked the Mayor and MMC why water rates are estimated at Roodekop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an urgent need to enhance agricultural programme. • Outside contractors: The politicians are not involved in the tendering processes. The supply chain is the domain of the functionaries. • There are a number of vacant factories. The City would through the open public procurement system make information available to the interested parties. • The City would assess whether there is a need to call for the amendment of the legislation barring ward committee members in bidding for tenders/projects. Once the assessment has been finalised, a report would be sent to the NCOP. 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>Extension 31. The speaker further stated that there is no school or clinic, but residents pay high rates and she was never offered a house and instead bought her own house.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Mazwi Mahlobo, Ward 72</u>: The speaker wanted to know what government is doing to prepare community members for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The speaker also wanted to know how the NYDA is accessible to empower young people and government needs to prepare for land expropriation without compensation. • <u>Mpho Tobias, Ward 1, Orange Farm</u>: The issue of unregulated container businesses around Gauteng owned by foreign national needs to be attended to. The speaker inquired about how the township economy is going to help citizens especially those aged between 36 to 55. Foreign nationals are accessing land without proper documentation due to corruption by officials. • <u>Oscar Mqolo, Ward 35, White City Jabavu</u>: Hlengiwe Secondary School in Jabavu was identified for skills development. The school has been vandalised. The community was promised that they can use the school provided that there is funding to pay rent and electricity. The community therefore requests funding. 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Bongiwe, Springs:</u> The Mayor should visit Slovo Park with the Minister of Human Settlements. The speaker reported that they live close to sewerage system, and have pictures as evidence. Residents have been living in this condition for 13 years. • <u>Phumlani, Ward 110:</u> Pakistan nationals in the community are selling nyaope to the children and that the people working at OR Tambo are not from the region. Some churches leaders are driving luxurious cars, using the offerings from poor people to fund their lifestyles. The NYDA is no longer working for the youth - the offices are only found in big cities like Johannesburg. • <u>Ward 44, Phumula:</u> Phumula is the first RDP development but it has no hall, police station, clinic or playground. Ekurhuleni is failing the community members. Land was identified and the community is still waiting. Drugs are being sold to school children. • <u>Sanele Ziqubu, Magagula Heights:</u> Magagula Heights is situated next to a nature reserve. People arrive in OR Tambo to spend money in Soweto, which is in the City of Johannesburg. Requested Mr Maile to go to Suikerbos – it needs to be developed as a tourism site as this would help the economy. 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Mafika Fakude, Ward 72, Daveyton</u>: The community is located in an undeveloped area, in an informal settlement. In Daveyton there is a mine where there are graves. The mine makes regulations for residents when they are visiting these graves. The chemicals from the mine affect the people. No scholar transport for the children. • <u>Sylvia Mgiba, Ward 110</u>: Alleged that foreign nationals are taking people's jobs and requests the government to do something about foreign nationals in this country. • <u>Mike Ncedane, Ward 19, Johannesburg (Dlamini)</u>: There is a lack of development in Kliptown at Freedom Charter Square. • <u>Phakela, Ward 169 in Zonke Izizwe</u>: The Gauteng Enterprise Propeller programme is not accessible to residents of the Zonke Izizwe informal settlement. Foreign run shops are not paying taxes to the government. Lack of business opportunities for the youth. Labour desks are not functional. • <u>Thulani, Orange Farm</u>: The government should provide the community of Orange Farm with a detailed report on developments for their area. Foreigners are taking over their businesses and the government is not providing any financial support to the local businesses. 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ward 44, Tsakane</u>: There is a lack of job opportunities for graduates and a lack of in-service trainings and internships for the youth. There is a lack of programmes for the entrepreneurs and there is a need for financial support in order to publish his two books. • <u>Speaker</u>: The speaker stated they have been part of an internship programme offered by the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan for the past 5 years but to date they have yet to be offered jobs.. • <u>Zolani Nyiki, Ward 72</u>: There is a lack of entrepreneurship programmes for the youth and a lack of Contractors Development Programmes for local emerging contractors in the construction industry. • <u>Speaker</u>: Projects are not awarded to the local business people but to the businesspersons residing outside the area. Ward committee members are only given a monthly stipend of R1000 and are not allowed to bid for government projects. • <u>Mashiyane, Ward 60</u>: Projects are awarded to businesspersons not residing in the area. There is a lack of awareness among both government and communities in relation to the importance of heritage centres in Ekurhuleni. Cultural practitioners are not 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>taken seriously by the government, as they are not given opportunities to participate in local economic development programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Lonwabo , Ward 95 in Vosloorus:</u> The Youth Directorate of the Ekurhuleni City Metropolitan is not assisting the youth and the Executive Mayor should intervene in this regard. • <u>Thokoza Resident:</u> There is a need for a vocational training centre. People over the age of 35 are not afforded job opportunities as they are deemed to fall outside the category of youth. • <u>Palesa, Ward 131 in Orange Farm:</u> The vocational training programmes should be expanded to the rural and township schools. Drug abuse is rife among the youth in Orange Farm. • <u>Agnes, Ward 99:</u> The speaker indicated that she is representing the Sikhulile Elders Organization and requested government to assist with the following: building structure for the old age home; wheelchairs and farming equipment. • <u>Vogen, Ward 68 (Region B):</u> Government discriminates against people over the age of 35, as they are often overlooked when it comes to job vacancies and business opportunities. Foreign owned shops are given 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>preference over the locally owned shops. Government red tape makes it impossible for the locals to open and run business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sipho, Ward 14:</u> The speaker has set up a drug awareness campaign targeting the youth. • <u>Themba, Ward 4, Thembisa:</u> There is a lack of cooperatives in the area. The government and the Department of Social Development should help those cooperatives especially those in agriculture. • <u>Vusi, Ward 109:</u> The speaker is a blind person, feels that disabled people in the economy are not prioritised. The Mayor should build a multi economy centre for all disabled to be housed. There is a fund under section 127 that has been established for the elderly, youth and disabled. Dr Xalaza should tell us who benefits from that fund. • <u>Sipho, Ward 20, Naledi:</u> Programmes exist for other disabled people but not for visually impaired people. The speaker never received feedback on the plans to register a business since December 2015. • <u>Jonny, Ward 40, Buhle Park:</u> There is no development in Buhle park informal settlement. There is a field where people from different areas commit crime. 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Speaker:</u> There is no development in our area. People do not know application processes and requirements. There is non-compliance towards social responsibility by developers and the municipality working in our area or affording our people and youth job opportunities. There is also a need for skills to be introduced at schools as we have industries in the area. Schools are falling apart and neglected. Children should be fed proper healthy food • <u>Gertrude Vukela, Flare Hoof:</u> Youth and younger people cannot get jobs opportunities depending on grants that are insufficient. The speaker also indicated that he wants to know how to open a business and would need financial assistance to do so. • <u>Xoliswa, Ward 92:</u> People do not receive results after undergoing interviews for the cleaning projects at Ekurhuleni. People do know how to register for cooperatives? There is a need for schools for artisans as the existing ones charges a lot though they are benefiting from government funding. • <u>Joyce Maliga, Ward 47:</u> The speaker indicated that as the LED head of the area, she encourages people to open 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>cooperatives but they do not get or qualify for funding and are told that they must acquire the land first. People need assistance in order to acquire land. Informal traders operate in certain areas but should be allowed to operate in other areas. Ward Committee members should be considered when vacancies open and not be told that they are in full time employment which is not the case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Thabo Nxumalo, Ward 24, Ellias Motsoaledi</u>: Developments were stopped in our area and the people therefore requests to be involved in ensuring that they resume. People who illegally occupy houses without sewer pipes illegally connect these sewer pipes themselves. All community members including the youth must benefit from employment projects.• <u>Thabo Vosloorus</u>: The speaker asked who benefits from local development empowerment projects as most people do not benefit? The speaker also asked when government is going to evaluate the remuneration for ward committees. Ward committee members are unable to apply for vacancies as advertised in the Department of Labour because they are told that they are employed permanently by		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>the Municipality. The Minister of Health absorbed community health workers and the same should be done with ward committees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sipho, Ward 45 Vosloorus</u>: CPF cannot function due to corruption and maladministration by the police. The Mayor should know that the metro police is brutal and have forgotten their mandate. They assault people, vandalise vehicles and violate women. • <u>Mthombeni, Ward 14, Thembisa</u>: Electricity in Thembisa is intermittent and the Mayor should reduce electricity tariffs. The youth are unemployed and there is a need for housing as approximately 70 people sleep in one house. • <u>Vusi Sono, Katlehong</u>: Social entrepreneurs do not receive funding. 95 % of SMMES are not funded or do not succeed. There is a forum from Soweto known as Henkel that needs intervention by MEC. The Mayor should indicate when he is going to respond to the email sent to him and the MMC as there is no response to date. Companies such as United Industrial Cable supported by IDC and Lunatic supported by GCE had to lay off 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>employees. What is being done to support the retrenched workers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Speaker:</u> Ekurhuleni is an industrial hub producing billion for the South African economy but this is not sustainable given that there is a high unemployment rate in the area. Only people from outside Ekurhuleni are getting employment. Remuneration and skilling for ward committee members should be addressed. Social responsibility projects in townships is not applied to LEDs or communities as result those businesses go back and do not benefit communities. • <u>Speaker, Ward 44, Vosloorus:</u> <i>There is a need for NQF accredited training to be provided to interested community members and the remuneration for ward committee members should be addressed.</i> • <u>Ndoda Cele, Ward 65, Twatwa:</u> The speaker indicated that he put in a proposal for a project on the 20th of November 2018 and requests the contact details of officials from the Provincial Department of Economic Development to schedule a meeting. • <u>Lerato, Ward 40, Rooikop Informal Settlement:</u> People who were expelled in 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>1993 from the municipality have not yet been attended to and government needs to intervene.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Mahlope, Ward 2 Krugersdorp:</u> The speaker indicated that in 2005 she registered for an RDP house and after registering for it she was told in 2009 that it had been approved. The speaker questioned what had happened to her housing subsidy. The speaker also reported that their children are being sold drugs by foreigners. Police corruption in the area should also be investigated. Children with matric send CVs to the municipality but do not get appointed yet their parents are South African citizens. Disabled people are neglected in this country. Foreigners run security companies yet citizens do not benefit from such opportunities. • <u>Mary, Ward 20, Springs:</u> The backlog of title deeds issuing takes time to resolve. Streets and roads that are flooded are not addressed by the municipality. Timeous assistance by Legal Aid is a problem. She requested land and assistance to teach South Africans how to manufacture Biodiesel. 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Letty, Emfuleni Municipality:</u> The speaker is serving in the Public Safety Portfolio. The speaker questioned the planned moving of the local police station . Ever since people stopped being counted and technology was brought in, people do not have IDs but they are able to vote every year. SGBs do not receive stipends though they are working same as teachers. • <u>Lindiwe Zondo, Ward 54, Thokoza:</u> The officials at Ekurhuleni do not apply the Principles of Batho Pele. The speaker reported that the submission of documents as a supplier require payment which is not affordable. Small companies often lose out on the tenders. Certificates of compliance for business are set aside thereby closing opportunities. Foreign owned businesses get certificates, while locals do not. The Municipality employs locals yet it neglects local businesses. • <u>Speaker, Ekurhuleni Informal Settlement NPOs:</u> Why does government not issue health certificates as this compromises our health and future? • <u>Speaker, Ward 25:</u> There is a need for people to get allowances so that they can start businesses. Local churches should be 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<p>given sites and not only foreign owned churches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Thabang, Ward 6</u>: There are only 2 police vans for the whole ward. Access to jobs and work experience is a challenge. • <u>Brand, Ward 210</u>: Companies should employ people from the local municipalities. • <u>Speaker</u>: Information on SMME programmes is required. • <u>Speaker, Ward 108</u>: The township economy is suffering because of foreigners. • <u>Tabiso</u>: Government programmes and the method used by officials to select qualifying candidates should be given further consideration. • <u>Gugu, Ward 11</u>: Wi-Fi in the area should be strengthened. The NYDA should have a presence in the area. Access to bursaries for young people should be a priority. • <u>Charlie, Ward 57</u>: There is a need for a construction Indaba. • <u>Marsha, Ward 28</u>: Maintenance of the Moses Kotana Bridge requires urgent attention. Police corruption is a problem in the area. The infrastructure projects pay us R200 per day and we cannot negotiate this salary. 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Nomsa Zondo, Ward 28, Moses Kotana:</u> Women owned or run companies are not considered in projects. Pay as you go electricity boxes should be investigated in the area. <u>Lenna, Ward 28:</u> Due to unemployment people are unable to pay for basic services. 		

7.1. SITE VISITS

7.2.1 MAKHETA'S MARKET

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business received a start-up grant of R50 000. The business has grown over the years. Security has been improved in the store in light of the rising crime levels - security cameras have been installed in the store. There is an increased interest, within the 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Provincial Department of Health is to ensure that health inspectors regularly conduct health compliance checks in shops owned by foreign nationals; The Provincial Department of Economic Development is to share the business model of the store with its counterparts in the various provinces so as to ensure the business model is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All challenges raised in the previous site visit have been resolved The store does not comply with health and safety, the owner has been struggling to obtain the original plans of the store from the City of Johannesburg in order to address the compliance issues.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>community, in emulating the business model of the store;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The business has established good relations with SAPS; • The business works with other similar businesses to buy and procure goods in bulk; and <p>The business is able to support local manufactures.</p>		<p>duplicated across the country, particularly in Provinces such as Mpumalanga and Limpopo;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Education is to use the business model of the store to improve the school nutrition programme mentor learners in schools. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorrect billing by the city (water and electricity).

7.2.2 AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (AIDC)

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an invisible border between Gauteng and North West resulting in the innovative project unable to take off ; • An Impact Environment Assessment (IEA) needs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge of the invisible border between Gauteng and North West is to be escalated to the Provincial Executive of the Gauteng Province in order to speed-up its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The matter was escalated to both the City of Tshwane and GGDA through various updated reports, and a follow-up with the City of Tshwane has been made, a 	<p>The project manager at the head office indicated that the challenges noted were referring to the Winterveldt Hub of which the follow-ups were done during the visit to the winterveldt hub.</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>to be done prior to the construction of Supply Plant Centre. This is a policy issue that requires urgent intervention to ensure that the committed investment by the established sector is not missed due to EIA process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AIDC is unable to generate maximum revenue; • There is inadequate land for expansion despite funding made available. 		<p>resolution. The issue is to resolved by May 2019 with a report being sent to the Select Committee on Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Impact Environment Assessment (IEA) is to be forgone in an effort to ensure economic growth. To this end, a report must be sent to the Select Committee on Economic and Business Development by March 2019. 	<p>response has not yet been received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDC has approached funders like GIFA who have expressed an interest in investing in this facility if the matter of ownership were to be resolved. 	

7.2.3 EKASILAB KATHORUS

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a slight delay in setting up the Programme infrastructure to allow the Programme to function at 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Programme is to speed up the installation of the Wi-Fi connection. The Programme is receiving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kathorus eKasiLabs has Wi-fi connectivity. eKasiLabs has been connected through a router 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wi-Fi connection has been installed. It is optimally operating.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>its full capacity. The delay is caused by the agreement between the college and TIHMC as sub-tenants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a delay in relation to internet connectivity being set-up for the Programme through the Gauteng Broadband Network (GBN) infrastructure. 		<p>assistance from the Gauteng Growth Development Agency, in this regard, with a short-term solution in the form of an internet router.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Programme is to initiate a discussion with SAQA for accreditation of the training courses that it provides. The Programme is to make use of trainees in developing applications that focus on protection of women and children against violence. The Programme can, for example, create an application that will assist vulnerable people in alerting the SAPS when such violence occurs. The Programme is to intensify its outreach programme so that people are aware that the 	<p>in August 2017. An initial assessment on enterprises in this park reflected a need to prepare them for formalisation and business compliance so that they can be ready to benefit from GEP business development support and be able to enhance their access to procurement opportunities. Support would enhance their capacity to participate in formal markets and procurement value chains.</p> <p>A meeting held between GDED, GGDA, Office of the Premier and the Ekurhuleni Municipality recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the documentation relating to the transfer of ownership be made available to assist with role clarification by various stakeholders; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lab has enough computers for all entrepreneurs. The Lab has appointed a Business Development Manager and 1 intern. <p>New Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to build new offices for administration as the current office space is located in the centre for entrepreneurship that has heavy machinery that are likely to cause noise when operational.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
		<p>Programme exists in their communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Programme is to provide the NCOP with the number of computers that are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GDED development agencies will continue to work together to ensure that businesses are supported; - GEP will continue to conduct needs analysis for the small enterprises to ensure required start-up funding and business development support is provided. 	

7.2.4 INVESTSA ONE-STOP-SHOP

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory bottlenecks and their enforcement across the city regions; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other One-Stop-Shops will be opened in Limpopo, Free State and the Eastern Cape. The Plan was initially to open them by April 2019, but due to delays, the centres will be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elimination of undesirable bureaucratic processes. Reduction of turn-around times for the delivery of services and decision-making. Better public access to government services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Trade and Industry. Recommendation is noted and to be implemented as part of the OSS roll out and overall ease of doing business programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been signed by Invest SA with key partners such as municipalities, Eskom, City power and others to improve efficiency and the ability to attract investment.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
	opened before the end of 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of technology • There is a need to do research on a model that will cater for people in rural areas. <p>There is a need for inter-provincial cooperation in order to share best practices and expand this model</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ones stop shop (OSS) is tasked with eliminating bureaucratic processes. This has been achieved through engaging with partners from all spheres of government with which the OSS has signed MoUs. • The OSS always seeks to achieve quicker turnaround times for local and foreign investors, this has been made possible through constant engagement with the different partners. A few of the partners have already reduced their turnaround times e.g. the turnaround time for a permanent residency (PR) application at any Visa Facilitation Centre" VFS" takes six months whilst the application takes four months at the OSS. The Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This provides a platform where all the municipalities could articulate their processes, thus improve the ease of business. • EIA takes 90 days to elicit a response for investments, reduced from 120 days. • The entity is currently facing a challenges of duplication of the entity duties at the Invest SA centre that was opened in Pretoria Sunnyside



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>Development (GDARD) has reduced the turnaround times for a normal Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) from 107 calendar days to 30 working days if all compliance documents are in order. Regardless of the outcome, the response from the department will be issued in 30 working days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The partnerships at the OSS enable better access to government services e.g. SMMEs have better access to funding through the OSS's relationship with the Gauteng Enterprise Propeller (GEP) and other funding agencies that are linked to the dti. •Technology is one of the drivers of efficiency. The OSS together with the National OSS at the dti have been engaging with Microsoft to look at 	



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>different offerings of technology. This is aimed at enhancing the services at the OSS. The dti is leading this process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National OSS at the dti is rolling out the model to other provinces. To date preparations for an OSS in Limpopo are underway. There is a cooperation between the existing one stop shops. The Gauteng OSS has had meetings with the different provinces to share best practices. 	

7.2.5 THE INNOVATION HUB

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hub requires competent human resources; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NCOP delegation is to record the needs of the Hub as discussed and defer them to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A process to review the operating business model including review of the organisational design and structure is underway. The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kathorus eKasiLabs has Wi-fi connectivity. eKasiLabs has been connected through a router in August



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hub requires funding to expand and execute its mandate; and The Hub is facing a long time for its medical devices to be approved by South African Health Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA). 		<p>followed on up during the 6th Parliament; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the Select Committee on Economic and Business Development to include in its legacy report of the 5th Parliament a discussion on the successes of the Hub and invite other provinces to share their best practice on innovative programmes. 	<p>RFP was issued on the 19th January 2020 for the appointment of a service provider to implement the project. A project implementation plan will thereafter be compiled with reference to timeframes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Innovation Hub has appointed companies to assist in sourcing funding. These companies will look at attracting revenue from institutions that have appetite in technology and Innovations. The process is on-going, and the contract is for three years. The issue is a systemic SAHPRA problem that cannot be acted upon by TIHMC. Follow-ups are being made with SAHPRA. 	<p>2017. The reasoning then to move computers was due to power plugs and sockets which were then uninstalled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training which is offered by the incubator does not require SAQA Accreditation, the training is skills development which is mainly enterprise and technical skills. The main idea of the Code Tribe Academy is to share skills as a mobile application laboratory. However, this idea can be recommended to the trainees. Each eKasiLab in an area has stakeholders and aims to partner with relevant organisations e.g. HP, SEDA and youth organisations in the area form part of priority partners.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 computers are available and being utilised. • The Gauteng Entrepreneurship Model that has been developed through the Gauteng Enterprise Propeller seeks to promote a collaborative approach to entrepreneurship development and strengthen support interventions provided by Development Finance Institutions whilst eliminating double – dipping by small enterprises. • GEP continues to liaise with strategic partners such as provincial government departments, private sector and funding agencies to collaborate and find co-funding mechanisms for the rollout of SMME programmes. There are advanced



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>discussions with SEFA concerning a MoU to be entered between GDED and SEFA with GEP as an implementing agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The matter with rental has been resolved. eKasiLabs will be responsible for utility bills and security expenses. The revised MOU is still with the City of Johannesburg legal department, however, it has been resolved that the programme is not a profit organisation, therefore there is no need to charge rental. The matter is being looked into and it has to be noted that some eKasiLabs have bigger infrastructures which permits more programme offering than others. There are quite a number of activities such as boot camps which are



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>specifically directed to promote women innovators. eKasiLabs operational model is in two-folds; enterprise development and skills development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills Development; Schools programmes and Fablab, Schools programme partners with girl coders and currently planning Bootcamp for girls.

7.2.6 WINTERVELDT AUTO HUB

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hub has inadequate space for expansion of the business; • The Hub has inadequate support from the National Department of Transport; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Economic Development is to consider sourcing a bigger piece of land for the Hub; • The AIDC is to increase the funding for industrial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a meeting held on the 28th January 2020, the City of Tshwane has requested the AIDC to identify available land parcels, they are willing to donate land for such purposes provided that it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Programme Manager Ms Masego Mavevu, was given the go ahead to identify a piece of land by the city of Tshwane (as the place where the hub is situated is very small), which the city will gladly



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hub is immersed in a high unemployment rate area; and • The Hub has inadequate industrial equipment. 		<p>equipment for the Hub; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Department of Economic Development is to consider other innovative interventions to discourage youth unemployment in the township. 	<p>was not already set aside for things such as housing, schools etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the final quarter of current financial year GEP is focusing on the implementation of the Youth Accelerator Programme with aims to afford 450 unemployed youth skills development and job placement opportunities. 	<p>donate to the learners at IDC. She further stated that they are busy ensuring that vehicle repair throughput is faster, i.e., the efficiency of industrial throughput.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDC has been given R2 million by the Department of Economic Development and the Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA) for the 2019/20 financial year and will be provided annually for the next 3 years to assist with projects. However, the money only covers overheads (such as amongst others, training for the students, lunch for the students, levies). • They buy their own operating equipment. However, the equipment is outdated, needs to be modified. • There is still a challenge in getting



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>business from government in particular, government vehicles such as G-Fleet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This also includes interference from the ward councillor when it comes to issues around procurement. • The youth gets a month's free training in panel beating and spray painting facilitated by two master artisans and one spray painter. Despite the hub creating apprenticeships for the youth, there is still a challenge of them getting absorbed into formal employment. • The hub is a shared service model composed of small SMMEs in the area. The shared service model means that the AIDC partners, through an MOU, with companies such as the Battery Center (testing and selling of batteries), Filpro



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>(Develops motor mechanics), and Tiger wheel and Tire to offer training to the youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are six SMMEs permanently occupying the facility on a twelve-month basis, while others come when they require the use of specialised equipment. • The SMMEs don't pay rent to the AIDC however, over a period of time they saw a need that the SMMEs should take responsibility of some of the overheads. • Some SMME owners based at the hub including trainees have criminal records and are given opportunities as part of rehabilitation and reintegration into the communities. • Security at the facility is good as there has never been break-ins.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recruitment of trainees for the skills development programme is a fair and transparent process. The National Department of transport has not engaged with the hub on how best it can provide support.

7.2.7 SOWETO EKASI LAB

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Programme is paying R17 000 rent, and extra for services, while the building is owned by the City of Johannesburg; There is a small number of women entrepreneurs. The manager has committed to undertaking a boot camp that will only recruit female entrepreneurs; and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different departments especially those that focus on the township economic revitalisation should be coordinated. Criterion for funding small entrepreneurs is set too high and therefore needs urgent attention Creation of industrial parks will go a long way in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting held between GDED, GGDA, Office of the Premier and the Ekurhuleni Municipality recommended that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the documentation relating to the transfer of ownership be made available to assist with role clarification by various stakeholders; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2018 the facility has signed a revised Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) placing the laboratory on a non-rental option. They only pay for water, electricity and cleaning services. In mitigating the shortage of women and recruiting



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
There is insufficient space. Capacity constraints are worrisome as the demand for the Programme is very high, and there is no need to even market it and rollout awareness of the Programme.		<p>providing one-stop-services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members complimented the good work being done by the Programme in encouraging and developing young people in order for them to participate meaningfully in the economy and in job creation. • Members were also impressed that learners receive a stipend of R2000 per month whilst enrolled in the Programme. • Members were satisfied that the Programme is easily accessed by the communities and enjoying strong links with local academic institutions. • There is a need for linking the entrepreneurs with the government and funding agencies such as GEP and SEFA. Such 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GDED development agencies will continue to work together to ensure that businesses are supported and given the relevant information to grow the economy; - GEP will continue to conduct needs analysis for the small enterprises to ensure required start-up funding and business development support is provided. • Training which is offered by the incubator does not require SAQA Accreditation, the training is skills development which is mainly enterprise and technical skills. • The main idea of the Code Tribe Academy is to share skills as a mobile application laboratory. However, this idea can be recommended to the trainees. 	<p>more female participants in the programme, initiatives such as boot camps and breakfast's meetings with women are arranged continuously. In addition, there are girl codes at schools around Soweto. Partnerships with Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Microsoft Company were established to leverage on women recruitment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are now two classes for code tube (mobile factory application) instead of one which means that the capacity constraint issue is now outdated. • On coordination of different government Departments and entities there is now a steering committee housed at the



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
		<p>relationships need to be formalised in particular between agencies operating under the GDED Group, particularly GGDA and GEP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to intensify the engagement with the City of Johannesburg on the issue of rent as the Programme is a government programme and services are offered for free to the communities. The Programme can only pay for services such as electricity and water as well as security. • There is a need to standardise the operation models of the eKasi labs • Members were happy with the fact that the issue of rent to the City of Johannesburg is receiving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each eKasiLab in an area has stakeholders and aims to partner with relevant organisations e.g. HP, SEDA and youth organisations in the area form part of priority partners. • 10 computers are available and being utilised. • The Gauteng Entrepreneurship Model that has been developed through the Gauteng Enterprise Propeller seeks to promote a collaborative approach to entrepreneurship development and strengthen support interventions provided by Development Finance Institutions whilst eliminating double – dipping by small enterprises. • GEP continues to liaise with strategic partners such as provincial government departments, private sector 	<p>office of the Premier. The convener of the steering Committee is the Gauteng Economic Development Department (GEDD), and other entities involved includes Gauteng Economic Development Agency (GEDA), National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), Gauteng Enterprise Propeller (GEP), Small Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA), and Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA). Another steering Committee convened by GEDD and CoJ is meant to collaborate Township Enterprise Revitalisation (TER) and is aimed at addressing development of Johannesburg area.</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
		<p>urgent attention and soon will be resolved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to attract more women to participate in the innovation space. 	<p>and funding agencies to collaborate and find co-funding mechanisms for the rollout of SMME programmes. There are advanced discussions with SEFA concerning a MoU to be entered between GDED and SEFA with GEP as an implementing agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The matter with rental has been resolved. eKasiLabs will be responsible for utility bills and security expenses. The revised MOA is still with the City of Johannesburg legal department; • Some eKasiLabs have bigger infrastructures which permits more programme offering than others. • There are quite a number of activities such as boot camps which are specifically directed to promote women innovators. eKasiLabs operational model is in two-folds; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Innovation Hub (TIH) has a group of manufacturers receiving incentive support from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). The TIH entrepreneurs also get funding support from the National Empowerment Fund (NEF) based on meeting the selection criteria. • The shortage of women in technology-based businesses is still persistent. • The innovation laboratory needs more information in terms of the criteria applicable for accessing the Township Fund for entrepreneurs that was announced by the President during 2019 SONA.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>enterprise development and skills development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise development- Activities attracting women are: Women focused boot camp and Women's breakfast. • Skills Development; Schools programmes and Fablab, Schools programme partners with girl coders and currently planning Bootcamp for girls. 	

7.2.8 MONAGENG SUPERMARKET

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of regulation of foreign owned shops; • The Supermarket has experienced two armed robberies even though it has good security; • The Supermarket is operated on an overdraft 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NCOP delegation commended the business owner for the manner in which the Supermarket is being run in the face of challenges. • The NCOP delegation proposed that businesses 	<p>The project is currently only operating in two Provinces, Western Cape (Cape Town) and Gauteng, PnP is currently focusing on these two Provinces however there are plans to expand the project in the next 3 years once the project is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no intervention and progress recorded from any government Department including the Gauteng Provincial Department on Economic Development (GDED).



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>due to the fact that the Provincial Department of Economic Development did not provide it with a start-up grant/capital;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The businesses operated by foreign nationals are not creating jobs for the local population; Shopping malls contribute to the collapse of local small spaza businesses; Business premises are littered by the general public and the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality does not collect refuse/waste or clean up regularly thereby affecting the surrounding businesses; The owner of the Supermarket desires to expand but the only impediment is a lack or shortage of space. 		<p>in the area organise themselves in an association in order to enable them to bargain collectively in the procurement of goods and influence pricing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business owner wants to be assisted with grant funding to pay off the overdraft; The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality is to regularly collect waste behind the Supermarket premises. Whilst the mushrooming of malls is viewed as having a competitive advantage over local small spazas, the ideal would be to have local businesses partner with malls or to even have joint ownership of those shopping malls in their communities. 	<p>operating at its optimal in the two provinces.</p> <p>Committee will only be established once PnP is ready to roll out the project nationally.</p> <p>There is a steering committee that currently meets monthly to monitor progress of all the stores. The steering committee comprises of the funders which are as follows: Old Mutual, GEP, Nedbank, and GDED and PnP.</p> <p>PnP, GEP and Old Mutual provide business and management skills and expertise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pick and Pay chain store have used the township-based supermarkets as a prototype to test the market and then later move in to open big retail shops, which subsequently suffocates the small supermarkets. The big retail Pick and Pay supermarket does provide technical expertise and support to the small supermarkets with quarterly training sessions. The repayment instalments in servicing the overdraft incurred by the small supermarket hinders any progression in terms of financial vibrancy and potential expansion. The supermarket is in dire need of a bail out in the form of a grant funding from government Development Finance Institutions (DFI's).



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Provincial Department of Economic Development is to ensure that businesses such as the Supermarket are not set up in order to fail but should rather be set up to be sustainable and profitable. The Supermarket is to link with the Soweto eKasi Lab in order to benefit from their business and management skills and expertise. 		

7.2.9 TSHIMOLONGONG DIGITAL INNOVATION PRECINCT

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor security around the Precinct. Limited parking. No or limited finance to support training. Finance is required to support skills 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government to facilitate a South African Tech Innovation Fair. Government to ring fence a 'Vertical' of its choice, be it FinTech, or AgriTech, or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>academy student stipends/ equipment/ exam vouchers – Comptia A+; Microsoft; Ciscos vouchers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No accommodation for skills academy students; • Limited access to market for entrepreneurs.; • Government to seek to relieve operational ‘pain points’ by employing or contracting entrepreneurs to create solutions for them; • There is no router that works within the Precinct.; and • Limited client base for Precinct specialist services such as testing, etc. 		<p>Mining Tech and actively work at becoming a world leader at it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government to be a ‘Vertical’ and to create opportunities for Startups to offer development services in areas such as AI, IoT etc. for government departments. • Government to advocate and promote Tshimologong to help expand funder and client base. • The NCOP delegation was impressed by the work done by the Precinct and further expressed the view that it is cutting edge and can serve as a best practice model for other Provinces to replicate and simulate. • The NCOP delegation emphasised the need for more integrated work to be 		



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
		<p>carried out between the Precinct and other government departments and entities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Precinct is to serve as a centre of excellence leading in the area of innovation and new technologies in order to respond to the demands and opportunities of the 4th Industrial Revolution. 		

7.2.10 VOSLORUS INDUSTRIAL PARK

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There seems to be lack of exposure to markets of the businesses that are operating at the Park; The management of the Park is an issue due to the absence of the management agency contracted by SEFA, and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Park still looks dilapidated despite the refurbishment that took place, and this maybe because the Park is not well managed. In addition, there is a need for training and support for the businesses to ensure they 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Trade and Industry. Small Enterprise Finance Agency does not fall under the Department of Trade and Industry's mandate. It is an agency of the Department of Small Business Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGDA at the time (2017/18) of undertaking Restorative Repairs and Refurbishment on the Hub was because of the Mandate/Instruction (in writing) received from GDED with a Budget.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>as a result, the Park is neglected;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of cash flow from the contractor during the construction, which led to delays in the payment of sub-contractors and affected the project; • Suppliers supplying incorrect or substandard material, which delayed the project; • The tenants are not happy about the lack of clarity on ownership or occupation period, and resorted to stop paying rent.; • The tenants alleged that SEFA, as the landlord, is no longer providing the services it used to provide at the Park such as maintenance; • The local Ward Councillor complained that there is no communication between the stakeholders; 		<p>can access market and funding among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no definition of various roles played by different levels of government and their agencies. • Issues of health and safety seem to be a risk. • The Park lacks signage. • The main and urgent challenge is that the tenants were promised ownership of the Park after having occupied the Park for over 2 decades • Cleaning and security services of the Park have been curtailed. • Government is to provide funding for start-up projects and further provide assistance to the businesses that are operating at the Park such as the marketing business. • GGDA is to meet with the Ward Councillor to discuss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An initial assessment on enterprises in this park reflected a need to prepare them for formalisation and business compliance so that they can be ready to benefit from GEP business development support and be able to enhance their access to procurement opportunities. Support would enhance their capacity to participate in formal markets and procurement value chains. • A meeting held between GDED, GGDA, Office of the Premier and the Ekurhuleni Municipality recommended that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the documentation relating to the transfer of ownership be made available by SEFA to assist with role clarification of various stakeholders; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GGDA has since completed the Restorative Repairs and Refurbishment based on the Scope of Works at the time based on the budget availed by GDED at the time. • Accessibility of the Hub responsibility squarely falls under GDED Sector & Industries together with SEFA. • The meeting with the Ward Councillor must be convened by GDED Sector & Industries and GGDA to be invited to provide whatever technical support is required. • GDED must mandate/instruct GGDA in writing with a budget to first conduct Conditional Assessments and Costings (in consultation with both



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a number of occasions, the tenants have lodged complaints to the Public Protector and the courts, and The Park is not accessible to local people that would like to start their own businesses. 		<p>issues around the accessibility of the Park and address the outstanding issues. The meeting is to be convened within a week of the site visit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ward Councillor is to bring a list of the people that are in need of access to the Park and give it to Portfolio Committee from Gauteng Legislature for follow up on. The tenants are to make use of SIFA and SEDA so that they can be able to sell their products. The Tenants to write a formal letter to the Office of the Premier raising all their issues and provide information regarding the attempts they have made in addressing their challenges. The report of the meeting between the councillor and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDED development agencies will continue to work together to ensure that businesses are supported and given the relevant information to grow the economy; GEP will continue to conduct needs analysis for the small enterprises to ensure required start-up funding and business development support is provided A meeting was convened with Ward Councillor, OoP, GGDA, GEP and GDED in November 2018, where issues were raised, discussed and the meeting noted that GAPIPA and SEFA as the custodians of the park should be invited respond to issues affecting them. A second meeting was convened in December 2018 where GAPIPA reps and SEFA official were in 	<p>Ward Councillor, respective Tenants and SEFA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGDA will always avail themselves when it comes to Community matters. However, it must be noted that GGDA is not a Program Owner for Sector & Industries Program but only provides a Support Function in terms of Economic Infrastructure Development. It will be appreciated that GDED through its Sector & Industries as the Program Owner provides the lead in this regard and all support functions will provide necessary Technical Support. Following the recommendations from the NCOP delegates, a steering committee was set up to include the tenants of the Vosloorus Industrial Hub. The tenant body known as



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		<p>the stakeholders is to be submitted to the Office of the Premier and then the office will send it to the NCOP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GGDA and SEFA are to make themselves visible to the tenants and provide assistance to them when needed. 	<p>attendance, it was resolved that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That a meeting should be coordinated between Department of Trade and Industry (dti) and SEFA to establish the role and responsibilities towards the Industrial Park; - The process undergone by SEFA to acquire the ownership of the site; - Applied criteria to allocating operating units to existing tenants and the lease conditions; - Criteria for providing operating space to interested entrepreneurs; and - Provide update on the servicing and maintenance of the site since Motseng contract ended - That the Chairperson of the Tenants and Councillor should collect copies of all documentation as proof of 	<p>Vuka Tsoga was engaged on the issues of business practices that were ongoing at the park as well as management of the park. This committee was comprised of officials from GGDA, GEP, GDED, by the Office of the Premier as well as the Ekurhuleni Ward 107 CLLR Thobani Goje.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting with the tenant body Vuka Tsoga took place shortly after the NCOP site visit and proceeded according to the recommendations of the NCOP. • Resolutions from these discussions brought about the following: • A meeting should be coordinated between Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and SEFA to establish the role and



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
			<p>all previous agreements, conditions and recommendations which have not been fulfilled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criteria for providing operating space to interested entrepreneurs; - That the leadership of Gauteng Province Industrial Parks Association (GAPIPA) should provide an update on their role in representing and advocating on behalf of the members; 	<p>responsibilities towards the Industrial Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process undergone by SEFA to acquire the ownership of the site; - Applied criteria to allocating operating units to existing tenants and the lease conditions; - Criteria for providing operating space to interested entrepreneurs; and - Provide update on the servicing and maintenance of the site since Motseng contract ended. <p>• That the Chairperson of the Tenants and Councillor should collect copies of all documentation as proof of all previous agreements, conditions and recommendations which have not been fulfilled:</p>



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criteria for providing operating space to interested entrepreneurs; • That the leadership of Gauteng Province Industrial Parks Association (GAPIPA) should provide an update on their role in representing and advocating on behalf of the members: - That financial and non-financial support should be coordinated to support entrepreneurs; - That a clear statement of needs should be compiled to assist in packaging relevant financial and non-financial support to be rendered; - That a database of existing tenants should be created with an indication of the goods and services that are produced and rendered



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
				<p>by the respective tenants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That tenants should demonstrate that they comply with industry codes, SABS standards, affiliation to industry associations as part of encouraging participation in the public supplier value chain.

7.2.11 GIBELA RAIL TRANSPORT CONSORTIUM

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk Services. Electricity installation and construction of roads were delayed and this forced Gibela to work in degraded mode at the beginning of the project; Equipment commissioning. Testing and commissioning building readiness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the representatives that were in attendance during the site visit agreed to organise and attend the stakeholder meeting. The Office of the Premier committed to arranging such a meeting. Gibela will submit a list of beneficiaries of its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Speaker of the Gauteng Legislature was not happy with a number of issues. However, it was agreed by the delegation that those issues were not related to the purpose of the visit by the NCOP. It was agreed that those issues should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A monthly technical forum was established in February 2019 to deal with operational issues which will amongst others include reviewing of Gibela's performance on local procurement, business opportunities available and requirements for qualification. The forum has



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress reported by the executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>against bulk electricity (15 MVA) delays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply chain ramp up capacity of the country to support high local content expectations – both skills wise and financially. 	<p>bursary together with the responses to the questions of the delegation to the NCOP.</p>	<p>be raised during the stakeholder meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relevant stakeholders (i.e. PRASA, Gibela, and National Department of Economic Development) are to arrange a stakeholder meeting within 1 week. The aim of the meeting is to address the outstanding issues between the stakeholders and Gibela. The National Department of Economic Development is to submit a report of the meeting to the NCOP during the first week of December 2018. Gibela is to submit a full list of its bursary beneficiaries to the NCOP. Gibela is to respond to the questions raised by the NCOP delegation in writing within 1 week. 		<p>been meeting monthly. Gibela highlighted the introduction of the technical forum which is a structure that deals with operational issues which will amongst others include reviewing of Gibela's performance on local-local procurement, business opportunities available and requirements for qualification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bursary list for local beneficiaries of the area around the Local Factory has been submitted, Technical forum has been established to address Speaker's concerns.



1.2.12. EKASILAB TEMBISA

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EKasiLab is experiencing operational challenges due to the newness of the structure. Plumbing and branding are the current issues, which are already being addressed through the facilities and Supply chain department. Space is also a challenge due to the growth and expansion of the incubator and more beneficiaries are participating in the programme. The delegation observed that there are no clear communication lines between the programme management and the Gauteng Department of Economic Development., The delegation observed that there is a limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme should also source funding from other donors. The management of the programme and the Gauteng Department of Economic Development should address the shortage of office equipment and submit a progress report to the NCOP before the Taking Parliament to the People main event in Ekurhuleni Municipality end of November 2018. The management of the programme should reach out to more woman and people with disabilities. Prepare a document regarding the impact of Schedule 0 being removed from the shelves of Pharmacies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lab has appointed a Business Development Manager. The issue around office equipment has been resolved. The issue around plumbing has been addressed. The transport has not been addressed, as the EKasiLab does not have funding. EKasiLab is in the process of installing a biometric system for entry at the centre. There is a relationship between the EKasiLab and the Gauteng Economic Development Office.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<p>number of women participation in the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are issues around transport. Some of the surrounding areas are not benefiting in the programme due to travelling expenses. 		<p>and Supermarkets (a detailed report is required around this issue).</p>		

7.2.13. SOWETO EQUESTRIAN CENTRE

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of funding threatens the sustainability of the facility. The lack of maintenance of the storm water system by the CoJ municipality leads to flooding in the club. The polo field is in a dilapidated state and cannot be upgraded due to financial constraints. The stream in the club causes soil erosion. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The delegation thanked and appreciated the good developmental work done by Mr Mafokate especially his initiatives, in sharing his experiences and lessons in inspiring children by taking them away from drugs and giving purpose and direction into their lives. An integrated approach by the three spheres of government (Sport, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MEC for Sport s and Culture in the Gauteng Province did not manage to meet with the coordinating committee of the centre The centre needs infrastructure development for show casing Soweto classic horses and this includes a good turf.



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A waste trapper was initially installed but removed. Insufficient ablution facilities. The river sand is insufficient resulting in the kids hurting themselves during falls whilst learning. 		<p>Health, Agriculture, Tourism, Arts and Culture, Economic Development, Social Development and the Municipality) is proposed in order to assist the entity to be developed and sustainable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facility should be assisted by the Municipality to prepare a written submission to the Committee of the Provincial Legislature to persuade the respective department. Big companies should be approached for funding. One of the priorities is for the municipality to rezone the area. The municipality must urgently address the water, sewer and flowing crisis affecting the facility. The club needs to be re-classified from a non-profit organisation into a 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The centre need funds to participate in international horse sporting events. Lack of maintenance of flooding systems by the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan municipality is still a challenge; however, the leaking tap issue has been resolved. Polo field is non-existent which speaks directly to the financial constraint issue. There is a need to reconfigure the waste trapper system, as the pipes tend to burst periodically. Access to adequate toilet facilities is still a challenge as a result males and females use the same toilet. The club is not yet reclassified from NPO to a profit making business and the stipend is not yet payable to the volunteers



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
		<p>company that will make money so as to pay stipends to the volunteers and improve the maintenance of the establishment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The volunteers need support from government to form a Cooperative and receive some form of regular payment in order to sustain the running of the facility. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rezoning of the facility has not happened yet. The facility needs support from government agencies such as the DTI, Small Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA), Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA), National Empowerment Fund (NEF) and the Department of Sports and Recreation.

7.2.14 KLIPSPRUIT WEST DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The biggest challenge is providing meals and transport for trainees The Department of Social Development does not provide the 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the 2018/19 financial year and the 2019/20 financial year, no funding was received from the Gauteng Social



Challenges	Executive Undertakings	Recommendations by the NCOP Main Visit	Progress Reported by the Executive Jan 2020	Verification by NCOP
centre with funding for rent.				Department. As a result, staff have not received payment. However, it continued to provide services. The reasons for delays in funding is because of the ongoing investigation regarding the funding for 2016/17 financial year.

7.2.15 EKASI LAB (MOHLAKENG)

Background Information	Challenges	Verification by the NCOP
The centre was established in February 2017. The lab focuses on incubating SMMEs for a period of 12 months. It assists providing them with WIFI, meeting rooms, entrepreneurship programs for High School pupils as well as West College. The Ekasi Lab in Mohlakeng-Randfontein is in partnership with the Gauteng Enterprise Propeller (GEP), National Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security is limited, the computer lab was broken into and 7 computers were stolen (The computer lab donated by Coke) Community protesting is a challenge in the area Funding from the line departments. There are manufacturing that needs to be assisted 	<p>Progress to Date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The General Manager Ms Nothile Mpisi was out of office during the in loco progress verification visit. Ms Pulane Mpond, an official on site, has sent an email message, to Ms Mpisi to avail the latest progress report.



<p>Development Agency (NYDA) as well as Coke. The Department of Economic Development is currently conducting a survey for small businesses, it has utilised the Tshepo 1Million database to source data capturers for the project for a period of three weeks. In addition to the above mentioned, the Gauteng Economic Development Department has allocated R1.5million to the facility for the 2018/19 FY for which these funds will be utilised for the maintenance of the lab, mentorship programs, business and networking seminars as well as any other needs that may arise that will assist the SMMEs. The facility is currently hosting 35 SMMEs with 9 of the companies already generating income the remaining 26 are still in the prototype phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lab currently has 21 permanent employees • The Gauteng Department of Economic Development has provided the centre with workshops for the SMMEs as well as manufacturing equipment for a period of 3years • The lab is currently incubating 35 SMMEs • Of the 35, 9 are generating income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship with the private sector, this relates to companies such as the IBM and Coca Cola in particular. • The effect of informal or unregulated businesses, particularly by foreign nationals. 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During a community protest, the community members saved the lab from being damaged by protestors. The partnership with Coke, has resulted in Coke extending the area by adding additional facilities such as a library, gym, computer lab, 3D printing, Computer Skills, Interior design as well as graphic design classes and Coding which is run by the incumbent of the Ekasi Lab. 		
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8 CHALLENGES REPORTED BUT NOT RELATED TO THE THEME OF THE DAY

8.2 PUBLIC HEARINGS

Challenges	Executive Undertakings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ward 1 Orange Farm</u>: There is a lack of support at the national level. There is no support from the provincial level. PHP is having serious problems. There is also a problem of infrastructure. There is a lack of services. Sewerage blocks every time. <u>Ward 40, Lerato Matsogame</u>: The community has a problem with the municipality. People have forms from 1996 for services and nothing has happened. They went to court with the municipality and won. The municipality was ordered to 	



connect water and electricity to the community and nothing has happened since.

- Ward 10: The speaker is a volunteer. With other people, they fix wheel chairs for people with disabilities. In Extension 45 people have no electricity and there are people with disabilities and people say they will not vote. There is also a problem with social assistance grants and people are not receiving it.
- Ward 131, Orange Farm: Some people from Lesotho received IDs when they voted in the first election. Now people are told those IDs are no longer operational.
- Ward 67, Monica Simelana: There is an issue with grants. People are not being assisted by SASSA. There are people with houses which has asbestos and they were promised assistance will be given.
- Ward 68: There is a problem of zama zamas.
- Ward 65, Mongezi Stofile: There is also a problem of sewerage. People wrote to the mayor, he promised to provide answers but nothing has happened. From 1990 until today, nothing positive has happened. They say the place has not been proclaimed but other places have also not been proclaimed, yet development has occurred.
- Ward 65, Daveyton: With regard to Social Development, the members of the community have an organisation dealing with arts and culture for the youth. From 2009, they have been trying to get assistance from Social Development but nothing has happened. Members wanted to know what can be done so that the community can be helped.
- Ward 49, Bram Fischer: There are also zama zamas engaging in illegal mining. This create dust and is a health hazard.



- Ward 1, Orange Farm: The speaker stated that there is a problem in Home Affairs, but no IDs are provided. There is corruption with housing. Foreigners get houses, and people pay R6 000 to get houses.
- Ward 11, Chiawelo: Fatima from Chiawelo started a nutrition scheme in Soweto 7 years ago. The district people, Lucky Chauke and others said the nutrition programme would be put on hold for a while. Then people were told that they were no longer needed at the schools. Then were told that the parents of learners will cook for the learners. Fatima was then given a place of safety; Social Development comes to make inspections but no assistance is given. Fatima's volunteers do not get a stipend. She was told many stories why she would not get any funding. She was told I won't get funding because she works from home. The old mayor should come back, because Fatima believes the current Mayor Herman Mashaba is a liar.
- Ward 3, Tembisa: There is a problem of churches like that of Omotoso.
- Ward 10, Tembisa: There are buses which are not accessible to people with disabilities. Taxi drivers do not want the people to use their taxis because they take too much space.
- Ward 23, Merafong: Wedela is an illegal mining place. Zama zamas are killing people