
DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

FOURTH SESSION

THIRD LEGISLATURE

THURSDAY, 06 SEPTEMBER 2007

**THE HOUSE MET AT 10:00 IN THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER,
PIETERMARITZBURG.**

**1. SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION, OR READING OF THE PRAYER IN
SCHEDULE 2.**

The Speaker took the Chair and read the prayer.

2. OBITUARIES AND OTHER CEREMONIAL MATTERS

THE SPEAKER: In terms of this item, I just want to correct an error that occurred during my announcement of the obituaries at the last sitting. I have discovered that there was an omission on my part of the passing away of Inkosi Dlangamandla of Itshelejuba. I just thought I needed to correct that.

I also wish to make an announcement in terms of these obituaries. I have been informed that Inkosi Mazibuko of Loskop also passed away. I am trying to confirm that. Because we are not going to have any further sittings, I would like us to rise for a minute of silence in respect of what I have said was an error, as well as in respect of the one that I am saying we suspect has happened, as well as any others that I have not as yet been informed of.

Members of the House observed a minute of silence.

THE SPEAKER: May their souls rest in peace. Amen.

3. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE SPEAKER

THE SPEAKER: The first announcement is to the effect that earlier this morning the

Legislature staff and management, in particular, phoned me to indicate that this part of Pietermaritzburg in which the Chamber of the Legislature is located, was without electricity. However, they had been in contact with uMsunduzi Municipality who thought that they had identified the problem. It was discovered that the problem arises from some cracked insulators, and uMsunduzi Municipality was dealing with that. We got an indication from them that, according to their estimation, the problem would be resolved by 09:30. We then gave out word to that effect. We later confirmed with uMsunduzi Municipality that the power had come back permanently. The problem was still gradually being resolved on their side, but fortunately we in this Legislature were not going to be affected. We started on time, but ask those who have been inconvenienced to accept our apologies.

The second announcement obviously relates to the apologies received from members of the Legislature. We initially had an apology from MEC Mthimkhulu from Agriculture and Environmental Affairs, but he has since confirmed with me that there have been rearrangements to that effect. His apology therefore falls away.

The apology from the hon MEC Mabuyakhulu, MEC for Housing, Local Government and Traditional Affairs still stands.

The hon Dr B M Radebe, MEC for Social Welfare and Population Development is in Cuba on government business, and therefore his apology stands.

The hon Mrs J M Downs is attending an APAC meeting in Cape Town. The hon B H Cele, MEC for Transport and Community Safety and Liaison has a prior commitment.

Those are the apologies that we have received. We do encourage all members who are going to absent due to certain commitments to send us their apologies, otherwise you will be taken as absent.

The funeral service for the late hon member Inkosi S H Gumede is taking place on Friday, 7 September 2007, at the Inkosi's residence, kwaMduku, kwaMakhwasa Hall at 10:00. We encourage members to attend this. We have also asked certain chairpersons to consider whether they could not postpone their committees to allow members to attend Inkosi Gumede's funeral. Yesterday it was very encouraging that many members, in particular leaders of parties here, were present. It was very encouraging. I am saying

he is and was one of us, and when one of us departs, we must respect that. By all means, respect them by bidding him farewell in their activities.

I also have pleasure in reminding members that His Majesty the King, Goodwill Zwelethini ka Bhekuzulu, and the royal family, together with the KwaZulu-Natal provincial government, have cordially invited all members to the annual prestigious Zulu Royal Reed Dance which will be held at Enyokeni Royal Residence, kwaNongoma on 8 September 2007 at 10:00. That is Saturday. It has been specifically indicated that the dress code is formal or traditional. We have already faxed this invitation to members. I have listened to the radio announcement, and there has been an indication that females must not wear trousers. I am just bringing it to your attention that I have heard this on the radio, so members are informed.

May I inform members that next week, on the next sitting day of 13 September 2007, we will be honoured to have two of our national Ministers in our midst to address us. The national Minister of Finance, the hon Mr Trevor Manuel will address the House on issues of finance. The national Minister of Minerals and Energy Affairs, the hon Buyelwa Sonjica will present a report on issues of electrification pertaining to KwaZulu-Natal. That will be a very special occasion. Again, we want to say that KwaZulu-Natal has set a trend and we should be proud of it. We are moving ahead of everybody else. This is all in accordance with our constitutional principle of co-operative governance.

The hon Dr Z L Mkhize, MEC for Finance and Economic Development and Leader of Government Business, has requested all members to support and promote the upcoming South African International Trade and Investment Conference and Exhibition that will be held from 29 to 31 October 2007. This conference will be held at the IEC ... [Laughter.] I mean, the ICC. Sorry, I deal with the IEC most of the time these days. It is the ICC in Durban, and not the IEC. Copies of the letter from the MEC will hopefully be circulated. In fact, I hope they have already been circulated for information and purposes of diarising.

Finally, members of the Portfolio Committee on Health are requested to meet in the ANC Caucus Room at 13:00 today for the purpose of deciding on the final mandate for the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy and Amendment Bill and Traditional Health Practitioners Bills, respectively. Those are the final official announcements.

No, maybe I should confirm firstly that Inkosi Mazibuko weSizwe saMangwe of Loskop indeed passed away last week. Funeral arrangements have not as yet been confirmed. As soon as they are confirmed, we will fax them to members. If they are confirmed during the course of today, we will convey the information to members. However, it has been confirmed that Inkosi Mazibuko has passed away.

I also want to indicate that the reports from the Departments of Education and Economic Development reports will be made available to hon members later. There have been a few glitches, but the reports are on their way.

4. ANNOUNCEMENTS OR REPORTS BY THE PREMIER

MRS C M CRONJÉ (MEC for Education): Hon Speaker, I am not aware of any announcement which the hon Premier would like us to make.

5. TABLING OF REPORTS

THE SPEAKER: Will there be any tabling of reports or papers? This is now except for the ones I have said are on their way. No? Right, there are no additional reports or papers to be tabled.

6. FORMAL MOTIONS AND NOTICES BY THE CHIEF WHIP

MR V C XABA (Chief Whip of the Legislature): Mr Speaker, there are no formal motions and/or notices from the Office of the Chief Whip. Thank you.

THE SPEAKER: Thank you, hon Chief Whip.

7. NOTICES OF BILLS OR MOTIONS

THE SPEAKER: We will now deal with Item 7: Notices of Bills or Motions.

[Cha ukuzigculisa nje Mthiya ukuthi ngale kwakho akukho muntu.](#)

MRS C M CRONJÉ (MEC for Education): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

That the Equality Clause contained in Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights which forms part of the Constitution of RSA, Act 108 of 1996 reads thus, and I quote:

Everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law.

Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms

...

To promote the achievement of equality, legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination may be taken.

The state may not unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth.

Therefore resolves:

To desist from and oppose any attempts to discriminate against women and, more particularly, to oppose any attempts to discriminate against them by infringing on their right to wear pants, slacks or any attire that they wish to wear.

MR A J HAMILTON (IFP): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

With amazement that 13 maize feedstock pilot ethanol plants have been set up by the ANC, not one of which is in KwaZulu-Natal;

That maize is not only a staple food, but also has to be reduced to sucrose before alcohol can be produced from it, and

While our very late entry into the production of bio-fuels should be supported, the use of maize as a feedstock is an act of lunacy.

Therefore resolves:

To demand an answer as to why maize feedstock is preferred to sugar, and

To demand that the use of maize in this instance should be replaced with sugar cane.

MR R E KEYS (DA): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

That Minister Lekota has taken a stand against the act of bribing people to cross the floor to the ANC, and ...

AN HON MEMBER: And machine guns!

MR R E KEYS (DA): I continue, sir.

That "crosstitutes" in KZN have all been rewarded with position and privilege for crossing to the ANC.

Therefore resolves:

To call on Minister Lekota to send an investigating team to this province to ascertain whether these positions were promised as an inducement to cross the floor to the ANC, or whether the Premier, his MECs and office bearers in the ANC were involved in bribing people to become "crosstitutes".

REV A H MBATHA (NADECO): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

A sentiment expressed in the National Assembly that blacks are generally lazy and that whites are inherently superior to them.

Therefore resolves:

To reject this notion, and

To submit that any racial approach to the workplace will take this country back by 13 years.

MRS S THAKUR-RAJBANSI (MF): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

That the current BEE Act, the first Code of Good Practice and the BEE strategy document were promulgated in 2004, and are the cornerstones of government's plan to give impetus to broad-based empowerment by 2014, and

That there have been fewer than five countries, all of them in South-East Asian, that have moved from developing to developed status.

Therefore resolves:

To call on the hon Premier of KwaZulu-Natal to ensure that it must be our government's initiative to promote economic transformation;

To buy into the national agenda, thereby enabling meaningful participation in our economy by black people, and

To eradicate "smoke-and-mirrors" empowerment.

MR B J MSOMI (UDM): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

INdlu iyakunaka ukuthi:

Isikhalo sabadayisi basemigwaqeni sokuhlukunyezwa oMasipala ikakhulukazi eThekwini sizwakele kuMnyango wezeZimali nokuThuthukiswa koMnotho ngokubona uNgqongqoshe waloMnyango uDokotela uZweli Mkhize ezibambeke mathupha ukuthola isixazululo esingalekelela labantu bakithi abazimisele ngokuziphilisa ngendlela enhle yokuzisebenza ngokuhambela yonke imigwaqo enabadayisi ukuthola amaqiniso ngezikhalo zabo.

Ngakho iNdlu inquma:

Ukubonga nokukhuthaza uMnyango ongaphansi kukaMhlonishwa uMkhize ukwenza konke okusemandleni ukulekelela abadayisi basemigwaqeni ukungalahlekelwa isinkwa sabo nesezingane zabo.

MR P N NGCOBO (ANC): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

LeNdlu:

Ifisa ukudlulisela ukudabuka kwayo ngokudlula emhlabeni komdlali onekhono osemncane u-Gift Leremi owadlalela i-Pirates nobesedlala kwiMamelodi Sundowns kusuka ngenyanga edlule. Sidabuka kanye nabadlali nezikhulu zakhe kanye nabalandeli be Sundowns kanye nabathandi bebhola ezweni lonke. Lomfana besimbhekile ukuthi sigadle ngaye kwi 2010. Lalani ngenxeba nonke enithintekile.

LeNdlu ifisa ukubonga u-Benni McCarthy ngokubuyela ekhaya azomela izwe lakhe ukulungiselela imidlalo eGhana ngonyaka ozayo African Cup of Nations.

MR P GOVENDER (IFP): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

The increasing number of incidents of learners indulging in hard-core drugs and alcohol at our schools, and

The recent incident of learners at Simla Primary School in Shallcross where the drug ecstasy was taken at a school concert, leading to learners being hospitalised.

Therefore resolves:

To call on the Department of Education to conduct an urgent survey among schools in the province to ascertain the extent of the problem; and

To ask communities to get more involved in combating this scourge that is

destroying the social fabric of our Province.

MRS M AMBLER-MOORE (DA): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

That HIV-positive mothers in the Western Cape are treated with Nevirapine and a short course of AZT, resulting in a reduction in mother-to-child infections to 8 %;

That HIV-positive mothers In KZN are given only Nevirapine, resulting in 22% of mothers passing on the HI virus to their newborn babies, and

That it is estimated that between 20 000 to 30 000 children in KZN are being infected each year, and that half of them will need ARVs by the time they are 12 months old.

Therefore resolves:

To call on the Department of Health in KZN to give Nevirapine and a short course of AZT to reduce our mother-to-child infection rate.

MS V V TAMBO (ANC): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

That the greater Kokstad Municipality has been operating without a manager for a long period.

Therefore resolves:

To welcome the appointment of municipal manager, Mr Nkosi, as the previous state of affairs hampered the progression of service delivery in that area, and

To avoid a situation where people resort to wrong methods of attacking local government and causing a media circus.

MRS P M McKAY (ANC): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

That a statue of our former President Nelson Mandela has been erected amongst some of the world's great leaders in London, and

That he is allegedly the first person to have this honour in his lifetime and to be present for the occasion.

Therefore resolves:

To express the wish that his legacy of truth, reconciliation, forgiveness, non-racism, integrity and humility will continue to inspire and guide us.

DR B T BUTHELEZI (IFP): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

LeNdlu:

Ibabaza kanye nomphakathi waseMadlangeni (Utrecht) ngesenzo sikaNgqongqoshe weSifundazwe wezoHulumeni baseKhaya nezoMdabu sokuqoka uMnu.Tubane njengeMenenja ebambile eMkhandlwini waseMadlangeni, naphezu kokuba kwaziwa kamhlophe ukuthi uTabane unomlando wokwehluleka nokusolakala ekuthatheni ngozwane izimali zoMkhandlu waseKokstad ayeyiMenenja yawo.

LeNdlu-ke inquma:

ukuyichitha indlela enokwenzelela uNgqongqoshe aphaathe ngayo loludaba.

ukumyala ukuba amsuse ngokushesha loTubane wakhe kungaze kuphinde esaseKokstad laphaya eMadlangeni.

MRS L G NGCOBO (IFP): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

That under the brutal system of apartheid, black people of this country were not allowed to purchase and own land in the designated white areas in the City of Durban, and

That it is to the eternal shame of the present Metro of Durban Municipality - still putrid with greed and corruption under the so-called democratic dispensation - that it continues to pile further injustice on them and their descendants by refusing to compensate them.

Therefore resolves:

To request the City of Durban which dispossessed these people in the first place, to give them commensurate land or financial recompense equal to the dispossession and injury that they suffered under apartheid.

MR G MARI (DA): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

The financial crisis at certain ex HOD schools which are struggling to meet their financial commitments;

That school principals and governing bodies spend considerable time on fund-raising activities at the expense of learners;

The escalating number of learners from indigent households who are unable to pay school fees and who attend these schools; and

That parents move their children to better resourced schools, thereby further impacting on the income of poorer schools.

Therefore resolves:

To call on the MEC for Education to investigate the finances of these schools with a view to assisting them financially or declaring them "no fee" schools.

MR A SINGH (ANC): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next

sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

That four police officers from the Phoenix Police Station have scooped anti-hijacking awards for 2006/07 in South Africa;

That this team, under the leadership of Nick Kleynhans, consists of Inspector Parshlen Nair, Inspector Anesh Singh, Sergeant Theo Naidoo and Sergeant Bugzy Bhagwandeem, and

That this team was awarded overall winner in the Police Unit category at a Tracker Awards ceremony in Pretoria.

Therefore resolves:

To congratulate the top rapid response unit in Phoenix. Well done!

THE SPEAKER: I just want to bring to the attention of hon members that what I did last time was to give you 15 minutes. What I have done today is to give you 10 minutes because of the amount of time I took in making announcements. It was far less than the time I took the last time. That is the approach that I have used. Those members have not been able to move their motions will get an opportunity next time. Yes, Mr Burrows?

MR R M BURROWS (DA): Mr Speaker, with respect, that is precisely what you have not done. When last time you indicated that we had 15 minutes, the hon member Mr Krog still had to move a motion. Theoretically, if you said that he should have an opportunity today, he should have been the first to have such a motion. He still has not had an opportunity.

MRS M AMBLER-MOORE (DA): Four times!

MR R M BURROWS (DA): This is the fourth occasion that Mr Krog has attempted to move a motion without success in this House. With respect, I really urge you to reconsider the manner in which we handle these motions.

THE SPEAKER: I have said so. I have said so. However, if it will assist, I will rescind my decision and give Mr Krog, Ms Zondi and Inkosi Ngubane an opportunity to have their

motions. Next time, any matter that you think will assist us – myself, the Deputy Speaker or any other presiding officer and yourself as members – to still keep within the time frame in terms of our Rules while going through all of these matters, please submit that. Then we will not have to fight about this matter all the time, because we have accepted the principle of giving extra time. It is the method of giving that extra time that we must now shuffle. What is it? If the expectation is that everybody will have time, say so. If that is what you expect, hon members, please let us have time.

The other method that I could use is that of proportionality. The problem with the method of proportionality is that you are going to cry again. However, that is the accepted method here. I was trying to run away from that method, simply because I wanted to accommodate the smaller parties. However, if we now have to talk about proportionality, I have already given time to Mr Keys, Mrs Ambler-Moore and Mr Mari of the DA. Now I must give an opportunity to Mr Krog also. What proportion is that to the proportion I have given to the ANC and the IFP? What proportion is that? Now, please, please, hon members, it is not an easy matter. At the same time, however, I plead for your understanding, because I am trying to avoid politicising or personalising the approach.

However, we will now go the route that I have indicated. Ms Zondi?

MS W P ZONDI (ANC): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

Le Ndlu iqaphela:

Ukuvela kwezintaba zoKhahlamba kwibalazwe lase-South Africa njengendawo enomnotho nengaxhumanisa amazwe amabili: USuthu ne-South Africa.

Ngakho-ke le Ndlu unquma:

Ukwekela uMnyango Wezokugcinwa Kwemvelo wa-national nase-provinsini ukuba basebenze ngokuzikhandla ukuthi kuhlangukane umnotho wasoSuthu nowase-South Africa ngaleziya Ntaba ZoKhahlamba.

Lokho sethamba ukuthi kuyokwenza abantu abancishekile amathuba nabo bakwazi ukuhlomula emnothweni wezemvelo.

[This House notes:

The appearance of the Drakensberg mountain on the map of South Africa as an economic hub and its potential to establish economic ties between South Africa and Lesotho.

This House resolves to:

Support the Department of Environmental Affairs, both nationally and provincially, to work hard to integrate the economies of South Africa and Lesotho through these mountains.

We hope that disadvantaged people to benefit from this economy.]

INKOSI N J NGUBANE (IFP): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

Uhlelo oluphume ngomhlaka 04/09/2007 ku-TV 1 obelukhuluma ngodlame e-Mgababa silubonile salulalela sakhuza umhlola ukuchema okunjeya lapho kugxekwa i-IFP kuphela kungashiwo lutho olubi nge-ANC u-TV 1 uyakhohlwa ukuthi lesenzo esibi sodlame safakwa phakathi kuka ANC to IFP.

Ngakhoke leNdlu iyibukela phansi imizamo ye TV 1 yokuvuselela inzondo, ukungaxolelani nokuthi loluyahlelo alunasixazululo ngaphandle kokuvusa amagqubu ngoba abantu nhlangothi zombili balahlekelwa izihlobo zabo.

Le Ndlu futhi ixwayisa u-TV 1 ukuthi yena usebenzela umphakathi wonke kodwa hhayi abathile kuphela.

MR J KROG (DA): Mr Speaker, I hereby give notice that I shall move on the next sitting day of this House as follows:

This House noting:

The major contribution of tourism to the economy of KwaZulu-Natal (R30 billion or 10% of the GDP);

The major devastation of approximately R214 billion caused to the beaches of Ballito, Richards Bay, Ansteys, La Lucia, Umhlanga Rocks, Amanzimtoti, Scottburgh and Port Shepstone in KwaZulu-Natal;

That neap tides are predicted towards the end of September which could cause further damage;

That major water shortages will occur during 2010 when the World Cup will be held in South Africa; and

The devastating effect of global warming predicted by many scientists.

Therefore resolves:

To call on the Premier to –

Appoint a multi-disciplinary and inter-departmental committee to plan for the effects of global warming;

To consider declaring the above-mentioned beaches national disaster areas, and

To obtain funding from national government to rehabilitate the damage done before the holiday season starts in December.

THE SPEAKER: Thank you, hon members. The hon Mr Gwala will introduce the debate which follows.

8. ORDERS OF THE DAY

8.1 Debate on the following IFP motion moved by Mr M B Gwala: -

[Take in the isiZulu motion from the minutes]

MR M B GWALA (IFP): Somlomo Baba neNdlu yakho, i-motion yami ithi umkhosi wokuhlonipha izintombi zeNgcugce okwenziwe yiHhovisi LikaNdunankulu ngenyanga yokuhlonipha abesifazane kudale impikiswano phakathi kwalabo abakholwa wukuthi lezi zintombi zaba ngamaqhawekazi nalabo abakholwa ukuthi zedelela umyalo weSilo. Ngeshwa le mpikiswano okokuqala iveze ukuphanjaniswa kwamaqiniso ngamabutho

eSilo saKwaNodwengu, uDloko noDlodlo, akhehlwa iSilo uCetshwayo. Okwesibili, isithombe okungeyiso sokuthi amakhosi oSwela angondlovukayiphendulwa nokuthi aphoqa abantu besifazane ukuba bagane abesilisa abangabafuni. Ngakho-ke le Ndlu inquma ukuba udaba lweNgcugce luxoxwe kwinkulumo-mpikiswano yale Ndlu ukuze amaqiniso omlando avele obala.

Ngimi lapha ngesibindi ekuthenini umlando enginawo ngezwe laKwaZulu noZulu akuwona engawufundiswa nje ngabalobi bomlando abamhlophe, ababehlanakazela umlando ukuze izizukulwane zezizukulwane zichele imfundisoze yamaKoloni; kodwa umlando ngawuncela ebeleni likaGanekhaya, umama, ibutho lakhe uGuqayithini kaBhenjanimini kaZubezwile kaZembe Ngema. UZubezwile welamana noLokothwayo ozala uZazini, yena azale uShayina Ngema osadla anhlamvana. Yena uLokothwayo wayephelezela iSilo sasoSuthu okwathi uma siboshwa iminyaka engaphezulu kwamashumi amathathu nambili, wayelapho ejele ephekela iSilo. Umlando kaKhalane nokuganiselana kwamakhosazana akhe eNdlunkulu kwenza into engiyikhulumayo ngiyazi kahle, hhayi amampunge.

Ngenkathi kubusa iSilo sakwaNodwengu, iSilo uMpande, sanquma ibutho uDloko noDlodlo, okungabafana njengoba uma kubuya ibutho kuba yibutho lezinsizwa bese kubutha nezintombi. ISilo uMpande sabe sesibutha nabesifazane abangontanga yabo kaDloko noDlodlo, sathi-ke bona yiNgcugce. Igama elithi iNgcugce nje okokuqala lisuka egameni gcugca, njengokuthi nje isithombo uma sibuna singakhuli kahle yize kunamanzi kuthiwa sigcugcile. Lokhu nje kukokwa kwakusho into ethile ngomlando walesi sizukulwane sebutho labesifazane. Yikho ngithi udaba lweNgcugce lunemixhantela eminingi, yikho ungeke nje unqume kalula ngokuthi izintombi zaba ngabanqobi uma ungenawo umlando ophelele ngezehl zaleso sikhathi.

Angizungena embangweni wamadodana kaMpande nakuba kunomthelela kulokhu engizokuchaza. Mane amadodana eSilo uMpande ayebanga phakathi kwawo kukhona uMntwana uCetshwayo ozalwa iDlunkulu uNgqumbazi kaMbondi wakwaZungu, kube uMbuyazwe, hhayi uMbuyazi, uMbuyazwe ozalwa iDlunkulu uMonase waseNgudwini, wakwaNxumalo, kube uMthonga weNdlu yaseNgudwini ozalwa uNomatshali. Konke lokhu kwakhungatha umntwana uCetshwayo okwathi uma engena esihlalweni sobukhosi wabhekana nezinsalelo eziningi empilweni yakhe. Kwenzeka lokhu nje, uDloko noDlodlo kabange besakhehlwa yiSilo uMpande ngoba wayesekhothome. Waze wakhehlwa

yiSilo uCetshwayo ngenhloso yokuba aganwe andise amabutho esizwe.

Ngakolunye uhlangothi, Somlomo, kwafika amadoda eSilweni uCetshwayo esiGodlweni oNdini ezokhala ngokuthi wona azibona esetheniwe ngabefundisi abafike ezweni nenkolo. Athi isiko nenhlonipho kuphelile emakhaya ngakho acela iSilo silungenele lolu daba. Izinto la madoda akhala ngazo yilezi: athi abefundisi bathi kubafazi kanye nasezinganeni zabo abayeke amasiko abo ngoba kangeni ezulwini umuntu obambebele emasikweni akhe; okwesibili, athi amadoda abefundisi uma bebhahhadisa izingane baguqula amagama ezingane aqanjwa ngoyise babethe amagama amasha okungena ezulwini, njengokuthi nje uma unguNtulizempi kuthiwa ngeke ungene ezulwini kufanele ube uJosefa, uma ungowesifazane unguSphemfu, kuthiwe ngeke ungene uzoba uMariya. Okwesithathu, ukugagulwa kwamagama omalokazana ngabefundisi uma bevakashela le mizi begagulwa ngabefundisi, abefundisi uma bebabiza bavele bagagule nje umalokazana ekhaya bambize ngegama nje umalokazana, isinomakanjani. Amadoda athi ngeke akumele lokhu. Kanti isiko liyakuchitha ukubizwa kwegama likamalokazana kumbe ubabezala. Manje-ke abefundisi babezwakala sebedazuluka nje bememeza lapha ekhaya. Okwesine, amadoda athi eSilweni, athi futhi uma abefundisi bememeza abafazi babo, basabela bathi abafazi babo bathi baba kumfundisi. Athi amadoda sesitheniwe-ke ngoba uma umfundisi sekuwuyena ubaba la ekhaya sesinenkinga-ke thina yokuthi singobani-ke thina la ekhaya. Bese kuthi oklwesihlanu, ngenxa yokuthi abesifazane yibona abasheshe ukwamukela ukholo, manje kabasafuni ukugaya utshwala uma kunemisebenzi emzini yabo ngoba sebethi bayakholwa. Amadoda athi awasenabo abafazi kodwa abafazi sekungabasesontweni. Okokuqala lokho kungakafikwa eNgcugcweni, kuyingcuge uqobo.

ISilo sasoNdini sabe sesikhipha ke umyalelo wokuthi ake kume ukushumayela kuze kuxoxiswane kuqale kulungiswe yonke le nto eyizikhalo ezifika namadoda enkosini. Ngenkathi kukhulunywa ngalolu daba emakhaya, uMachamisela Khanyile, wenqaba waphetha kubantu bangakubo baze bamgxoba ngamatshe wafa ngenxa yenkani. ISilo uCetshwayo sasingamazi lo Machamisela futhi akaze sisho ukuthi kabulawe, kodwa wabulawa abantu ayedaza nabo inkani ngalowo mlayelo weSilo sokuthi ake kume ukushuyamayela. Kuthe ngo-1876, sekubuywa esihlahleni samanqamu (ultimatum three) amaNgisi anqumela iSilo sasoNdini ukuthi: 1. Akahlakaze amabutho esizwe onke akanise oNdini, bese kuthi bona bebe bevivisa awabo amabutho eThekwini; 2. iSilo uCetshwayo akavumele abafundisi bashumeyele unoqhakala ezweni, akunandaba

akundaba yakhe leyo uma ngabe abefundisi beshumayela, kusho abelungu; 3. akungabulawa muntu KwaZulu lingakathethwa icala nokuthi bona abamhlophe bafuna ukwazi ukufa komuntu nomuntu ukuthi ufe kanjani uma ebulewe esizweni; 4. Uma kubaleke umuntu KwaZulu wawelela oThukela waya esilungwini angalandwa ngamabutho eSilo uCetshwayo kufanele ayekwe. Uma njalo umuntu ebalekele esilungwini waya KwaZulu bona abamhlophe babezinike ilungelo lokuwela uThukela bayomlanda lowo muntu; 5. akudedelwe abafana namantombazane bagane baganane ngokuthanda, kusho abamhlophe.

Ngalo mthetho nje uwodwa kwenza ukuba abesifazane bawusebenzise kabi lo mthetho kahulumeni babebanjwa emathendeni ezikawoti zamaNgisi beqhethe khona ngoba bethi banelungelo lokuthanda noma ubani abamthandayo kodwa kube kulimaza izimilo zabo. Yikho lokhu okwenza ukuba abakhosikazi kaSihayo Ngobese eMzinyathi ayohlala emathendeni nezikawoti phesheya koThukela bebonwa nguMehlokazulu nabafowabo okwenza balandwa ngenkani okuthe uma bewela uMzinyathi igaqa ladla umninilo. AmaNgisi afuna ukuba iSilo uCetshwayo akhiphe izinkomo inyoni kayikhumuli eyinkulungwane njengenhlawulo. ISilo uCetshwayo sabikela amabutho futhi sizimisele ukukhokha le nhlawulo njengophawu lokufuna ukuthula. Kodwa amabutho noZulu wonke athi iSilo siyoyikhipha lezi nkomo woma amabutho esemathambo amhlophe. AmaNgisi awela uThukela ngo-60km eyophehla uchuku phezu koMzinyathi, kwaba yinto enzima kakhulu KwaZulu yaleso simo.

Ingakalwi impi uNgoza wasebaThenjini eMsinga wathunywa amaNgisi ukulandela impendulo eSilweni. ISilo sathatha amabele sathi uma bengabala uphoko lwamabele bangawaqeda amabutho aKwaZulu. Kwathi amaNgisi athumela isikhumba senkomo ukuba kubalwe uboya baso uma iSilo siyobe nabo futhi uyobe uyakwazi ukuba angaqeda impi yamaNgisi. Umqondosimo-ke odalwa imibuso yamaKoloni ukuthi iSilo sasinonya nokuthi sasibulala abantu abangenacala. ISilo sabe sesinquma ibutho njengoba sengike ngasho uDloko noDlodlo ukuma manje sebengagana njengenhlayoenza ukuba amabutho aganiselane. Ngenxa yalezi phithiphithi esengizibalile, ngenxa iSilo sabiza imbizo ngokucacisa ngokuphanjaniswa kwamaqiniso. Kunalezo zintombi ezenqaba ukuya emhlanganweni kwathi abazali bazo bacasulwa yilokho bayishaya ngeshwa eziyishumi zashona, eziyishumi ezashonayo. Ngizobuye ngiqhube Somlomo uma sebekhulumile abanye. [kuphela isikhathi]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Asiye kwilungu elihloniphekile uMnumzane uKubheka for 10 minutes. [Interjections: Wazikhethela kodwa wena unkosikazi]

MR M A I KUBHEKA (ANC): Ngiyabonga Somlomo. Mhlawumbe inkinga yami yokuqala Somlomo kuyoba ukuthi angiyazanga kahle inhloso kamhlonishwa ophakamise lesi phakamiso ukuthi uhloseni ngokuthi sixoxe lolu daba. Nakuba ngimlalela futhi manje ayiphumeli obala, ayikho into ecacayo ukuthi kahle-kahle yonaphi le nto esifuna ukuyixoxa. Kodwa-ke Somlomo, angisho ukuthi ngokuqonda kwami, lolu daba esikhuluma ngalo luwumlando, njengoba eseshilo umhlonishwa, wezehlo ezenzeka eminyakeni eminingi kakhulu edlule. Mhlawumbe okungenani ungathi iminyaka engaba ngamakhulu amabili. Kuyinto-ke engalindeleka okanye engeke yathusa ukuthi umuntu olalele abuze ukuthi yingani sixoxe ngalolu daba njengoba nami ngisho ukuthi ngiyadideka, ngibathe ngizama ukulandela ukuthi inhloso enkulu yokuthi le ndlu izoluxoxa, yini kahle-kahle? Ngakho-ke ngeke ngathuka uma ngabe omunye umuntu oqhamuka ngaphandle engabuza ukuthi YINI INHLOSO YOKUTHI SILUXOXE LOLU DABA?

Izimpendule-ke Somlomo zingehluka kodwa eyami impendulo ingathi, yingoba kwesikwenza namuhla ukwakha ikusasa siyaye ngaso sonke isikhathi sisukele ekutheni ngayizolo bekwenzakaleni. Kwisiphakamiso senkulumo-mpikiswano esingaphembi kwale Ndlu, umhlonishwa uMphephethe uthi kunemibono emibili eqavile ngesenzo sezintombi zeNgcugce. Ngokwakhe-ke le mibono yemibili uthi iyaphikisana. Ngokwakhe futhi umhlonishwa uMphephethe uthi kukhona abathi lesi kwakuyisenzo sobuqhawekazi - angazi noma ikhona yini into ekuthiba ubuqhawekazi, uSolwazi uzongisiza lapho noma kuthiwa ubuqhawe nje kuphela. Abanye bathi-ke kwakuyisenzo sokwedelela umyalo weSilo. Ikhona Somlwazi into okuthiwa ubuqhawekazi?

Akagcini-ke lapho uMphephethe esenqumile. Uphinde anqume futhi ukuthi le mpikiswano njengoba esho kwiMotion, iveza ukuphanjaniswa kwamaqiniso ngabamutho eSilo saKwaNodwengu iphinde futhi yakhe isithombe okungeyiso sokuthi amakhosi oselwa angondlovu-kayiphendulwa nokuthi aphoqa abantu besifazane ukuba bagane abesilisa abangabafuni. Mhlawumbe ngaphambi kokuthi siye kude, ake sicaphune inkulumo kaNdunankulu emcimbini wosuku lwabesimame ngomhla wesishiyagalolunye ku-Agasti kuwo lo nyaka. Uma evula inkulumo yakhe uNdunankulu ngeSilingu uthi,

This year's National Women's Day comes forty years after the death of Inkosi Albert Luthuli and fifty two years since the 1956 Women's March to the Union Buildings. In 2006 we commemorated the centenary of the Bhambatha Uprising and recently we celebrated the women of the iNgcugce Regiment for the stand they took in defence of the rights of women to choose their partners.

Ngicaphuna le nkulumo ngoba ngicabanga ukuthi lokhu kudideka nokuphanjiswa kusukela lapho ezinkulumweni zikaNdunankulu. Okuphawulekayo-ke kimi lapho ukuthi lesi sehlo senzeka njengoba kukhulunywa ngaso futhi sonke siyavuma. Angizwa muntu ophikayo ukuthi senzeka, uyeke-ke nje imininingwane embalwa eminye yaya aseiyithintile uMphephethe. Kodwa isehlo nesenzo uqobo senzeka.

Izintombi zeNgcugce zenqaba ukugana uDloko noDlodlo. Loko kuyisenzo sokufuna ngayo yonke indlela ukugana abantu ezizikhethile bona. Ngempela njengalokhu uNdunankulu naye esho, zathatha isinqumo sokuvikela ilungelo lazo lokukhetha osofasilahlane. Kuliqiniso futhi ukuthi lokhu kwakuphambana nomyalo weSilo. Zombili lezi zinto zenzeka, siyavumelana futhi ngokwami ukuqonda-ke aziphambani lezi zinto, okanye aziphikisani.

Okuyiyona nto ebalulekile kimi ukubuka umlando ngeso elivuilekile. Ngokufanelekile-ke uma sifuna ukuvula ingxoxo ngomongo walesi senzo, hhayi ngokuthi saba khona yini noma asizange sibe khona, ngomongo waso wokuthi sasisho ukuthini ngaleso sikhathi nokuthi sisho ukuthini kithi namanje. Ngicabanga ukuthi kufanele siqale ekutheni ingabe yini ubulungiswa? Siqale lapho, ukutheni siphendule umbuzo nje ovulekile ukuthi, yini ubulungiswa ngesilungu *ijustice*. Ingabe buhambisana nesimo sangaleso sikhathi na okanye ubulungiswa buguquka nezikhathi? Isikhathi nesikhathi uma siguquka nobulungiswa ungathi kwakungubulungiswa lobu ngesikhathi esithile, kusasa akusesibo ubulungiswa sebunje ubulungiswa. Umlando siwubhekela, siwudingidele lokho kahle kahle ngokwazi kwami.

Mina ngibona ukuthi-ke yilokhu okuza kuqala, lokhu okuthi yini ubulungiswa nanokuthi kuyaguquka yini nezikhathi. Ngaphambi kokuthi sibukeke okuza kamuva kokuthi isenze sezintombi sasisho ukuthini-ke sona. Siqale sibuke ukuthi senzeka isenzo, isehlo sehla, siyavumelana sonke. Uma sifaka leyo nto kwicontext yeSilungu, umongo wokuxoxa ngobulungiswa, sivumelana ngokuthi yayinabo yini ubulungiswa le ndaba noma ayinabo.

Ingasifundisani ngesikhathi esizayo ngaphambi kokuthi sifike la sithi khona kwakuyini isenzo salaba bantu uma ungathi uyasihusha. Kwakuyindelelo, noma ungasibiza ngobuqhawe na?

UNdunankulu uphawule kahle ngokubuka kwami, njengoba kunjalo, ngoba ethi izintombi zadela ukufa egameni lokuzikhethela abantu ezifuna ukuthi zibagane. Lapha-ke ezinkulumweni zikaNdunankulu nohulumeni weSifundazwe, ayikho into ethi amakhosi angondlovu-kayiphendulwa. Angizange ngiyizwe. Futhi aphoqa abantu besifazane ukuba bagane abantu abangabafuni. Ifika naye umhlonishwa uMphephethe le ndaba yondlovu-kayiphendulwa. Angizange ngiyizwe ndawo mina, angizwanga nabanye bekhuluma ngayo la. Njengoba isiphakamiso sakhe sisho naso ukuthi kuye kwakheke isithombe esinjalo. Kusho ukuthi kwakheke isithombe kuye, hhayi ukuthi kukhona into enjalo noma ishiwo. Akekho umuntu osho njalo. [Interjections: konakala ngenkathi...] Asizange siyizwe ndawo thina leyo nkulumo futhi asizange sisibone ndawo isenzo nesehlo esinje senziwa amanye amakhosi ngaphandle kwalo mlando esikhuluma ngawo.

Singamqinisekisa umhlonishwa uMphephethe nje ukuthi thina asinaso lesi sithombe, ngapha ngakithi. Nabaningi futhi *for sure* la endlini abanaso lesi sithombe sokuthi lokhu kuxoxa ngale ndaba nokuyiqhakambisa kusho ukuthi-ke sekuhlolozwa ngesandla ukuthi amakhosi angondlovu-kayiphendulwa ngenxa yalesiya sehlo nje esikhuluma ngaso.

Izindlela zokuphila, imikhuba namasiko kuyimiphumela yezenzo zabantu, futhi kuyashintsha-ke kona isikhathi nesikhathi. Uma sesidlulile kulo, sibheka ingemuva ngenhloso yokugwema lokho okungalungile esikwenze sihamba ngendlela, nesingethande ukukuphinda futhi, okanye siphinde sizibone izehlo ezinjalo zenzeka. Kuliqiniso-ke elingephikiswe ukuthi isehlo esifuze lesi esikhuluma ngaso namhlanje asisophinde senzeke esikhathini esiphila kuso namhlanje. Kodwa-ke enye into ebalulekile ukuthi angeke sikwazi ukusisusa, sisisule emlandlweni ukuthi senzeka. Kodwa sesingafunda izifundo ezithile kuso.

Mina ngifisa ukuthi-ke ngaphambi kokuthi siphambanise, seduse futhi abantu ngalezi zinkulumo ezingenanhloso esiziphakamisa lapha kule Nldu njengalena, into engabe siyayenza thina njengamalunga ale Ndlu ukuthi sibongele uNdunankulu weSifundazwe

noHulumeni weSifundazwe wakhe ngokuthi aqhakambise umlando kakhulu futhi ahloniphe nalabo bantu aphakamise nalawo magama alabo bantu abalibamba iqhaza nanoma ngayiphi indlela kunanoma yiziphi izigameko esikhathini lapho isizwe sethu nendlela yaso yokuphila besikade sibunjwa ngaso. Sikugweme ukusebenzisa isikhathi esinaso ukuzama ukwedusa abantu senze bangaboni inqubekela phambili ezintweni ezenziwayo. Ngiyabonga Somlomo.

THE SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Bhengu, you have six minutes.

MR G B BHENGU (IFP): Ngiyabonga Somlomo. Uma sikhuluma lolu daba kufuna umlando siwulande kahle ukuthi sikhuluma ngezikhathi njengoba eshilo ukuthi esingamakhulu amabili eminyaka edlule la okwathi kungena imfundiso yokukholwa, kwakungena imfundiso yaseNtshonalanga yosomabhizinisi abamhlophe, kwakungena imfundiso yokuthatha umhlaba kube amaplazi. Kwakungena imfundiso yokuphatha oSomtsewu, oShepstone ababenza ubuholi besizwe buhlukane phakathi ukuze babuthathe

Uyabona-ke, kuye kube buhlungu ukubona abantu sivumelana lapha ukuthi ubandlululo lwangena ngani, ngeColonization yabamhlophe ababengena ngemikhakha ehlukeni ukudunga uzulu nokudunga zonke izizwe zase-Afrika, abakwenza kulo lonke izwe. Kodwa kubuhlungu kakhulu uma sekuba yithi laba oSopolitiki, sesithi amakhosi akithi ayebhekene naleyo mpi sesithi ayekhohlakele ngoba le zintombi okuthiwa yiNgcugce zazingazisukeli ukwenza lokho, zazizwa okwakushiwo onina betshelwa yini, oSomtsewu, betshelwa yini, amaMissionaries. Ngakho (cha, ubaba wami wayewuMfundisi nomkhulu wayewuMvangeli. SinoPremier sizalwa ebuFundisini, kodwa siyawazi amaqiniso ukuthi ubaba wayethi ewuMfundisi naye efaka ukhololo kodwa ahlale eqhugwaneni, uMfundisi ahlale endlini enkulu. Abesathi uMfundisi bafake ukhololo kodwa abewumfana lo othunywayo.) siyalwazi ubandlululo nasesontweni. Sikhuluma into esiyaziyo esisuka khona, esikhule kuyona. Ngakho, asikwazi ma sesikhululekile singawabeki amaqiniso njengoba enjalo, kodwa bese sithanda ukukhuluma sengathi umlando uqale ngoba sekukhona onkosi uLuthuli, kube sengathi awuqalwa, kanti inkosi uLuthuli yayiya iyokhuleka eNdlunkulu. Yayilwazi usiko lwakwaZulu. Ngoba-ke ngeke kube sengathi siyafika kwezepolitiki. Sifundiswa nje ukuba sisinise amadede sibadala. Kungakho-ke kukuhle sikucacise lokhu ukuthi uma inkosi ikhipha izwi bonke abantu emindenini yabo bahlonipha ukuthi uselikhulumile umlomo

ongathethi manga. Uyabona ukuthi inkosi ithi isikhiphe izwi – uyabona nje indaba kaMaqhamsele - uma umlando usho, ukhuluma ngamashumi ngamashumi amakhosikazi ayemganile. Uma ethi useyakholwa useyawashiya usethatha eyodwa, usexabana nawo wonke la makhwe ngoba uzele, walobola, waganwa. Useyabashiya la bantu. Ngeke nje Somlomo ukuthi ungayotshela inkosi uSimakade yasemaChunwini, uthi ayishiye konke ngoba usukhuluma usukuleli zinga leli lokuba uMfundisi ngoba usumxabanisa nezinyanya ahlezi esihlalweni sabo ababekholelwa yilokhu.

Uyabona-ke kuyahlupha-ke kula makholwa amanje aqoshayo ukuthi umuntu ofunda iBhayibheli thina esikhulwayo kuthiwa siyisizukulwane sika-Abrahamu. U-Abrahamu akaganwanga nguSara. USara wathi uma engatholi izingane wathi akangene kuSancinza kodwa uNkulunkulu wamsebenzisa wambusisa u-Abrahamu. Amakhosi oDavide kuthiwa ayikho inkosi eyayihlonipha, imesaba uNkulunkulu njengenkosi uDavide kodwa wayeganwe isithembu. Kuthiwa ayikho inkosi uNkulunkulu athi uma ethi ayicele into eyodwa yacela ukuhlakanipha inkosi uSolomoni, kodwa babengamakhulu ondunkulu bayo. Uyabona-ke, lo mqondo owaqhamuka nabadli bezwe, ubuse usigulisa usilethela kule politiki, kuzosenza thina sifane nentwala eyakhiwa insila ibuye idliwe insila ngani ngoba ithina esizobulala into eyalwelwa obabamkhulu, obaba bayilwela, nathi kwase kuba inhlanhla ukuba siyithole bese sithi ngale politiki yokungatholi izinto ezazenzeka ngaleziya zikhathi bese sizobajaja. Siqhamukaphi bakwethu, muzi wakwethu onsundu? Uma sekuyithina okudinga ukuthi sijaje omkhulu kuthi ngoba nakhu babefaka amabheshu kusho ukuthi babengasile lapha emakhanda. Siqhamukaphi wenonkosi?

Yilokho-ke engithi angikulungise. Ngithi asikhulume kodwa sizazi ukuthi thina siyinjalo eqhamuka edunjeni. Siyakutshela thina esizalwa amaZulu esithi nomakoti esabathatha ngaphandle bazosigana abafunde ukuthi bagane thina esingamaZulu. [kwakhala insimbi, saphela isikhathi]. Ngiyabonga.

THE SPEAKER: The hon member Professor Maphalala has six minutes.

PROF. MAPHALALA: Ngiyabonga Somlomo. Amaqembu amancane anamaminithi amancane. Ngizosheshisa ukuze ngizame ukubeka isimo njengoba sinjalo ngokusibona kwami.

Okokuqala, siyabonga ukuthi uMhlonishwa uNdebele akhulume ngokuthi umlando

uvukuzeke, abale izinto eziningi okufanele zenzeke maqondana nathi thina maZulu. Kodwa-ke, kulolu daba lweNgcugce, siphambana endabeni yokuthi le Ngcugce yayingeke ibe namaqhawe ngoba umbuso weNgonyama uCetshwayo wawuzimele, uzishayela imithetho yawo kwaze kwafika isikhathi lapho uhlaselwa khona yiNgilandi kunesigungu noNdunankulu wayo uMnyamana kaNgqengelele kushaywa umthetho nezinye izikhulu ezasala oNdini, amaNgisi esezibulala esebenzisa uZibhebhu. Siphambana lpho ekutheni, lolu daba olushaywa uManzankosi luhle lunjalo ngoba uvukuze izinto eziningi, bekufanele luye eNgqungqutheleni (Conference) bese ikhulunywa le ndaba bese ibonakala ngempela-ke ukuthi zazingamaqhawe yini lezi zintombi noma cha.

Ake ngithi-ke, udaba lokubuthwa kwezintombi nokuzijuba ukuthi ziganane udaba lwayo yonke i-Afrika bengakafiki abelungu. Akusilo olwamaZulu kuphela. Lapha kwaZulu amabutho njengeNgcugce nje, ayelama isiTimane, isiTimane selame uGudludonga, uGudludonga lulame iNgcoshe eyajutshwa ukuba iganane nezimpohlwa. Leyo nto ayiqalwanga yithina maZulu, yinto yayo yonke i-Afrika. Kuthiwa ngesiNgisi, “*age great*” ukuthi, “mina angikwazi ukubiza umuntu omdala ngegama ngoba akasiye untanga wami, asibuthwanga ndawonye”. Ngakho, ma sekuganani kuthiwa “*according to age, more or less*” abacishe bazalwa ngaleso sikhathi abantu bakithi babengakwazi ukubhala nokufunda kodwa-ke, leli siko kwakuyisiko elalivele likhona e-Afrika kodwa.

Sengithi-ke mina, ngifuna sikuhlukanise lokho ngoba thina be-NADECO simele ubuqotho bemindeni. Simele nobukhosi futhi. Sifuna ukucacisa kahle ukuthi hhayi ngeke sikhohlwe nje ipolitiki siyiphonsele ukuthi siyashayana kanjani ngokwepolitiki, sizoqondisa. Ake ngize ngibuyele lapha-ke ekutheni lezi ntombi ma zijutshwa – isiKimane sajutshwa yiNgonyama uMpande – yathi iNgonyama uMpande isiKimane masigane uThulwane. Izintombi zakhona zagunda amakhanda ezinye zazo ngoba amakhanda kwakufanele akhehlwe enziwe njengesicholo ma intombi izogana. Zathi, ucu aluhlangani zagunda isikhanda okusho ukuthi isicholo ngeke sisakhandwa sekugundwe ikhanda. Isigungu seNgonyama uMpande asizange sithathe zinyathelo ukuthi kubekhona okwenzekayo. INgcugce elama isiKimane yaqhamuka ngo-1876 (ngibiza ngamabomu ngesiNgisi unyaka wenkulungwane namakhulu ayisishiyagalombili namashumi ayisikhombisa nesithupha). Ngeke ngisuke esiZulwini. Manje-ke okusho ukuthi ngaleso sikhathi amaNgisi ayeseqalile ukwenza i-*Infiltration* yilapho-ke esiphambana khona noMazankosi ukuthi, ngoba amaNgisi aseyiqalile i-*Infiltration*

eyiqala ngo-1837 uRev. Owen weLondon Missionary Society ufike ngesikhathi seNkonyama uMpande. Wafika laphana eMgungundlovu ngo-1837. lapho abantu benza umgunyathi, wagcina ebulewe uPiet Retief. Wayelaphana uRev. Owen ngo-1837 kwasekuba-ke nale mfundiso ze: *one Zulu, one wife*. Iyashayisana ngqo nesiko lakithi ngoba lo okhulumayo, uyise wayenabafazi abathathu, ngoba umuntu nje uMaphalala. Akasiyo inkosi akanawo amakhosikazi, wayenabafazi abathathu. Lo okhulumayo uphuma ekhohlo (kumfazi wesibili – uMaNdaba ozala mina). Manje ngisho ukuthi lokho kwashayisana ngqo naleso sikhathi, nalelo siko, kodwa le mfundiso yaqhubeka kakhulu kangangokuthi amaNgisi uma esehlasela la abefundisi bahlangana, Norwegian Missionary Society e-Rocksdrift bathi uCetshwayo uhlupha abefundisi. Laba bakwaMagwaza bahlangana bathi, uCetshwayo uhlupha abefundisi. Indaba yeNgcugce yafakwa kwaba ngenye yezizathu *key serving part of innocent people* (nina enizwa kahle isiNgisi, nina enisithandayo). Kuvuka nolele-ke manje.

Ngithi-ke, leyo ndaba yenziwa wukuthi kwase kunohlelo lokudimonayza uCetshwayo. Cetshwayo should be demonised before invasion. He must be demonised before invasion. You demonise your enemy. Then you invade him, so that nobody would weep for this particular person. Cetshwayo is a culprit. AmaNgisi asengaphathe ngisho izwe uCetshwayo esehambile kodwa asixabene nani maZulu. Uhambile lo muntu okade edala isiphithiphithi, ebulala abantu abangenacala wadingiswa kanjalo. Balithathile balithathe ngo-1902 kuya ku-1904 (Zulu Land Delimitation Commission). [Time expired]
[Interjections]

THE SPEAKER: The hon member Mrs Thakur Rajbansi has five minutes. Oh, the hon member was present, but now she is no longer present. She therefore forfeits her opportunity to debate on this matter.

The hon member Mrs Downs has apologised. She is not here.

Hon member, Mr Msomi, you have four minutes.

MR B J MSOMI (UDM): Somlomo, angibonge ithuba. Okokuqala nje angikusho ukuthi kuyiqiniso elingephikwe ukuthi umlando wakithi, ikhulukazi isizwe samaZulu, waphendulwa wangaba yiqiniso. Futhi angikusho mhlawumbe ukuthi iningi lethu elila endlini lafunda le mfundo esasithi iBantu Education, ngaphandle kwabambalwa mhlawumbe-ke abadala kunathi abafica iRoyal ban-bani Education. Ngakho-ke, ngibona

mhlawumbe isinyathelo noma into esuswe yinkulumo-mpikiswano kuyinto efanele ngoba kakade phela ukuze kulungiswe la konakele khona kufanele kubekhona inkulumo efana nale. Ngithi futhi angimbonge-ke noMphephethe ngimbonge futhi uNdunankulu ukuthi sikwazi ukukhuluma ngalolu daba ngoba ma lungabanga khona besogcina singalunakanga.

Kodwa-ke umbuzo uthi: ikuphi-ke thina okufanele sikwenze ukuqondisa umlando? Ngikholwa ukuthi yikhona okufanele sihlale kukhona manje ukuthi, what is it that we do to correct or to put matters into correct perspective regarding iHistory yesizwe samaZulu? Ngiyafisa futhi ukukusho lokhu ukuthi izincwadi esizifundayo nezigcwele amalibraries akithi azikawuqondisi umlando. Kodwa asibonge ukuthi phakathi kwethu sinabantu abafana noSolwazi abanjengoProf. uMakhosolwazi Maphalala abawufundayo umlando. Esingakwenza nje kuphela thina ukubakhuthaza ukuthi phela bazibhale izincwadi ukuze sikwazi ukuthola iqiniso ngezinto ezenzeka ngoba ma sesigxibhana kanje kanti isono sethu sisidwa nje ukuthi, ekugcineni basehlula abelungu. Akuzosisiza-ke ukuthi sikhombane ngeminwe ukuthi ubani uRight ubani akekho *Right*. Okungithusile ukuthi izingane zabeFundisi ezigxibha abeFundisi.

Angifuni-ke ukuphindela emuva, kodwa engifuna ukukusho mina yilokhu okuthi, ushintsho noma yiluphi, ngisho kuthiwa luza nento enhle luza nento embi, alwamukeleki kahle ngoba asazi lusiphatheleni futhi ushintsho lunezinhlangothi ezimbili: olubi noluhle. Njengomuntu ozalelwe emakhaya-ke, ngiyakuhlonipha futhi ukusebenza kwabaholi bendabuko ukuthi abaholi noma iNkosi uma kuthathwa isinqumo, kuba nemikhandlu (kuthiwa imikhandlu njengamanje) okuyibona abakwazi ukuthatha udaba baluqoqe, ekugcineni bafinyelele esinqumeni bese inkosi isho ukuthi cha lukhulumeke kahle udaba. Ngakho-ke bengithi mina yinselelo le esibhekene nayo ngoba siyaziqhenya ngokuthi singamaZulu, siyaziqhenya futhi ukuthi sikwaZulu. Okwethu-ke manje ukulungisa umlando ukuze nobani kusasa ma kukhona into ayishoyo angaphambuki. Siwulungisa kanjani umlando?

Bengithi sizohlomisana mhlawumbe la endlini, mhlawumbe noMphephethe asihlomise nabanye njengoba usolwazi esihlomisile, ukuthi siya kanjani-ke phambili ngoba phela imilando yananoma yisiphi isizwe eyake yasahlula leso sizwe. Labo abasihlulile leso sizwe bayasiphuca leso sizwe okungokwaso, okungamagugu bafake okwabo. Ulimi, njengoba sikhuluma ngolimi nje, sisenkingeni namanje ukuthi ulimi esilukhulumayo

akulona lolu esilufunayo. Umphephethe ukhulume kahle futhi ngamagama ngoba naye unegama nje lakhe (kade sebelikhuluma ozakwethu la ukuthi uwuBlessed ongen'eZulwini). [Laughter] [Time expired]

THE SPEAKER: Sibonge Nomndayi. Ilunga elilandelayo elizophawula kulolu daba uMhlonishwa ubaba uBarrows. Unamaminithi ayisikhombisa.

MR R M BURROWS (DA): Thank you, Mr Speaker. I think this is the place where **Mlungu** [*white man*] walks where angels fear to tread.

The hon Prof Maphalala is absolutely correct. We have to take this debate, which is a good initiation into the subject, to the academic world and say, "Probe, find, establish, prove". My erstwhile leader, Tony Leon, always used to say, "Anybody can have their own opinion, but not everybody can have their own facts." A fact is a fact is a fact like a brick. What we have to do, is to establish whether the facts are correct, and that is where, quite frankly, the good old English, the colonialists, came in and wrote history according to their facts - not according to the Zulu facts! That is really where the problem starts, because when you start confronting this issue and you look into the history of the Ngcugce, you run up against Shepstone, Carnavon, Balfour, iSandlwana and the war. It all fits into a context, and when you are writing that context, you change history to suit yourself. With respect, that is what the English did - and they still do it. What has to happen is that we have to recontextualise.

On 1 September 1873, Shepstone goes to Ulundi and he crowns Cetshwayo. He does not have the power to crown him, but he crowns him nonetheless, and says to the assembled chieftomship of the nation: "The indiscriminate shedding of blood in the land will cease. In future no Zulu will be condemned to death without a public trial and the public examination of witnesses. If condemned, a condemned person will have a right of appeal. No Zulu's life will be taken without the knowledge of *et cetera, et cetera, et cetera*. All of this was done by Shepstone, without him having the power to do so.

Then we go to a situation four years later, September 1876. Here is situation which arises, and I quote, as I have before, from *The Washing of the Spears* by Donald Morris. I picked a popular rather than an academic text, simply because this is the view that is going out:

Permission to assume iKhehla status was normally dependent on the display of prowess in battle, but Cetshwayo had been given no opportunity to wash his spear since his coronation and several regiments were long overdue for the isiCoco. In September of 1876, the inDlondlo and the uDloko regiments were used to chastise a Tonga kraal, and Cetshwayo gave them permission to marry, directing them to take their wives from a much younger group of female iNttangas called the inGcugce. The men were verging on forty, and when they fanned out to seek their brides, they found that the majority of the girls had already given their affections to youths of their own age in other regiments. Complaints poured into Ulundi. Cetshwayo first tried to deal with the cases piecemeal and then issued an order that any inGcugce found living with a man under forty was to be killed and her father's cattle seized. Four or five girls were actually slain in the uproar that followed, while the rest of the girls, under strong parental prodding, hastily sought out older grooms, pretended they were married to the elder brothers of the men they loved, or simply sought refuge in the Transvaal or Natal.

Now, that is the history that the English have written. It is not the history carried down by the Zulu oral tradition, as the hon Blessed Gwala said, and which comes down to us from our mothers and our fathers.

However, then we go to facts. What was the response? The response of Somtseu (Shepstone) was to complain to Cetshwayo. Cetshwayo then writes a letter to Somtseu, and that letter is in the archives here in Pietermaritzburg. You can go down the street and you can look in the archives. You can find this letter from Cetshwayo. What does he say? He says as follows:

Did I ever tell Somtseu I would not kill? Did he tell the white people I made such an arrangement?

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lunga elihloniphekeli, uBurrows, awuthi ukuhla phansi kancane.

MR B M GWALA (IFP): Mr Speaker, is it parliamentary to call inkosi Cetshwayo "Keshwayo"? [Laughter]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Gwala, I will excuse that, because the hon member Mr Burrows is not a mother-tongue isiZulu speaker.

MR R M BURROWS (DA): Mr Speaker, Cetshwayo then asks:

Did he tell the white people I made such an arrangement because, if he did so, he deceived them. I do kill; but do not consider that I have done anything yet by way of killing. Why do the white people start at nothing? I have not yet begun; I have yet to kill. It is the custom of our nation and I shall not depart from it.

Then he goes on to talk about the Governor of Natal and says that they are in like positions:

He is the Governor of Natal. I am Governor here. I run Zululand.

So, we have a dispute. As I have said, I can quote one book in which it says four or five girls were killed and I can quote another book, and it says 31 girls were killed. I cannot tell you what the facts are, but girls were killed. That much we know. Quite frankly, what we need is to take that and impose intelligent research into it, because what we have done, in fact, is to promote controversy.

On 24 July, the hon MEC Thusi, in a statement delivered on behalf of Premier Ndebele, spoke as follows:

Some 131 years ago the Ingcugce Regiment refused to marry the Dloko Regiment, and the women thus asserted the right of all women to marry the man of their choice.

Nowhere in this is there a statement about the king. On 20 August, His Majesty King Zwelithini said it had been wrong for the King [Cetshwayo] to order the murder of the girls. Instead, it was the girls' parents who ordered that they be killed for defying the king. There are two views. Quite right, we can have two views, but the one is not articulated by the Premier, the one that was articulated by His Majesty.

What we have to decide is what 1876 means to us. What it means to us is that we have a Constitution now, a 1996 Constitution that applies now. We are 131 years away from 1876, and we cannot interpret that history as if it were to apply today. Thank you, Mr

Speaker.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, hon Mr Burrows. Maybe the hon Mr Gwala should consider teaching some isiZulu classes here. [Laughter] Our next speaker will be the hon iNkosi N J Ngubane for seven minutes. [Ndabezitha](#).

INKOSI N J NGUBANE (IFP): Ngiyabonga Sihlalo, neNdlu ehloniphekileyo. Sihlalo noma yisiphi isizwe esithanda umlando waso kufanele siqikekele ukuthi okushiwoyo kungamaqiniso yini nanokuthi singabonakali sizigxeka thina ngokwenza umlando ungaqondakali kahle. Udaba lolu esikhuluma ngalo lweNgcuce udaba olubucayi kakhulu. Kufunakala silandele lokho okwakwenziwa ngaleso sikhathi futhi singakuqhathanisi nalokho okwenzeka namhlanjena. Mangabe uthatha isimo seNgcuce usitolika usilinganisa nemikhuba noma nemithetho eyenziwa namhlanje, ngeke ukwazi ukuthi uyilandele kahle le nto. Uma ungase uvuse abantu ababephila ngesikhathi seNkosi uCetshwayo, ubatshele ukuthi kukhona umthetho wokukhipha izisu, awu! bangababaza kabi, ngoba ngaleso sikhathi wawungeke uwushaye umthetho onjalo. Akekho umuntu owayengashaya umthetho onjalo akekho nomuntu owayengavuma ukuthi kuxoxwe ngomthetho onjalo, ngakho-ke yikho ngithi uma sikhuluma ngodaba lweNgcuce masingaluqhathanisi nokwenzeka namhlanje. Asikuthathe lokho sikubeke ngaleso sikhathi. Yikho nje izwe ngaleso sikhathi lalibuseka, yingoba abantu babenenhlonipho belalela umthetho wesizwe lowo owawukhona ngaleso sikhathi. Abantu babengasebenzi ngemali lapho uthi uma uqhathanisa imithetho yanamhlanje nemithetho yakudala ubone ukuthi namhlanje kusebenza kakhulu imali noma ngabe usephutheni kodwa uyakwazi ukuzivikela ngemali. Abantu bakuqala babenemfuyo kodwa imfuyo yayingabasebenzeli ukuthi bazivikele ekuphuleni imithetho. Babegwetshwa kanzima nemfuyo yabo ngoba abantu bakuqala babeneqiniso, beqotho, besimela isimo noma sinjani. Uma iNgonyama yasOndini isolwa ngalokhu eyakwenza ngesizwe sayo kuthathwa umlando wezinye izizwe uthola ukuthi uma ngabe kwenzeka kwezinye izizwe umlando ofana nalowo awunakwa. Uma singaya nje eBhayibhelini njengoba kade besho abaningi ubuka nje iNkosi uHerodi okwathi ngoba ifuna ukubulala umntana uJesu Khrestu, ithe isuka lapho yayithi zonke izingane up to ten years old azibulawe ngoba yazi ukuthi naye-ke uzobulaleka lapho. Ngisho emasontweni ngeke uzwe kubekwa leyo ncwadi kushunyayelwa kugxekwa lokho ngoba kwakwenziwa ezinye izizwe, kodwa ukube kwakwenziwa abantu abampisholo ngabe kusinwa ngakho yonke indawo njengoba kusinwa ngalokhu nje kweNgcuce. Yilesi simo ke esibi la kubantu

bakithi ngoba kulokhu kwakubo bayazenyenza ngakho, yikho uye uthi uma ucabanga ubuke ukuthi leli zwe lethu awazi ikusasa lalo ukuthi libheke kuphi liyogcina kuphi noma siyogcina ngempela kuyizwe lethu yini thina bantu abampisholo noma logcina lithathwe ngabanye abantu ngoba uma singakuhloniphi singakugcizeleli okwethu singaziqhenyi ngokwethu ikusasa lethu ngeke libe yimpumelelo. Mina angisho mphathi sihlalo ukuthi okwenzeka ngaleso sikhathi kwakulungile, kodwa ngithi izinqumo ezazithathwa ngaleso sikhathi zazingathathwa yiNkosi yodwa, iNkosi yayithatha isinqumo nesizwe sayo kwakuyimithetho leyo noma yayingabhaliwe iNkosi eyayisebenza ngayo. Mangabe izintombi zeNgcuce zajutshwa kuDloko noDlodlo, leyo nto leyo yayingaphambene nomthetho ngoba esinye isikhulumi esihloniphekile sesishilo ukuthi yinto eyayenziwa zonke izindawo lezi wonke umhlaba, and kwakungajolwa phela ngaleso sikhathi, wawungavele uyoziqomela nje lapho uthanda ukuqoma khona. Kwakukhona imithetho wawungaqomi uphinde uqome uze uquleke uqoma [Uhleko], wawuqoma kwakukhona imithetho elandelwayo ukuze kube khona isimo esinjalo.

In other words, on the side of His Majesty the King there was no cruelty or hatred or animosity to the maidens, but it was a disciplinary measure because they defied a ruling of the King, as well as the traditions and customs which, of course, were laws at that time. Again, I say I do not support what happened, but there were no alternatives.

Mangabe akwenzekanga kanjalo ayikho enye into eyayizokwenzeka, ngakho-ke abantu bangacabangi ukuthi yinto esekwayo le ukuthi kwakufanele ukuthi yenzeke kanjalo, kodwa okubi ukuthi entweni uma ithinta ubukhosi kusuke kudlakambiswe le nto ibeke isithombe kube sengathi manje mangabe nje into ithinta amaKhosi amaKhosi abekelwe ukubulala abantu ngoba ibekwa kanjalo le nto ukuthi bazisindisa ngoba kwakungashiwongo ukuthi wean ntombazane yakwasibanibani hamba uyothanda usibanibani, kwathathwa ibutho ibutho abantu abaningi. Izintombi zazizokhetha ebuthweni, hhayi ukuthi kwakuthiwe wean thatha lo, wean thatha lo, ngakho-ke ichoice yokuzikhethela yayivele ikhona noma kwenzeka ngaleso simo, ngakho-ke nanamhlanje ngiyezwa emaphepheni kuke kuphume uzwe kuthiwa insizwa nje endala engangami kangaka ishada nentombazane eno 18 to 20 years. Kuyenzeka nanamhlanje izikhethela yona kwenziwa ngamasonto anamhlanje, kodwa manje lokhu sekuthathwa sengathi nje yinto eyisimanga makwenzeka ngenkosi ngesizwe sayo ngaleso sikhathi kwenziwa njalo. Sicabanga ukuthi lesi simo lesi sifuna ukulungiswa ukuze umlando uhambe kahle ngendlela ehloniphekile. Siyazi ukuthi okwenzeka eNgcuceni kwaba yinto eyenzeka

eyayingeke ivinjwe umuntu. Ngiyathokoza.

MR P N NGCOBO: (ANC) Ngiyabonga, Mr Speaker. Udaba lwebutho lika Dloko neDlodlo olwathulwa iNkosi uCetshwayo emhlangamweni womphakathi lapho akhala khona ngokuthi kunezindaba ezimbili ezimume ematheni okwakuyisenzo sabafazi bakaSihayo sokugila umkhuba nabantu bakwaHulumeni wase Natali nokubulawa kwabo uMehlokazulu noBhekuzulu kaSihayo. Okunye okwakumphethe kabi kwakuyisenzo seNgcugce eyayimnenga. Wabe edimwe uma esibuka isizwe ngalolu daba waze watshaka amathe.

The motion was moved by Ngqengelele that these girls be removed from society.

Yebo igama laphuma kuyena lavunywa umphakathi wonke. IQembu leNkatha lihlale lisitshela ukuthiinja ibambela umnikazi wayo. Ukuchaza kanjani ukuthi uNontombi ozalwa nguye uNgqengelele wayephoqelqlwa ikuthi agane iskhulu sempi uMfelandawonye kaSomfengane yize yayisibone umfana kaSakhayedwa uMaqanda. Ingane yaze yztshela umama wayo ukuthi isenzo sabazali bayo kwakungesona esobuntu futhi ingazweli imizwa yabesifazane, yaze yababuza ukuthi kungangisiza ngani ukuthi kufanele ngigane umuntu ngingmfuni. Yena angaphila kanjani uma azi ukuthi ugamwe umuntu ongamfuni nakancane. Sithike thina namhlanje umshado onjani lowo? Ubani ongama ebhokisini ngalolu daba avumele lowo mshado?

Therefore, to me it reflects the concern of a party that had survived on the premise that men were superior to their female counterparts; that the rights of women were a private matter, and that those of a man traditionally comprised the citizen and the public. It is men who traditionally are active in the public realm, while women remain passively in the private sphere.

I challenge my colleagues in the Opposition to argue against the fact that women, in general, or respective spouses in discussions and debates are equal to them in their homes whilst the nuclear family is around. In some instances, it is said that women or spouses give direction to that household.

Kuyenzeka unkosikazi kube uyena onamandla emndenini bese sithi thina bantu emakhaya usibanibani udlisiwe.

However, once that nuclear family is exposed to the public realm, where people

outside can observed their behaviour, the men will assume the role of leadership. I think that is what we are dealing with, because [umama uke washo ukuthi](#) this is a discussion that is not going to bear any fruits for me. [Mina bengicabanga sobe sikhuluma ngendlela eya phambili](#) because what happened in the past, yes, there is a debate now. Roger Burrows was telling us about the number of women that had been killed at the time. Mphethwa is coming up with his own figures. The Professor is coming up with his own figures. I am from a new generation, and I am saying: What is the truth? [Interjections]

His spouse will be subordinate and will not participate in the discussions. Her posters will be of a subordinate nature, suggesting that women are not their equals, but second-class citizens. I think that is what Mphethwa is trying to drive at [ukuthi mangabe ebona ukuthi mhlampe u-Premier uyabathinta ukuthi abavuse no- ANC](#), I think Mphethwa is saying: Let us remind ourselves [ukuthi sisuka kuphi ukuthi indoda inkulu kuno muntu wesifazane](#). Is that what he is trying to revive today?

Once again, I challenge anybody to deny that that is how our society is structured. The ANC recognised this inequality and ensured that the principle of equality is enshrined in our founding Constitution. Why is it enshrined in the constitution? It is because the evils of apartheid, accompanied by 400 years of colonisation and social discrimination of black people, brought to the fore people like Charlotte Maxeke who said as early as 1930 that the women in South Africa were oppressed three times over: for being black, for being workers and for being women; hence our Constitution, adopted by the nation in 1996, describe our country as a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist state. This clause of our founding Constitution alone diffuses our struggle for liberation and gives credit to the suffragette movement of Emmeline Pankhurst who was tortured in prison, force-fed and dehumanised in her struggle. Today we speak about a cat-and-mouse act, but the purpose of this game was to arrest the suffragettes. Every time Emmeline went on a hunger strike, the authorities would wait until she was too weak, through the lack of food, to do any harm in public. She would then be released on licence, and I quote:

Once out of prison, it was assumed that the former prisoner would start to eat once again and regain her strength over a period of time.

If she committed an offence while out on licence, she would be re-arrested and returned

to prison immediately. This nickname, which came about because of a cat's habit of playing with its prey before finishing it off, actually dates back to 1913.

The emancipation of women took place in Britain and America around the 20s, the 30s and the 40s. In Switzerland it was around the 50s. Therefore, the IFP cannot march against the tide and history. We see them dehumanising our women folk in the Durban area of Unit 17 [la okuthiwa omama abakhumule amabhulukwe](#). Who has the authority to instruct women not to wear pants? The IFP has to recognise that if their partners are equal to them in their homes, they must also be given the opportunity to enjoy their human rights in the public sphere, as guided by the Constitution of the country.

The ANC sees this as a challenge: to empower its members and the whole South Africa so as to recognise this principal cornerstone of human rights by its aggressive approach as stipulated in the motion. The IFP are the true losers in this debate for not recognising that we are in the 21st century, that our female partners and children need to be respected and for thinking that a woman's place is in the home or the kitchen. We often hear that [umama wenkosi uShaka](#) played a critical role in nation-building. [Siyezwa ngomama womntwana uMagogo ukuthi wabamba iqhaza](#), but the weakness of this discussion is the selection of the individuals, and giving them recognition does not elevate the status of women as a group to occupy the high moral ground in society.

To focus on the success of one or two women is again likened to that of a few blacks who do well in business at the expense of the majority. That is tokenism and serves to damage the image of women and black people in general. Off course, in the final analysis it has to do with the power relationship, as projected in relations linked to private property and the state.

This philosophical approach to life projects a woman as private property that belongs to a man, and society is expected to enforce that from generation to generation in order to empower the men in that society. The notion is that if women are elevated to be their "equals", men's status will diminish and hence they will have to relinquishing power over their women partners.

If we begin to unpack the argument put forward by the Opposition, this fear is revealed. When the IFP defends the status of women, it is defending their second-class status that guarantees the superiority of men's status in society. This form of traditionalism is not in

any way undermining the Zulu culture and tradition. It is exposing the exploitation of women by men who want to maintain their dominance in society.

ukuthi u-Premier wathi iSilo ngaleso sikhathi esakhipha igama noma akuyena owakhipha igama ngicabanga ukuthi Somlomo Baba ngeke kwasisiza ngoba kuyacaca ukuthi o-Proffesor kuzofanele ukuthi benze umsebenzi wabo ukuthi bakwazi ukuthi thina esisebasha basinikeze i- information eyiyona enobufakazi obufungelwe.

It is clear that the emancipation of black women will liberate men to be more generous in recognising the quality of their wives and female children. We from this part of the table recognise that in 1912 the mentality of the leadership did not allow women to be full members with voting rights. Women could only be auxillary members of society. It was only in 1943 that the ANC finally extended to women full membership in the movement, the first liberation movement to do so. From the beginning women participated in the Bantu Women League, formed in 1919 under the leadership of Charlotte Maxeke. The ANC launched in 1948 ...ngesikhathi uhulumeni wamabhunu uthatha izintambo.

It was at that time that the campaigns against pass laws, poor working conditions, high food prices and the enactment of apartheid laws took place. Let me remind you of what comrade Tambo had to say, together with president of Namibia in 1985, when they made a joint statement to the women of South Africa and Namibia. They said, and I quote:

We would not consider our objectives achieved, our task completed or our struggle at an end until the women of Namibia and South Africa are fully liberated.

We should not see women as leaders of the future generation of labour. [Time expired]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sibonge-ke Fuze ngomnikelo wakho. Sekufike lapho sizocela khona uMhlonishwa uMphephethe aphenhule le nkulumo.

MR M B GWALA (IFP): Mhlonishwa uSomlomo Baba, ngisaqinisa ekuthenini izintombi lezi zabulawa abazali bazo, hhayi ngoba iSilo sasibanqumele amadoda abazowagana. Nebutho uDloko noDlodlo, kade kusho wena nje khona manje, funda i-speech sakho kanti usibhalelwe ubani ngani kusho sona khona manje. Awusifundanga, akaze iSilo sithi, eeh usibanibani akaqome usibanibani. Ngoba iSilo sasiwenza njengoba iNkosi

uNgubane kade echaza ukuthi nanikhetha ebuthweni elinqunywe nani ngoba uma ungeke ukhethe phakathi kwalo, mhlawumbe uzothatha izingane eyisafunela uBisi noma uthatha abafazi babantu. Ngakho angazi ukuthi yikuphi okunye ongakhetha phakathi kwakho uma ungakhethi ebuthweni elivele likhona elingontanga njengoba abanye kade bekhuluma lapha. Ibutho nje elakhehlwa ngaphambi kweNgcugce, uMhlonishwa uMaphalala kade ekhuluma nje nangakho, uGudluthukela wagana ibutho iSangqu okwakungelesilisa, akuzange kube kho inkinga.

INgcugce ibingakakhethwa ngaphambi kokuba uDloko noDlodlo, hhayi ukuthi yayinqunyelwe ogodweni ukuba usibanibani kufanele agane usibanibani. Akaze iSilo uCetshwayo siphoke muntu ukuba aganisele omunye umuntu, akaze futhi iSilo uCetshwayo athi akubulawe umuntu njengoba sekukhulunywa nje. Wayezokhetha umuntu usofasilahlane wakhe phakathi kwebutho uDloko noDlodlo, akekho omunye ngoba phela uma babezokhetha njengoba sengike ngachaza babeyoshaya eceleni.

Ungaqhakambiswa umlando wokuthi kuqhakanjiswe izintombi ezazihlala ematendeni, yilento esiye sikhuluma ngayo yokuthi yikuphi lo hulumeni wesifundazwe ongakuqhakambisa ngezintombi ezazihlala ematendeni ezikawoti kukhona lesi simo sezinsuku ezingamashumi amathathu iNkosi uCetshwayo eyayikhuluma ngayo, ibhalelwe ukuthi kufanele yenze lokhu nalokhu ilawulwa abamaNgisi. Ukufa kwezintombi ezithi azibe yishumi kusukela ezikhalweni ezaletswa eSilweni uCetshwayo nalezo ke ezivela emaNgisini ziphoqa ukuba iSilo asizenze kubeka-ke ngokusobala njengoba amalungu kade ekhuluma, ngibonge kakhulu umhlonishwa uBhengu nakumhlonishwa uSolwazi uMaphalala, ngixolise impela kumhlonishwa uKubheka ngoba inkulamo yakhe ubeseyibhalile, ubesephoqelekile ukuthi afunde yena ngoba ubenakho okunye abengakwazi ukukukhuluma.

Kodwa la malunga akhulumile ageqe amagula. Nakuwena Phingoshe umhlonishwa uMsomi kuyancomeka iziphawulo zakho oziphawulile noMnu. U-Burrows ukhulume kahle ngomlando kodwa uncike kakhulu emibhalweni ekhona engimzwela kakhulu-ke ngoba phela akayona inzalo njengoba eke achaza. Abesifazane babulawa, yebo babulawa, kodwa ababulawanga umlayelo weNkosi.

UNgcobo-ke usayine ibhuku-ke impela angazi uKhongolose ubumkhethe kanjani ukuthi akakhulume. Awukwazi ukusukuma la uyilungu lephalamende elihloniphekile ukuba

akukho la eNdlini ngabe ngithi ilungu liqamba amanga kodwa likhuluma iphutha ngoba kula eNdlini. Ukuthi angasukela uNgqengelele ngoba nje benesilungulela ngabantu bakwaButhlezi, uNgqengelele wahamba emhlabeni ngo-1830, u-1830, wahamba ngo-1830 emhlabeni! Wayengabuya ngo-1876 azonquma uma sekunquma iNkosi uCetshwayo, it's a disgrace really! It's a disgrace! Manje yiwona-ke umlando wamaphepha ohluphayo, ongawuncelanga ebeleni. Ngakho nje kufuneka uhambe uyihoxise le nto ngoba ayilona iqiniso, ukuthi uNgqengelele wangena lapho.

Ngakho-ke yileyo nto thina esiyicelayo mhlonishwa uSomlomo ukuthi umlando awube umlando, asingasebenzisi izinkece zikahulumeni ukushaya ugubhu lwemilando esingenabo ubufakazi bawo. Kufanele siqale sibe nobufakazi kakhulu ngaleyo nto uma inenkinga sibeze-ke imbizo mhlawumbe umhlangano njengoba u-Professor uMaphalala eshilo, ixoxwe abantu abawaziyo umlando. Bangabukelwa phansi abanye abantu bese kufundwa izincwadi zabelungu njengoba ilungu selihlomeke kanje la eNdlini uNgcobo athi uNgqengelele umuntu owahamba emhlabeni ngo-1830 kuthiwa wabuya wazothi eNkosini uCetshwayo impela abahambe bayobulawa. Athi umlayelo lowo weNkosi aze athiinja ibambela umniniwo.

Ngithokoza kakhulu ukunikezwa ithuba lokuba ngiphawule kulolu daba olusiphethe kabi sonke. [Kuphela isikhathi]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sibonge ilungu elihloniphekile, uMphephethe.

Hon members before we proceed to Item 8.2, I just want to make a quick announcement. A special meeting for the Health Portfolio Committee scheduled for 13h00 today has been cancelled until further notice. We now proceed to Item 8.2 which is the Five-month Report on Service Delivery by the hon MEC for Finance and Economic Development. Hon MEC, you have 20 minutes. Hon MEC, please?

8.2 Report on Service Delivery by the Department of Finance and Economic Development

DR Z L MKHIZE (MEC of Finance and Economic Development): Thank you, Mr Speaker. It is my pleasure to table this Five-month Service-Delivery Report of the Department of Finance and Economic Development.

The department has identified suitable premises for the provision of service delivery networks in the form of what we call one-stop shops. Areas have been identified in Ixopo, Stanger, Ladysmith, Vryheid, Durban, Dundee, Newcastle, Richards Bay, Ugu and Port Shepstone.

The one-stop shops in Dundee and Richards Bay were officially opened on 22 and 24 August, respectively. The official opening of the centre in Richards Bay was part of the SMME fair and summit hosted by the department, in partnership with uThungulu, Zululand and uMkhanyakude District Municipalities on 24 and 25 August. On 20 July we launched a one-stop shop in Alice Street, Durban, in partnership with ABSA Bank.

These centres will provide information and business support to emerging entrepreneurs. This, amongst other things, includes information on how to start new businesses, expand existing operations, accessing various financial schemes and marketing opportunities, locally and internationally.

Up to July 2007 -

- 10 SMMEs were assisted by the department to attend and exhibit their products at the Royal Show. It was the first time that SMMEs participated at that level and others participated in regional small business fairs at eThekweni.
- 85 SMMEs and co-ops were assisted to exhibit their products at the SMME fair in Richards Bay and 53 co-ops received training.

SMME development achievements between April and August 30 this year include total loan advances of Ithala of R36 540 446,41 with 160 enterprises being assisted. Co-operative development achievements for the same period include total funding of about R5 694 305, with 62 co-operatives being assisted in all 11 municipal districts. These activities have resulted in the creation of about 988 jobs and 229 hectares of agricultural land being distributed.

Various initiatives have also seen Ithala significantly broaden the BEE base via access to finance and skills development. This includes the appointment of the general manager of a unit we call the Accelerated Economic Development Unit within Ithala, with about 22

employees which report thereto across all 11 municipal districts in the province in a bid to push access to service delivery as far forward in the province as possible.

In striving to promote entrepreneurship and facilitate successful transformation, skills development remains a key focus. In partnership with the IDC, SMME skills training programmes are assisting newly emerging entrepreneurs with the provision of easily accessible training which is designed to give entrepreneurs an understanding of the operations and key issues involved in running a business based on a business simulation. Entrepreneurs are exposed to the realities of operating a business in today's competitive marketplace and actions necessary to successfully operate businesses.

In this regard, 261 emerging entrepreneurs have been assisted over the past four months across various provincial regions. It is also important to note that during the month of August training was focused solely on women.

We are already involved in discussions with my colleague, the MEC for Education, on working out a comprehensive skills development plan for the province, particularly focusing on what skills we require for 2010. That is a comprehensive response from different sectors in government which will give us a plan which will prepare us for dealing with 2010.

Ithala supports government to deliver infrastructure in areas of health and education. The focus in terms of service by Ithala is project management and expanded public works support through emerging entrepreneur development. To this end, through this programme, Ithala has awarded contracts to the value of R94 146 086,11 to emerging entrepreneurs and these are focusing on the priority population.

The Gijima KZN Local Economic Development programme funded by the European Union and managed by our department is now in its fourth year. The programme offers technical assistance, grant based funding, capacity building interventions and monitoring and evaluation services aimed at both the public and private sectors.

In the period of April to August, 150 applications were received and R11 million in grants support was awarded. In the pipeline and awaiting European Union approval are 23 projects valued at R70 million.

We are expecting that at least 3 000 direct and sustainable jobs will be created through the funding commitments which we have to date, excluding temporary jobs and multipliers that accrue to the project interventions. We are also expecting that the capabilities and capacities of the district and local municipalities with regard to LED planning and implementation will be significantly improved over the next two years through the interventions being made through this fund.

In April we launched our Memorandum of Understanding with ABSA Bank, cementing a commitment to co-fund LED projects assessed and awarded by Gijima. During the launch we toured the first project that was co-funded with ABSA in the Ugu District Municipality, the Sezela Cane Project. The Memorandum of Understanding concluded with ABSA, being the second one signed with a large financial institution - the first one was with Standard Bank - once again demonstrates the confidence that the private sector has in government initiatives in developing a pipeline of financially viable projects to stimulate the local economies of the province.

In the same spirit, we have just launched a funding awareness campaign in partnership with ABSA, Standard Bank, FNB, Ithala, Khula, NDA, DBSA and the IDC. The purpose of the campaign is to create awareness of the offerings of private and public sector financial services, provide direct financial assistance to emergent and existing businesses, where they have viable business plans, and increase the presence and visibility of these institutions in the poorer rural parts of our province. At the same time it is playing an important role in making financial institutions engage with the needs of the poor. We hope that the seeds we sow now will result in more people-friendly products and services from these financial institutions in the years to come. They have actually been moving around, whereas before they sometimes avoided assisting people who come from disadvantaged backgrounds.

The Record of Decision in relation to the Dube Trade Port and the Multimodal Logistics Platform was issued by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism on 23 August 2007. By law, appeals in respect of the Record of Decision have to be lodged with the Minister within 30 days of the date of issuance of the Record of Decision.

ACSA has now issued the notice to commence the physical construction of the Dube Trade Port. In line with the terms set out in the EPC contract, the contractor had to

commence construction by no later than Friday, 31 August 2007 and any time now when you pass by you should be able to see activity on the site with a lot of park-homes and equipment being placed there to show that construction is beginning. When I read this passage, I expect to see Mr Hamilton listening.

DTP and ACSA are currently involved in negotiating with the contractor the financial implications as a result of a delayed Record of Decision, as well as reviewing and negotiating an accelerated programme to meet the deadline set in the EPC contract. Once the costing implications are properly understood and defined, the allocation of costs between ACSA and DTP will then follow. One member has asked us this question, and we are still waiting for that issue, so we may not answer the question “now-now”.

The launch of the Trade and Investment Conference which will be held from 29 to 31 October this year, which we did on 8 May, has generated a lot of interest. The conference which is scheduled to take place in October is a collaborative effort between DTI and our province. That means that, whilst the Trade and Investment Conference is a national effort, KZN is also playing a prominent role.

We have targeted investors coming from a number of countries with very strong trade and business links with South Africa – in Africa, Europe, America, the Gulf and the Far East. The focus of the sector-specific presentations will be to:

- Present products and services produced in South Africa to buyers
- Prioritise sectors and opportunities, and
- Sector presentations that will be agreed beforehand.

All marketing material will require delegates to indicate upfront which sessions they want to attend. Thereafter we will have a one-on-one bilateral meeting to ensure that this conference becomes a success. We do not want it to become a talk-shop. Instead, we want to create a situation in which concrete work is undertaken.

An analysis on the KZN investment trends has been done to identify investment patterns in KwaZulu-Natal. The result of the study shows that there has been significant

investment over the past decade. This totalled over R30 billion in foreign and direct company investment and over R60 billion in capital investment.

Understanding the sources of this investment will inform the refinement of TIKZN's investment promotion strategies. In addition, a number of constraints to investment have been identified, and these will be instrumental in informing TIKZN and the Provincial Government's efforts to improve the business environment. TIKZN has facilitated three investment projects with an accumulated value of R140 million during the first quarter of this year, and 42 projects with an accumulated value in excess of R6,3 billion are currently being pursued.

The total number of companies trained in the first quarter was about 103, and the companies all attended our Training Programme 4 which was held from 30 May to 8 June in all six major centres of our province. The theme was around the issue of availability of finance for intra-trade and export trade. TIKZN once again exhibited at the Export Africa Trade Show and won the platinum award for the best stand for the third year in succession. A total of 19 companies were assisted, 18 of which were BBBEE companies.

We also formed a task team on biofuels. I have listed there the list of stakeholders that are part of the task team. Whilst we are waiting for the Department of Minerals and Energy to finalise its biofuel strategy, the task team is looking at gathering and analysing information which is publicly available and looking at means to make this available to stakeholders. Secondly, the team is looking at areas that can be researched and looking at where we can source funds to fund this project.

The department is continuously developing strategies to support the growth of the agri-business and agro processing. This involves identifying and packaging agri-business and agro processing opportunities.

A value-chain analysis for the goat industry project has also been successfully completed. The study is being shared with the Department of Agriculture to develop an integrated provincial strategy to promote the goat industry.

The business plan for sweet potato processing in uMsinga has also been completed, and our funding is being leveraged from the department's co-op unit.

The feasibility study on the production of low-caffeine tea has been concluded with very favourable results. The recommendations need to be considered in line and in conjunction with the Departments of Economic Development and Agriculture. Colleagues might recall that the Premier, in his last visit to Japan with the Minister of Agriculture, discussed this issue, because a lot of work has been done by the Department of Economic Development to ultimately get the government out of the Ntingwe Tea Estates and to work on a programme of broad-based Black Economic Empowerment as a way of ensuring self-sufficiency and sustainable operations within that industry.

The Department has also intensified the training of entrepreneurs on agri-business export. So far:

- 50 farmers were trained on a two-day export readiness workshop.
- Successfully assisted six agri-business SMEEs and co-operatives to participate in Import/Export Africa.
- Trade exhibition held at Gallagher Estate, Midrand. The event successfully exposed these groups to local and international markets.
- Deals and markets were secured with private investors for the cashew nuts co-operative - 8 tons valued at R320 000 per month – in Johannesburg.

In the area of ICTE, the Provincial Digital Community Hub Strategy and Implementation Plan has been completed. This strategy will enable the availability of ICT access for the provision of value-added services that are required for local economic development to flourish, including the provision of opportunities for skills and enterprise development.

The transformation plan for the clothing and textiles sector has also been completed. It is envisaged that the implementation of the plan will enhance the prospects of previously disadvantaged entrants into the market, whilst it protects this industry from the very aggressive incursions coming from the East.

With that, Mr Speaker, I wish to thank you very much for this opportunity. I look forward to the debate on the date that will be allocated for it. Thank you very much.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon members, we thank the hon MEC for Finance and Economic Development for the report. We look forward to the debate.

8.3 Debate on the first Quarterly Report on Service-Delivery by the Department of Works

Hon members, this report was tabled by the MEC for Works. I do not have a list of speakers in front of me here. Oh, I see it is being distributed. Hon members, there is also a small error on the Speakers' List. If you look at No 10, Response by the MEC for Agriculture and Environmental Affairs, it should actually be the MEC for Works.

We shall now call upon the first speaker to deliberate for six minutes, the hon member Mr S W Mcoyi. I do not see the speaker. I shall therefore proceed to the next speaker, the hon Mr J H Slabbert, for 10 minutes.

MR S J GCABASHE (ANC): Mr Speaker, *mhlawumbe kungenzeka ukuthi uBaba uMcoyi ukhathazwe yile nto yeNgcugce*. [Laughter]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Gcabashe, thank you for that. Hon J H Slabbert, you have 10 minutes. [Interjections] Oh, hon Slabbert, if you do not mind, may I use my discretion and allow Mr Mcoyi to deliberate for the sake of bringing the debate to its logical conclusion? Hon Mcoyi, the next time you are late for your turn, you will be punished.

MR S W MCOYI (IFP): Thank you. Mr Speaker, I am delighted to have this undisturbed right to debate because, from the beginning of this year, I have had only two motions out of 10 getting through. I will start by explaining to the hon MEC for Public Works that, although we have some good work to present to this House, we still have to look at some stitches which have not been done very neatly. It is my duty to point these out as a member of the Opposition. The ruling party should be ready to receive such criticisms with straight faces. Stop dictating to us as to how we are supposed to criticise the ruling party by coming with stories that ... [Interjections]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Our apologies for not re-setting the clock, hon Mcoyi. You may proceed.

MR S W MCOYI (IFP): Thank you, hon Speaker. We need to move away from this

dictatorship where we first have to be awarded a tender before we can come up with constructive criticism. Criticism is criticism. Take it on the chin.

There is a great problem facing the contractors who work with Ithala on some of the construction projects. We need to understand that Ithala is only a bank, and its job is work with money, only money. Their job does not encompass the wishes of this House by looking after BEE and other concerns. There is no mentoring and assistance given to these contractors who work with Ithala. As I am standing here, there are clinics that should have been completed long ago, but the contractors are still struggling. There is nobody mentoring or assisting them.

I wish to come back to what I mentioned before, about two payments per month for the contractors. This was pushed aside by the MEC as she rounded up the debate. Allow me to give my credentials to the MEC. I was involved with the national Department of Public Works where I got good points, although I could not get any work with eThekweni or the province. We motivated for two payments a month, and that was very helpful in alleviating our financial problems. One had to file a claim before the seventh of each month to be paid by the department on the 15th of that month. We also had to file another claim before the 21st of that month to be paid at the end of the month. That was running very smoothly and it was helping us a great deal.

In our claims we also had to include the materials that had been already delivered on site. They were taken as belonging to the department, because a BEE-disadvantaged contractor cannot be expected to have stuff lying there which is worth tens of thousands of rands which is not paid for, yet be expected to go along and continue building.

I know that my explanation makes sense. It has been done. However, we are faced with a problem. Usually a person who comes up with a suggestion is looked up critically. Is it worth talking or is it not?

We are under a democratic dispensation now, but the problem is that we do not have democrats. Although we are under a democratic dispensation, we do not have democrats. We keep up a curtain of democracy so that, each time when we want to run away, we hide behind that curtain of democracy and claim that we have democracy. This is just a plain, open suggestion which will be quite helpful in providing assistance.

Also, I wonder whether we should continue building with these concrete blocks in every building. I think we should take the route of using face bricks. Where we come from, when the whites were ruling this country, they never built a single government building with concrete blocks. We are now doing the same work, and we are sitting in the same democratic chariot. We should not accept a second-class building for our own people when we talk of living under a democracy. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, hon Mcoyi. Our next speaker will be hon J H Slabbert, for seven minutes.

MR J H SLABBERT (ANC): Thank you, Mr Speaker, I can assure you I will not use all seven minutes.

I want to thank and congratulate the hon MEC for the reports he tabled during last week's sitting. I do not think one can really find any fault with that, although there are still areas in the department which need to be looked at.

I want to start with the shortage of skills in the department, but this matter actually goes much further than just a shortage of skills. The level of productivity, if I can call it that, in the department is so low that it is shocking. If one considers how long it takes the department to do something in these parliamentary buildings, I do not want to know how long it takes to do something out there. I have seen Public Works come to fix a tap. Three people arrived in two bakkies. Then they realised they had the wrong spanner. Then they went back to fetch the spanner. [Laughter] When they came back again, they realised they had the wrong washer to fix the tap. [Laughter] Two of them stayed here, and the third one got into a bakkie to fetch the washer. Something which takes me five minutes to do at home takes them half a day! Things like that this department cannot afford.

Another issue that needs to be finalised in this department, if in any way possible, is the issue of the asset register. Talking about the asset register has now almost become history, and I am talking about Mr Brown in the department. Now, I know it is not an easy issue, but I would urge the MEC to have a serious look at that so that that can be finalised.

I know I cannot blame the department or the hon MEC, but building costs are rising at an unbelievable rate. It is not just the private sector that will be affected by that, but it will also affect the finances of the Department of Public Works when they buy materials. It is shocking to see that you pay R100 for a litre of varnish or something like that. It is really unbelievable.

I want to come back to the issue of the shortage of skills. You know, I have been in this committee for several years now. When I initially came here, there was a shortage of skills. There is still a shortage of skills. I keep on saying that, and I have been saying that for the last couple of years. I cannot understand this shortage of skills, because the streets are teeming with people who are looking for jobs and all sorts of things. I see the HOD there is looking at me. I think she will have an answer to that, but we will listen to that in the Portfolio Committee.

I do not want to follow up on what Mr Mcoyi has said, so with these few words I want to say thank you very much.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Slabbert, thank you very much for saving us some time. We apologise for the clock which is giving us some problems. Our next speaker will be the hon Rev A H Mbatha, for six minutes.

MR A H MBATHA (NADECO): [Ngiyabonga Somlomo. INADECO ithanda ukuhalalisela umhlonishiwa uNgqongqoshe uJohnson walo mnyango ngombiko omuhle nokhombisa ukuthi kuyasetshenzwa kulo mnyango, onezinselelo ezinkulu kangaka.](#)

Sir, this department is facing many challenges in the sense that it gets blamed by other departments when it fails to realise its objectives. Public Works or Works is considered to be the vehicle through which those deliveries need to be realised. It is also a department understood by people out there, including myself, to be the department that has to create jobs for them. Whether this is to be done in the form of tenders and/or through direct job creation in the form of posts, these are the two challenges this department is facing.

I would like to encourage the hon MEC to continue seeking efficiency in the area of administration so as to enable the government to have a register of all assets across the board.

Nalapho sibikelwa khona ngamanye amakomidi Somlomo, ngibona ukuthi kuseyinselelo enkulu lena eningini leminyango yombuso. Noma umuntu azi ukuthi maningi ama-assets ombuso, kodwa phela sifanele ukuba sitshale ukuzinza ekutheni sazi ukuthi zonke izinto zombuso ziyaziwa. Kungabi nomuntu ohlala endlini kahulumeni athi ngisola ukuthi sewayikhohlwa ukuthi ngeyabo ngakho-ke sengiyogcina ngizithathele kube ngayami. Hon MEC, [ngingakuyisa endlini enjalo elokishini engiqhamuka ngakulo](#).

The greatest assets of all departments are staff members. I want to encourage the MEC and her department to continue attending to staff issues so that there can be security and stability in the department. This comes when people have required the necessary expertise to do their jobs and when they are given the support that they need from their employers or their seniors.

I now wish to deal with a matter that has worried me for a long time. There are these small contractors who sometimes get tenders through the initiatives of the department. These contractors are not likely to be absorbed completely for employment by the department because they are many. I have a few questions, and they are as follows:

Can we not conduct research to find out what impact we have on them? What happens after they have serviced the department once or twice? Do they disappear completely and slip back into poverty, or do they continue to pick up new jobs in the private sector because had accumulated some expertise and some assets for doing those jobs? Can we try and find out exactly how they progress in that area?

Secondly, can we ensure – and I know it is easier said than done - that when these people are paid, the department holds back a certain amount so that during the rainy days, when these contractors are experiencing their “down time”, when there is no tender and when there is no immediate work that could pay them, this amount can be paid out to them in certain instalments. I want to give an example: Say I am a contractor to the mill in my area where I supply cane. The mill does the milling for me. When the mill pays me out, they retain some of the money. Come the time when it is not the season for cane, and then they pay me something so that I can at least afford doing what I am supposed to be doing in my business until the mill reopens. Then I am able to begin supplying again.

Maybe the department could do some of those things for identified contractors. Then the

department will not have to deal with new contractors all the time when they are dishing out tenders. You can retain an infrastructure of “tenderers” who are in the construction business, and in this way you support them to exist even longer.

I want to encourage the hon MEC to find the mothers who are falling through the cracks of Government grants. You know, there are those people who do not qualify for government grants. In my opinion those are the people the MEC should get for the expanded works programmes. We must not be seen to take on people who otherwise qualify for certain grants or who are within the safety nets of grants. We must find those who are destitute, who do not qualify for any grant, and let us target them for our expanded public works programmes. This must be done. You know, sometimes I get the same feeling that the hon Slabbert gets when I see how some of our colleagues perform their Public Works activities. They are looking at the clock instead of looking at the job which they are doing. [Time expired.] I thank you.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, hon Rev Mbatha. Our next speaker will be the hon Mrs Thakur-Rajbansi. I do not see the member in the House. We will proceed to the next member, the hon Mrs Downs. No, she has apologised. We therefore proceed to the next speaker, the hon Ms L F Shabalala who will speak for seven minutes. No? Well, in the absence of the hon member Ms Shabalala, I will proceed to the hon member Mr B J Msomi. [Nomndayi](#), you have four minutes.

MR B J MSOMI (UDM): Thank you Speaker. [Umuntu angakusho nje kuqala ukuthi kuhle abonge kuNgqongqoshe uMhlonishwa uJohnson ngombiko asithulele wona. Kodwa-ke siyazibona futhi izinselelo ezibhekene nomnyango:](#)

Is the one for scarcity of skills? [Bengithi mhlawumbe ma kungalungiswa leyo Somlomo, nakuba kubongeka mhlawumbe ukuphatha izimfunda-makhwela noma laba ongathi ama-interns, uwafake kumapivate sectors noma kumapivate companies. Kuwumbono omuhle okufanele siwushaye ihlombe ngoba kuzobenza ukuthi bacijeke kula makhono adingekalayo. Kodwa-ke bengithi mhlawumbe kungaba kuhle futhi ukuthi umnyango ukumele/ukusukumele ukuthi usebenzisane nezikole zethu noma izikhungo zemfundo ephakeme kubekhona mhlawumbe ukubambisana ekwakhweni noma ekubhekweni kwekharikhulamu edingwa umnyango ukuze ekugcineni, ma izifundo zobunjiniyela ezidingwa umnyango zinikezwa laphayana, kuze izifundo eziqondene ngqo nokuthi](#)

abantu ma bephuma bayakwazi ukuqasheka.

Okwesibili, kuphinde futhi kuzoba uhlelo lwemifundaze ukuthi: kungaba kuhle mhlawumbe umnyango usilekelele ngokuthi unaluphi uhlelo lomfundaze olukhuthaza abafundi ngoba kuye kusize futhi ukuthi iminyango kahulumeni izihambele izikole ezingama-High Schools. Mhlawumbe sizwe nokuthi lukhona yini uhlelo olunjalo la beyotshala khona mhlawumbe uthando kubafundi ukuthi bangene kulolu hlobo lwemfundo ukuze ukwazi umnyango ukulekeleleka ngoba

Somlomo nakuba ngihambisana nokuthatha abantu abanamakhona abasuka kwamanye amazwe – njengoba umnyango ucacisile kuReport kunabantu abazosuka eCuba beze la – angikhulwa ukuthi kuyinto engasisiza isikhathi eside leyo. Kulungile uma kuzoba yinto yesikhashana leyo ngoba ekugcineni siyavumelana ukuthi la ezweni lakithi sinabantu abaningi abangasebenzi, nabantu abaningi futhi abayintsha abangasebenzi. Sinabantu abaningi futhi abanama-*degrees* abangasebenzi. Bengithi-ke kungenjani kusetshenziswe labo bantu, kukhuthazwe bona ukuthi abathathe izifundo okungagcina zikwazile ukuthi kulekeleleke umnyango ekubeni nabantu abanele abazosebenza emkhakheni wokwakha ngoba umsebenzi wokwakha, umsebenzi omile, ongeke uphele ngoba ngesikhathi kuzalwa abantu kwanda abantu kufanele kwakhiwe, izikhungo zikahulumeni kufanele kuqhubeke zakhiwe. Ngakho bengithi kungangcono uma umnyango ubungalithatha leli gxatho lokusebenzisana nezikole nasekwakheni nje ikharikhulamu le engadingwa umnyango.

Kodwa angikusho ukuthi uyabonakala umehluko wokusebenza komnyango. Ake ngilinganise nje; kunesikole engasi-adopta ngokuthunywa uNgqongqoshe wezeMfundo. La sibona khona kuyingxenywe ukwakhiwa kwamakilasi afakwa kwi-Fast-track Programme, kodwa umnyango uthu uma wakha wona wathola ukuthi uhamba noma uzoqeda kuqala ukwakha la makilasi akhiwa umnyango kunalezi ama-classroom afakwa kwi-fast-track programme. So, kunomahluko omkhulu obonakalayo wokuthi ukhona umehluko owenzakalayo. Ngiyavumelana noMfu. uMhlonishwa uMbatha obethi iminyango eminingi mangabe kukhona izinto ezingahambanga kahle ohlelweni lwezakhiwo umnyango bayaye bafune wona lo mnyango. So ngiyavumelana nokuthi ukhona umehluko okhona obonakalayo.

Okwesibili-ke, angibonge ukuthi leli phupho ebesikhuluma futhi sikhala ngalo ukuthi

kungaba kuhle ukuthi liyenzeka, ukuthi le nto i-SEDA ne-CIDB igcine ibuyile ePitoli. Sesinayo eduzane ngoba bekunekinga osonkontraka abasafufusa ukusuka la baye epitoli, izinto zabo zingakwazi ukwenzeka ngesikhathi. Ngikholwa wukuthi lokhu okwenzekile ukuthi ibekhona la eMayville kuzokwenza omkhulu umehluko kubantu bakithi abebengakwazi ukuzihambela noma bazishiye-ke. Nakuba-ke sazi ukuthi nakhona eThekwini, uma ubheka isiFundazwe sakithi, kusehhenye indawo ekude kunezinye izindawo kodwa ngeke kusafana nokuthi umuntu asuke la KwaZulu-Natali ahambe aye ePitoli. Bengithi angikubonge kakhulu lokhu okwenzekile ngoba kuzobalekelela abantu bakithi ekutheni bakwazi ukuzifikela bazibhekele izinto zabo ukuthi izicelo zabo zokubhalisa ziyenziwa yini ngesikhathi.

Ngiyafisa-ke futhi mhlawumbe ukuthi kulolu daba lwamafulethi asoLundi sengathi lungafika ekugcineni. Sesiluzwe kani, kungena lo kungene lo kuthiwe kukhona okwenziwayo, kukhona okwenzakalayo. Bengingacela nje mhlawumbe ukuthi ekugcineni kusetshenziswe isicefe ukuthi sekuhanjwe kanjani, kungalokhu kuthiwa kukhona okwenzakalayo, kukhona okwenzakalayo. Sesiside isikhathi. Ngiyabonga.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sibonge kuNomndayi ngomnikelo wakho. The next speaker will be the hon Mr J Krog, for seven minutes.

MR J KROG (DA): Thank you, Mr Speaker. The MEC for Public Works has brought a hands-on approach to the department of Public Works which will address some problems in the department. However, a new approach to the delivery of infrastructure and maintenance is needed in the department.

We thank the hon MEC for her report, but we would have expected her to give us some feedback on how many classrooms, clinics and schools she has built in the first quarter. The MEC has roughly identified the major challenge of the department as a shortage of skills. She needs professionally qualified architects, engineers, quantity surveyors and project managers. Now, notwithstanding the fact that 111 posts were filled, only two were professionals. The present level of professionals in the department is less than 10% of the requirements. The MEC intends to address this problem by using subsidised interns. Seven of these interns have been placed.

The MEC also helps to bring in 56 professionals from Cuba. The DA is critical of this approach, because the initiative of importing Cuban professionals to South Africa has

not worked. [Interjections.] Have they worked, sir? In the medical environment it has been unsuccessful. There is a language barrier. There is the different training environment. South Africa is far from their homes and their families. Different building regulations and requirements apply in South Africa. Cubans are trained in a communist environment against our free market system. I am of the view that this solution is a waste of money and effort.

Interns will be of little assistance in the public sector. They will be bought by the private sector as soon as they qualify. The rigid pace of the public service cannot compete with the private sector during the construction boom that we have in our country at the moment. Professionals are paid at a premium at the moment, and that is only where the problem starts. [Interjections]

Now we ask: What is the solution? The MEC must realise that one has to think laterally. She must do something else to attract and retain professionals. Her success will not be measured by how many interns, Cubans or professionals she can appoint, but by how many classrooms, schools, clinics and hospitals her department can build. If service departments are not coming to her department timeously, she has to go them and use their infrastructures to deliver in the next financial year.

I have said it over and over again in this House: Project managers are still prepared to manage a project at plus-minus 20% of the fee of the project. This is much better performance than the achievements of the MEC's department, with the professionals that she is able to attract. Her budget is in excess of R500 million, and she intends to ask in the mid-term views for another R100 million. The total delivery is only R800 million in capital and maintenance work. That is 62,5% as the project fee. I understand that there are other duties that she has to perform, but that is just a general measure.

She has already indicated that, as a result of the public service strike, she will probably not achieve the 2007 and 2008 targets. She should outsource to reliable partners in the private sector or enter into public-private partnership if she wishes to deliver.

I now come to the asset register: I must congratulate the hon MEC for establishing the asset register. However, as she rightly pointed out in her report, that is not the end. Government assets on the register must now be used for the benefit of the people of KwaZulu-Natal. At last the Ulundi flats are being finalised but, as she rightly says, the

provincial order on the use of Government properties will be a nightmare to solve. However, the resolve is noted. The DA notes the MEC's resolve to solve these problems.

There are bigger problems relating to the asset register. Bigger questions are being asked. Are those hotels and beach properties that were fraudulently bought by Advocate Khoza on the asset register? Who collects the rental for the department? What is the present value of those properties? Has the MEC considered the Booyens Report? What transfers have taken place and what is still to take place?

Since 2004, when this government came into being, this has remained a problem. Even SCOPA has been silenced, not to embarrass the government. If this matter is addressed, with a 100% rise in the property prices, there might even be a profit for the government, so please do something about it!

The devolution of power and the payment of government property rates to the province must be closely monitored by the department, as the MEC has indicated. We will support her in that process. I am scared that this might also become an unfunded mandate for this province against the equitable share like Ezemvelo and other aspects which are the reason for KwaZulu-Natal not getting its equitable share. The MEC has a tough task ahead, and I wish you well. I thank you.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, hon Mr Krog. Our next speaker will be the hon member Mr S J Gcabashe, for seven minutes.

MR S J GCABASHE (ANC): Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. Firstly, let me also join [Baba uHawu Mbatha](#) and thank the MEC for her report. However, I quickly want to correct some of the issues that were raised by my colleague here. He has a problem with accessing Cubans to assist in this country. His understanding is that their involvement in the Department of Health was a failure, and he cited many problems. I think he is ill-informed, and I hope that he will try and seek some advice and a report from the relevant department, because the information available is totally different from what he is talking about.

[Somlomo-ke ngithi-ke, njengoba umnyango ubikile ukuthi ekusebenziseni kwawo izimali kule kwata usebenzise u-19% ongaphansi kuka-25% okufanele ukuthi ngabe](#)

usetshenzisiwe kulesi sabelo sezimali futhi uyazibeka umnyango izizathu ezenze ukuthi kwenzeke lokho. Ngineqiniso lokuthi sonke la endlini siyavumelana ngokuthi kunjalo.

Kuyajabulisa ukubona imizamo eyenziwa ilo mnyango, ikakhulukazi ekusizeni ngokuthi kubekhona leli hhovisi leCIDB eliseMayville njengoba umfowethu ubaba uMsomi kade esho ukuthi lethula umthwalo omkhulu kakhulukazi kosonkonteleka abebhamba babheke le eTshwane uma befuna usizo, kodwa-ke ngokusondela kwalo la eduzane sekwenze umehluko omkhulu. Esingakucela nje emnyangweni nakuNgqongqoshe ukuthi kungabi nje ihhovisi elikhona, kodwa lisebenze libe *efficient* ukuze likwazi ukuthi ngempela izinkinga abantu ababhekana nazo zi-adreseke ngendlela efanele. Noma-ke ngizwa abanye abafowethu benenkinga ngehlelo lama-*Internships*, but iqiniso liwukuthi indlela ebekwenzeka ngayo emfundweni yethu esikhathini esingaphambili iyona esibangela ukuthi leli lizwe lakithi namhlanje lizithole linale *Shortage* yama*Skills* ekhona. Ngakho-ke uma kuwukuthi kufanele kubekhona i-*intervention*, awunakulinda ungenzi lutho. Okubalulekile ukuthi lawo ma-*internships* abonakalayo namaprograms adivelophiwe uma ezosiza ukuthi okwalesi sikhathini kubekhona abantu abakwazi ukuthi baphrojuswe benze lo msebenzi, kuyajabulisa lokho. *And* ngaphandle kwalokho imajority yala bantwana okukhulunywa ngabo noma laba abathathiwe abavela ikakhulukazi kule ndlu ekade ingabhekelelekile ngesikhathi esingaphambili. Angicabangi-ke ukuthi la endlini kukhona ilunga elihloniphekile elingaphikisana nalokho ngoba kuyisitebhu esibalulekile esibheke phambili. Ngokunjalo futhi ukutholakala kosizo lwaseCuba – luyingxenye ezimbili – mhlawumbe abafowethu abalulalelanga kahle:

1. Elokuthi uzothola abantu abahands-on abazokwazi ukungena efildini ba-asiste la kunamagaps khona. *But*, okwesibili
2. Bazoncedisa ekutheni kufundiseke abantu abangamagraduates abaveli abakhona, njengoba umfowethu uMsomi kade esho, nabanye abesebevele bekule *field* ukuthi kufast-threkheke i-*empowerment* yabo ukuze kukwazi ukuthi ba-absobheke. Bengithi ngikukhulume kahle isiZulu kwezwa wonke umuntu kulolu daba.

Ngeke-ke siphike-ke naveli abangafuni ukubona le *empowerment* yenzeka ekuzofuneka sonke isikhathi sirilaye kulabo ababebhenefithile esikhathini esingaphambili. *I am sure* ukuthi isiteshi abame kusona yilesi isitimela esesidlulile kusona.

Sibonga-ke izinkampani ezifana noRBM. Sithemba ukuthi nezinye izinkampani zizojoyina zilandele lapho zenze okufanele. Uma sibheka-ke laphana endabeni yokufilwa kwamavacancies siyabonga kakhulu kuNgqongqoshe nenhloko yomnyango ukuthi isimo nisenze sabangcono ma sesina-133 wabantu abathathiwe emnyangweni, okwehlisa kakhulu isibalo ebesisibona, kodwa siyakuqaphela futhi ukuthi babili abangamaprofessionals. Ngenxa yalezi zinkinga ezibekiwe ebekade kukhulunywa ngazo ngaphambilini, kodwa-ke le mzamo eniyenzayo sineqiniso eligcwele lokuthi izokwenza lokhu ngendlela efanelekile.

ICore Business yeDepartment njengoba sazi sonke ukuthi *i-infrastructure delivery and providing real estate to all government departments*. Ngivumelana kakhulu nalokhu obekushiwo nguBaba uKrog ngokufanayo noMfundisi uMbatha ukuthi amaDepartments ethu *must make use of this department*, bangameli kude bathi isimo siyafana nakuqala. I-assessment yethu ithi isimo sishintshile, ngakho-ke kuzobaluleka ukuthi la maDepartments akhomplaye nomthetho wokuthi asabhmithe ama-infrastructure programs awo ngesikhathi esifanele kuDepartment ukuze kubonakale ukuthi iDepartment inayo yini icapacity noma ayinayo. Uma ingenayo isajeste ukuthi kwenzeke njani. *But* asizulokhu simile nje sikhala sonke isikhathi sithi alukho ushintsho olukhona.

Ngokwe-Asset Register, thina njengePortfolio Committee we were pleased ngesikhathi sithola ibriefing about uPhase 1 wale Asset Register and sinesiqiniseko esanele sokuthi *we are on the right track*. Inkinga nje kuphela ekhona eyokuthi kuzofuneka ukuthi siyisaphothe kodwa futhi sikunothise noma sikuqikelele ukuthi iDepartment yakwaPublic Works ngaso sonke isikhathi ilandele ukuthi amaDepartment asabhmitha i-information efanele ne-accurate ngoba uma kungenzeki lokho, sizoba nenkinga. Engibona ukuthi kuyofuneka kulandelwe ekugcineni futhi okokuthi, ama-departments kungenzeka yini ukuthi akadispoze noma athole (acquire) ama-properties ngale kokulandela imigudu efanele uma kunjalo *then* senzani ngalokho.

Indaba-ke yama-emerging contractors, iDevelopment Programme yakhona, siyayibonga kakhulu. I-Outreach Program yakho minister nedepartment yokuthi nibhekane nawo wonke amastakeholders namaMeetings abekhona women in construction i-involvement yeYouth kumaNational Youth Service nakho konke kutshengisa ngokusobala ukuthi kuneDirection eClear yokuthi le Department iyaphi. And lezo zinto zokuzama ukuklina leDatabase yama-emerging contractors izosi-emphawarisha and make sure ukuthi la

macontractors oGrade 1 to Grade 5 abarimeyni nje kuphela kuGrade 1 abantu bakithi but bakhuphuka up the ladder bakwazi ukusosa amacontract angaphezulu kwemiliyoni. And lokho kuyokwenzeka kuphela ngoba kunesupport ebhekile nebonakalayo ukuze sikwazi ukuthi sense lo msebenzi ngendlela efanele.

Ebengingakusho nje ukuthi abantu KwaZulu-Natali bawubonile umehluko. Bayazisholo. *But*, siyazi ukuthi umsebenzi obhekene nawo ne*department* mukhulu kakhulu. Kodwa-ke esikubongayo okokuthi yi*Department* ene*vision* esiyibonayo ukuthi ibhekaphi. Ngaso sonke-ke isikhathi siyoyisaphotha senze konke okusemandleni. Zikhona izinto ezithile esingekho *happy* ngazo as i*Portfolio Committee* but siba*frank* sizireyize ne*Department*. Ezinye zazo nidilile nazo sizibonile, ezinye zazo kusenezinkinga nathi futhi ngiyacabanga ukuthi si-*aware* ukuthi i*Rome was not built overnight*. Ngiyabonga.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next speaker will be the hon Mr E S Mbatha, for seven minutes.

MR E S MBATHA (IFP): Ngiyabonga kakhulu Mahamba, Sekela Somlomo ohloniphekile neNdlu yonke. UMnyango wezemisebenzi yomphakathi uwumnyango oyinjini kahulumeni ngoba uphethe kakhulu izakhiwo zombuso, ngakho-ke nje ngifisa ukusho ekuqaleni ukuthi enkulumeni kamhlonishwa uNgqongqoshe umama uJohnson ayethule ngeviki eledlule siyayeseka thina beqembu le IFP konke akushiloyo noma kunezinto ezithile esisafuna ukuthi ngithinte kuzo uma ngiqhubeka nenkulumo yami. Okokuqala ake siqale ngalolu hlelo lwe-internship programme. Siyalweseka kakhulu lolu hlelo mhlonishwa ngoba luphakamisa kakhulu ukuthi sibheke ama challenges akhona emnyangweni ukuthi asikwazi ukuthola kakhulu abantu abachwepheshile emkhakheni kakhulu yo-Engineer kanye nama-Architect nezinto ezinjalo, ngakho-ke uma sizokwazi ukuya laphaya ezikhungweni zemfundo ephakeme sinxenxe intsha yethu ukuthi ikwazi ukuthi ingenele lolu hlelo uhlelo esilweseka kakhulu, futhi-ke siyakubonga kakhulu ukuthi akulona uhlelo umnyango wezemisebenzi olwenza wodwa uzama ukuthi ufake kanye nomnyango wezemfundo ngoba empeleni abantu okuyibona abasekhaleni lokwenza sure ukuthi le nto iba yimpumelelo ukubambisana kweminyango emibili owezemfundo kanye nawo lo mnyango wezemisebenzi yomphakathi. Nabo-ke labo abayisikhombisa esesizwile kuthiwa sebekwazile ukuthi umnyango uhlo mule ngabo besingasho ukuthi cha kuhle khona noma-ke sibona ukuthi isibalo okungenzeka ukuthi sincane uma siqhathanisa bona sibuka ne-budget yomnyango mhlonishwa mhlawumbe bekungakuhle

ukuba kuthiwa lesi sibalo sithe thuthu. Kodwa-ke mhlonishwa sengikushilo ukuthi siyalweseka lolu hlelo thina be-IFP sithanda ukuba novalo ngale nto yokuthi sesibuye futhi saphuma la esifundazweni sakithi naseSouth Africa sayobheka angaphandle, naba abantu abangu 56 okuthiwa sizozama ukuthi siyobalanda koCuba bebuye beze la esifundazweni sethu ukwelekelela lapho esinama skills shortages khona. Lokho sikubuka kakhulu uma ubheka ngasohlelweni lwezempilo, uyakwazi umhlonishwa ukuthi wayekade ewusihlalo wethu ekomidini lezempilo, udaba lwamaCubans ngaphandle kokuthi mhlawumbe siyacwasa kodwa kukhona lapho ngempela ebebethi uma beya khona ezibhedlela kube nezibhicongo ezenzakalayo. Asisho ukuthi uhlelo olubi kodwa besingabheka mhlawumbe ukuthi izwe lakithi linone kakhulu ngabantu abachwepheshile kulo mkhakha. Mhlawumbe kunokuba sibheke kakhulu kumaCubans ake zidle ekhaya bakithi ngoba uma kuthiwa abantu abangamashumi ayisihlanu nesithupha bazoza lapha angiwazi umehluko abazowenza as compared to what they are doing ezibhedlela zethu lapho kuvela khona izinhlekelele emuva kwezinye.

Uhlelo lwe-asset register noma khona uphase one walo sebeshilo ozakwethu kakhulukazi ilungu elihloniphekile uMr Gcabashe, ukuthi uhlelo esalweseka. Uphase one walo waba muhle kakhulu kwase kuthiwa ke luzobe seluqedelwa makhathaleni kodwa-ke siyabona manje ukuthi sibona kuqhubeka isikhathi umnyango wona uyachaza ukuthi unezinkinga olwenzayo ngazo futhi sibuka-ke phela nefoundation enhle eyayisiyenziwe nguzakwenu owamfica ngaphambi kwakho mhlonishwa, umhlonishwa uGwala esebenza nama-officials omnyango ukuthi mhlawumbe uma sesifika ngasekugcineni bekungaba kuhle phela luphethwe lolu daba lwama-asset register lungalokhu kuba wudaba esixoxa ngalo luyindishi engenasinge.

Ake sikhulume ngohlelo lwesithathu, lolu daba okuthiwa yi-Eviction Process. Kuyiqiniso ukuthi ezakhiweni zikahulumeni akukwazi ukuthi uhulumeni avume noma yimuphi noma yikuphi ndawo ukuthi abantu behlale nje ezindlini zikahulumeni bengakhokhi bengenzi lutho ngoba uhulumeni phela usuke ekhokha amarates nayo yonke into kulezo zakhiwo. Kodwa-ke siyakubabaza ke mhlonishwa ukuthi hhawu! Kwenziwa yini amehlo enxolombise kakhulu ezakhiweni zasOmdini ngoba phela ngibona engathi onke amehlo anxolombisa Olundi nje ukuthi ewu kusho ukuthi-ke labo abakhe Olundi-ke nabahlezi kulawa maflethi nabanjani kuwuhlelo vele esiluncomayo ngoba yile Ndlu eyenza lesi siphakamiso ukuthi abakhishwe labo bantu, kodwa-ke kukhona izakhiwo eziningi zikahulumeni kuso sonke lei sifundazwe abahlezi abantu benqwahile ezakhiweni

akukhona Olundi kuphela. Ngibona ukuthi umnyango awusabalale ungabheki i-angle eyodwa ngoba lokho kubonakala sengazuthi phela kuwukuchema ngokwezombusazwe.

Ake sikhulume nge-National Youth Service, wuhlelo oluhle lolu esilwesekayo kodwa kakhulukazi siye sibone engazuthi kuye kuthathwe kubhekwe kakhulu izingane ezihlala ezakhiweni lezi zamadolobha njengala esikhona ePietermaritzburg, baye bathi abantu kuseMgungundlovu kanti uMgungundlovu ule ngakithi eMakhosini la kusePietermaritzburg la. Bese sibheka futhi ezinye izindawo njengakoThekwini njalo njalo. Lezo zindawo bese kuyekwa kakhulu izindawo ezingale ngaphesheya koThukela la mina engiqhamuka khona ukuthi lezo ngane kanti zona zibhekelelwa nini ngoba nazo ziyizakhamizi zalesi sifundazwe. Ake sibheke-ke manje laphayana izakhiwo zikahulumeni. Mhlonishwa uma ubheka izakhiwo zikahulumeni esifundazweni ngiphatheka kabi mina njengomuntu osuka le ngasOndini, ukuthi uma ubheka isakhiwo esikhulu kangaka sikahulumeni uthole ukuthi Olundi asigadiwe leso sakhiwo. Uma ubheka nje angazi ukuthi ubani ngempela oqondene ngqo nokubheka izakhiwo zikahulumeni ngoba bengingathi naye umhlonishwa kanye neNhloko yomnyango aboke beye beyobheka akujabulisi lokhu esikubonayo, uthola ukuthi laphayana mhlawumbe kukhona izindawo okufanele ngabe ziyenziwa umnyango kungenziwa kuyekwe nje kanjalo, noma-ke yilo ke lolu hlelo olwalwenziwa phela ukuthi luzocoboshiswa uNdi, asazi ke noma kuyophumelela lokho. Mayelana-ke nebudget, mhlonishwa, sebeshilo ozakwethu ngaphambi kwami, kwangethusa mina embikweni ka CFO ukuthi kusasetshenziswe nje u 19% wesabelo sezimali kwi 1st quarter kulo mnyango as compared to 25% okufanele ngabe ususetshenzisiwe. Ngiye ngikubone-ke lokhu sengathi kudala uhlelo lwama roll-overs, ekugcineni kosuku uthole ukuthi umnyango kwibudget yawo kaFive hundred and odd million onayo kogcina kuba nenkinga ekugcineni kosuku usuthola ukuthi akwenziwanga umsebenzi njengokufanelekileyo. Sengathi lungabhekelelwa lolu hlelo ukuthi unganyonyobi umnyango ekusebenziseni imali ezintweni okudingeka zenziwe makwenziwe lokho.

Mayelana nohlelo lwe CIDB sengiphetha, ngibona ukuthi yinto enhle le ngoba iyawethula umthwalo emnyangweni uwodwa kodwa-ke mhlonishwa ngingajabula mina ukuthi kungabi seMayville iCIDB office, umhlonishwa ake ebheke ukuthi mhlawumbe kuma districts ayi 11 eprovince singelufake yini noma kwayisithupha okungenani ukuze uhulumeni usondele ube seduze kwabantu ukuze bekwazi ukuthi osonkontileka bakithi bekwazi ukusizakala ngohlelo lwe CIDB. Ngalawo mazwi-ke kafishane siyathokoza

[kakhulu. Thank you.](#)

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next speaker will be the MEC who will respond to this debate. She has 15 minutes.

MRS L JOHNSON (MEC for Public Works): Mr Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to respond to what hon members have raised. I want also to thank them for their contribution, their participation and all the kind words that they have said. In my response I will try to respond to all members, but some of the issues which raised do overlap. I will therefore cut across some of them as I deal with the issues.

Let me start with the issue that was raised by hon member, Mr Mcoyi. He spoke about the issue of payments. He asked us to pay contractors twice a month. He did not go further to say why he wanted that to be done. You do not pay someone if that person has not done anything. You are paid based on milestones. If you have done this particular work at a particular level, then you are paid. You can even be paid three times in a month, depending on how you deliver on that contract. It is not true that people are not paid. You are paid depending on your performance as a contractor. So, as a department, we really do that.

Again, we have taken a conscious decision that our people should be paid on time, by all means, so that we do not end up disempowering them by paying them after two or three months. We say payment is possible and doable to pay within three days, even seven days. We have received feedback that payment by the department has improved.

You also mentioned the issue around the Ithala Project. I say it will be difficult for the department to respond on behalf of Ithala. They are an agency on their own. They decide how they do things. We can interact with them and say: Concerns have been raised with regard to how you are dealing with your contractors.

The hon member Mr Slabbert did raise the issue of how some of our officials perform. He gave an example of how people go to and fro, and how they are not really being productive. We take note of that. He also emphasised the issue of service delivery. Using the *Batho Pele* principles, it is very important that people deliver on time. We note that area of concern.

I now come to the issue of the asset register. Several members have raised the issue of the asset register. This process is ongoing. We cannot say we have come to a stage where we close our books. We will carry on updating the asset register as we dispose and acquire. We take that issue seriously. It is very clear that we, as the department, need to ensure that we really have a proper understanding of how many assets we have in the province. It is a work-in-progress. I think we in the department take it very seriously.

Another issue which was raised related to skills. I think all of us here are aware that the issue of scarce skills is a national problem. It is a national challenge. There are many initiatives that have been taken to deal with that. I want to start with our department - I think the hon member Mr Gcabashe did allude to that - if we look back on the system of education that we have gone through, we will see that our own people have been disadvantaged. We are dealing with a legacy, but we actually have to deal with the issue and not throw our hands in the air. We must get on with the job and stop complaining.

The department has a bursary scheme. So, if there are learners who really want to be architects and quantity surveyors, we must really make sure that we accept them. We have been going out and saying that there is an opportunity for those who can be taken on board and assist them in those fields.

I now wish to deal with the issue of the internship programme. We are very proud of that programme, because as we are managing that programme, we can already see how it is going to assist us in dealing with the issue of scarce-skills shortages. We are hoping that they can be absorbed in our department. It is always good to start with a pilot project, so that you can measure the successes and challenges. So, we have advertised very openly for graduates who want to participate in this programme. Post graduates still have to do practical experience so that they can qualify and register as professionals, and this is where our greatest needs lie. We have seven of those professional candidates. After we engage with the private sector, with consulting firms, they can also take them and mentor them. In the end they are able to qualify as professionals, and then we can use them in our department.

The issue of the Cuban initiative is also a national programme. People from Social Development have also gone to Cuba to access social workers. That is another area in

which there is a shortage of skills. We cannot shy away from it. It is a legacy and you have to deal with it. We cannot wait until we develop on our own. We also need to come up with short-term measures on how we deal with our own problems. These are short-term measures whilst we are still building our own capacity. We are still waiting. We may have less than the statistics, but according to our needs, we have been really looking at that. However, we are not going to wait. We will be doing something in our department, and we will come up with a way in which we can attract our professionals.

The hon member Mbatha raised the issue of contractors. What do we do to make sure that we do not lose them as we go along? We have the Masakhe Emerging Contractor Development Programme. That programme is targeting contractors from grade 1 to grade 5. We have discovered that, according to the CIDB registration, the majority of them are at the lowest level, which is grade 1. It says they can only do work worth R200 000. It is prescriptive. You cannot go beyond that. The amount of work that we are doing within Public Works is worth millions. How do we assist them so that they are able to get a job worth R1 million? That programme is there to support them and mentor them so that they are able to migrate from the lowest grade up to a higher grade. According to grade 1, you can only do work worth R200 000. For grade 2 the amount is R500 000. For grade 3 it is R1,3 million; for grade 4 it is R3 million; grade 5 is R5 million, and so it goes. We need to ensure that we really assist them to move. We see that as a graduation process from the lowest grade to the highest grade. We are really very excited about that programme, because already have the mentors - who are established contractors - to assist us in holding the hands of small contractors who wish to be at a higher level.

Another member also mentioned retention funds. What retention fund is there? As soon as you have completed your work, and you show that there are no defects, there is nothing that you can say. At the end, after three months you get the remaining retention fund money. It comes to you. We cannot retain it for long, because we are not a bank. That retention fund is there, so that at the end of your project you are happy. You get the money, and that is how they are able to do that.

Around job creation, the issue of EPWP was precisely to deal with those who are desperate and destitute. We have even trained some of our contractors and officials on labour-intensive methods of construction. The EPWP is not only there for job creation. It

also assists with training. There is also the training element. By the time you leave that project, you can call yourself a painter. When you joined the project you could not paint, but now you are able to paint. You were not a bricklayer, but at the end you are a bricklayer. At the end you should be able to acquire some skills as you go along.

There was another issue that was raised. I think we do appreciate the issue of CIDB. After a lot of discussion and negotiation with Pretoria, we are the first province to have a fully fledged CIDB office in the province. We further said that we will need to have satellite offices in our districts, so that we can link with the main office in Mayville. Again, we want to make sure that it really delivers services to our people as it is closer to them. We are really very excited about that office. It is beginning to deal with some of the problems which our contractors face.

NYS is another programme that is beginning to address the issue of skills. We are still short of artisans. That programme is targeting the young, the unemployed youth. At the end of the programme they will become employable. At the end of the programme they will have acquired skill. At the end of the programme they will be able to become entrepreneurs, because they will have four months of theoretical training. During the remaining eight months they will be going to the projects themselves where they pick up practical experience. By the time they finish that, they will come out with an NQF qualification.

Regarding their selection, it is not true that they only come from urban areas. There were adverts, and I remember that briefings took place as far as Nongoma, Eshowe, Mtubatuba and many other places. We were there when they were briefed. The selection process they went through was a long process. We are saying: Those who are interested in the building environment and passionate about it. We cannot force people to come, because in the end we want to cultivate the spirit of service amongst our youth. NYS is precisely doing that. We are really in an advanced stage. We are working with the KwaZulu-Natal Youth Commission, Msombomvu Fund, as well as the Department of Labour. They have been our partners in the NYS. I think it is coming along very nicely. Very soon we will be launching that programme.

I now come to the issue of evictions. It is not true that we are targeting Ulundi. Remember, when we vacated the Ulundi flats, people just walked into them. Some of

these people were not supposed to be there. The onus is on us to ensure that we have people who stay in those flats legally. We have eviction order as we speak, and 16 people are already out of those flats. We had to say to ourselves: In order to understand the extent of illegal occupancy, we have to do a provincial-wide audit of illegal occupants. The report is about to come in, but there is a very disturbing finding in the report. It seems that some of our officials, who were given houses to live in, have been sub-letting them. That cannot be tolerated, because it is criminal.

We want to start with our own Public Works officials, and see if there are those who have rented out their accommodation. If they are found guilty, we will have to take serious steps. We also have to send a report to other departments. If they find that their officials are no longer staying in those houses, but are sub-letting them, we will need to be informed. A report on those findings will be tabled before our Portfolio Committee, and we are also going to make some recommendation around that.

As we were doing our audits outside the province, we discovered three properties in three provinces - one in Witbank, Mpumalanga; one in Welkom, Free State; and one in Germiston, Gauteng. We are saying that we need to get the report. We need to dispose of these properties. [Interjection] They are still there. Some of them are still intact. Some of them are not, but we really say that is a beginning. [Interjections.] Exactly! We will have to deal with them, because we cannot keep those houses any longer.

The issue of devolution of property rates is not yet finalised. We are waiting for National Treasury to make a pronouncement on that. In any event, we are ready to be part of the pilot for devolution. It is not going to be an unfunded mandate. It is going to be a funded mandate. Right now National is paying for those property rates, so it will be just a devolution function, with funds to do that. [Time expired] I thank everyone for their contribution. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, hon MEC, for your response.

Hon members, before we adjourn for lunch, I have been given two announcements. The members of the Portfolio Committee on Sports and Recreation who will go overseas on 23 September 2007 will meet in Committee Room # 1 immediately after the House adjourns for lunch.

The second announcement is a notice of a special meeting of the Portfolio Committee of the Premier and the Royal Household which has been scheduled to take place in the ANC Caucus Room today, 6 September 2007 at 14:00. We shall now adjourn for lunch. Members should be back at 14:00 sharp.

Business suspended.

Upon resumption:

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon members, just bear with me. We are trying to find out where the hon MEC and the other members are. It seems that we do not have a quorum.

MR V C XABA (Chief Whip of the Legislature): Mr Speaker, I rise on a point of order.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, Chief Whip?

MR V C XABA (Chief Whip of the Legislature): The hon MEC has been found. She should be in the House any minute now.

8.4 Five-month report on Service Delivery - Department of Education

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon members, we welcome the hon MEC to the House. We now give her an opportunity to give her report on service delivery. She has 20 minutes.

MRS C M CRONJÉ (MEC for Education): I am very embarrassed, Mr Speaker. I was having some very serious discussions with the hon Premier in his office, and I was under the impression that I was going to come into the programme much later, so my humble apologies to the House.

I hope all members have received their reports, because they certainly are here. Thank you.

On 2 May 2007 I presented a budget of R18 576 billion, which was adopted by the House. Despite numerous challenges, including the loss of 21 work days through industrial action in which the majority of our employees participated, we have made good progress toward the realisation of our targets for the first five months of this financial

year. This report will mainly deal with infrastructure delivery, but I will also refer to other programmes.

Infrastructure Delivery

Background

One has to understand the complexity of infrastructure delivery to realise that the department has made good progress in the provision of classrooms and toilets since 2004.

The Department has made great strides in ensuring that the principles of the Infrastructure Delivery Improvement Programme (IDIP) are followed in our infrastructure delivery. The Department of Works, as one of the major implementing agents for the Department of Education, is now also participating in IDIP. We believe this will assist us tremendously.

Of our 2007/2008 budget of R974 055 million, close to 73% of the total value of projects are currently on site, and that is actually very high. Some R682 111 million worth of projects are currently on site.

Our Fast-Track Delivery Programme which empowers emerging contractors, many of them women, has made headlines and has been declared a best-practice model in the country. This strategy has become a major contributor to job creation and the growth of an SMME base, growing contractors from GB rating 1 of the CIDB to GB5. That is quite something, as many of these contractors started as GB1 and are now at GB5 over a short period of 2½ years. This enables them to compete with construction giants such as Murray & Roberts and Group Five in the construction industry. A delegation from several other provinces will be visiting KwaZulu-Natal with the purpose of implementing similar programmes in their provinces.

Planning for the 2008/2009 year has already started, and the Department expects to hand over the projects to implementing agents in September 2007 for building in the 2008/2009 financial year. I believe the reports and the plans have gone, for the information of the MEC for Works.

At the bottom of page 4 is Table 1, which is a graph that indicates how much money we

allocate to our different implementing agents. Within the department itself we allocated R84 million to our Fast-Track Programmes, and we keep them under our own wing. Ithala gets R260 475 million; IDT R104 813 million, Umgeni Water R29 million and the Department of Works was allocated R495 652 million. Members can see our infrastructure budget is spread over five different implementing agents.

Projects

Toilets

The Department of Education in KwaZulu-Natal has embarked on a mass toilet-building campaign. There is no doubt that the absence of clean and private sanitation facilities is a serious learning barrier and a human dignity issue. The lack of these facilities makes schools unsafe places where diseases are transmitted easily. This impairs children's growth and development, it limits school attendance and negatively affects students' ability to concentrate and learn. According to a 2005 UNICEF report, about 40% of the world's 400 million children of schoolgoing age are infested with intestinal worms. About one in 10 African girls of schoolgoing age do not attend school during their menstruation or they drop out of school during puberty because of the lack of clean and private sanitation facilities in schools.

The sanitation situation at our schools in KZN was shocking. A report in 2003 found that more than 300 schools were without any toilets, not even a hole in the ground. This legacy of the past proved to be even worse than the 2003 report indicated. Many existing toilets have reached their expiry dates and have to be replaced.

I am pleased to say that we have made a huge difference in the lives of our children and teachers in this regard. Since 2004 the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education has provided more toilets than ever before. In the past five months we have delivered 1 744 toilets. That is a lot - almost 70% of our annual target of 2 500. This gives us a total delivery of 11 184 toilets since 2004, which we think is pretty good going.

Water is a scarce commodity at some of our schools. Our water and sanitation programme also includes the provision of water tanks. Hon members can see them there on the picture. We have delivered 75 water tanks since April 2007. The actual provision of water to the water tanks is the responsibility of the district municipalities.

Some of them do not have water tankers and schools have to harvest rain water as a result. This can obviously only be done when it rains.

The issue of why we do not provide “flush toilets” at all our schools is often raised. The reason is quite simple – without piped water, which is provided by the municipalities, it becomes an impossible exercise and hugely costly if you actually do want to do it. Simply providing access to improved sanitation is not enough to reap the much expected health benefits. We therefore work together with our colleagues in the Department of Health to provide school health and hygiene education programmes.

Vandalism and theft remains a challenge, especially when we talk about toilets. For instance, I am still most concerned by reports of huge numbers of tap heads that we lose at our schools. Effective school management, as well as community mobilisation - and I want to emphasise community mobilisation - seem to be the answer to this problem.

At Georgetown High in Edendale, a recent clean-up spearheaded by the education ward manager, learners, former learners and parents, is already paying off. Absenteeism at this school has dropped significantly since the turnaround plan was introduced and the whole place was cleaned up. Unfortunately - and I am really sad about this - even the best efforts of communities can sometimes be thwarted. The new window panes that had been fitted at Georgetown High during the day were removed on that same night. Colleagues, we cannot, cannot accept that. We really cannot accept that.

Further on in the report there is a little table with indicators. Our target for classrooms for this financial year is 1 750. We delivered 233 at the end of July, and another 700 will be delivered by the end of September. There is an item called “special rooms”, and that would be laboratories, computer rooms and so on. We have completed 26 so far. We have done 1 744 toilets, as I have said, and we have built 57 admin blocks so far in this financial year.

New Schools, Upgrades and Additions

New Schools

Following an analysis of the demographic trends and emerging settlement patterns, a decision was taken to increase the number of new schools, in addition to adding classrooms and other facilities to existing schools. The overall budget has been adjusted

to meet the growing need for new schools in the key growth areas of Durban, Umhlathuze and Pietermaritzburg.

We have budgeted for 14 new schools in two financial years, namely 2007/08 and 2008/2009. It is anticipated that three new schools will be delivered every year. This is obviously in addition to all the other things we do.

Furthermore, three schools for learners with special educational needs will be built in the 2008/09 financial year. The tender for the construction of two of these at Eshowe and Msinga is closing on 17 September 2007, so there is some progress there.

Classrooms

We have delivered 233 classrooms for the period between April and 31 July. While this appears far from the target of 1 750, I have been informed that there will be mass delivery in September, which will put us well within our target. We expect 700 classrooms to be completed by the end of September, as many of them are in the final stages of construction. Our department has also delivered 26 special rooms - laboratories, computer labs and libraries - and 57 administration blocks in the past five months. From April 2004 until 31 July 2007 the Education Department has delivered a total of 4 047 classrooms and 14 new schools.

Eradication of Mud Schools

The total eradication of 1 134 mud, metal, wood and prefabricated structures is a mammoth task which will require more than R2,4 billion to replace.

You see, colleagues, what happened was this: The 2003 report counted these as structures, and we are now realising that they have to be replaced. This is money that we do not have, and we have to use a phased-in approach. Some 11 mud schools will be rehabilitated at a cost of R35 million during the 2007/08 financial year as part of the Expanded Public Works Programme. That money is in the budget of the Department of Works.

If we just look at the summary of the estimated costs for replacing non-brick structures, including laboratories, libraries and admin blocks, it totals R2 484 960 billion. I am not going through all the fine print, but we have put it there just for members' own reference

purposes. In 2003 the Department of Education reported that. That list is there. That was what that 2003 report contained. However, at the bottom of that page I remarked that the 2003 report underestimated the infrastructural needs. The structures that we now consider as wholly unsuitable were counted as existing infrastructure. It therefore really puts us further back than we even thought in the beginning.

Rehabilitation, Renovations and Maintenance

A policy decision has been taken to ring-fence 12,5% of the capital portion of the Norms and Standards allocation for the maintenance of schools. The implementation of this policy in the 2007/08 financial year will lead to better care for school infrastructure, and a decrease in the need for rehabilitation because, obviously, if you maintain your schools, the need for rehabilitation later diminishes.

We are also attending to the renovation and rehabilitation of advantaged schools, mainly former Model C schools which have received little or no attention over the past 10 years. It is important for us also to maintain these assets.

Consolidation of Rural and Farm Schools and Historically Disadvantaged Boarding Schols

This programme is aimed at consolidating, reviving and equipping non-viable rural and farm schools to deliver quality education to a significantly large number of learners in rural areas. It is a long-term project, but we have commenced. I am now summarising because I am looking at the time.

The three schools with boarding facilities that have been identified in the pilot project, namely Appelsbosch, Msinga and Sukua have serious structural problems. Umgeni Water has been appointed as the implementing agent and contractors should be on site by the end of September 2007 to start with the first phase of the renovations.

Storm and Fire-Damaged Schools

This is very depressing. You take one step forward, and fate pushes you ten steps back. During this financial year, 146 schools have been affected by storms, wind or fire. A tender for reactive maintenance has been advertised, and a project manager is currently visiting all the affected schools. We are providing learners with temporary structures, but

146 schools are affected, which is a large number.

Fencing of Schools

We have prioritised the fencing of schools and will fence approximately another 126 schools during 2007/08. The contractors will be on site before the end of September. This leaves a total 672 schools out of our 6 000 that still need to be fenced, so that is only about 10% - not too bad.

Education Centres

Through funding received from the Royal Netherlands Embassy, a plan to build 16 education centres during this financial year has been submitted to the Department of Works, as well as a water and sanitation plan for 90 existing centres.

Learning and Teaching Support Material

The process for the procurement of stationery for 2008 has started and will be monitored closely. The delivery of textbooks has already commenced for next year.

Masifundisane

Our flagship community literacy programme, a joint initiative with the Office of the Premier and Cabinet, launched in 2006 to address the legacy of adult illiteracy in KwaZulu-Natal, has been performing beyond our expectation and forms the blueprint of the National Department of Education's newly launched illiteracy eradication campaign. The first graduates were a group of prisoners. I personally had the pleasure of handing certificates to them at Qalakabusha Prison in Empangeni. The oldest gentleman was 77 years old.

A further 8 000 graduates will receive their certificates in basic literacy on 11 August from the Premier and myself. Of our target of 300 000 set for this financial year, 74 000 people have already been recruited, and the oldest recruit is 101 years. You can just see the hunger for literacy out there.

Early Childhood Development

There are 198 728 learners in Grade R this year. Of the targeted 1 200 additional

practitioners for 2007/08, a total of 557 have been employed and the rest will be employed in the course of the year. A further 445 full-time educators will be employed during the course of the year.

Public Special Schools

In a pilot project funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassy, two schools have been converted into full service schools which now also cater for learners with barriers to learning. Transport has also been procured for the first time for schools which have learners with special educational needs. Some 35 buses were purchased to ferry our learners to and from school.

In line with White Paper 6 which deals with all learning barriers, including HIV/Aids, the provincial strategy to convert schools at modal points into inclusive Centres of Learning, Care and Support, was launched at Muntuza Primary in Wembezi. Again, KwaZulu-Natal has been a trailblazer in this regard, with a delegation from the National Department visiting our pilot project with a view to use it as a blueprint for other provinces.

National School Nutrition Programme

This programme has been providing meals to 1 462 885 learners in 3 751 schools, 103.60% of the target. Schools for learners with special educational needs have also been included in the programme for the first time.

Women co-operatives are at different stages of development and 169 of the targeted 400 new gardens have been started. We are now really encouraging schools to start gardens, and so far in the first five months we have established 169 out of the 400 targeted gardens.

Of the targeted 500 educators, 100 have been trained to ensure the implementation of gardens in schools. A total of 450 schools so far have received gardening implements.

ICT Roll-Out

Bridging the digital divide among communities is crucial in making all learners equal and worthy competitors on the world's economic stage. In 2004 the department did not have

a budget to provide ICT. We have now provided R40 million for the provision of ICT.

Some 500 computers and printers will be delivered to schools in September and October for administration and management purposes. A further 1 000 computers, also for administrative purposes, will be delivered in this financial year, early next year.

The programme to provide 120 computer laboratories, approximately 20 computers per laboratory, as well as the conversion of 60 classrooms into science laboratories is at the tender stage. Training for 2 400 educators in computer literacy has started, while 60 advisors are being trained on Geographic Information Systems.

Conclusion

Excellence is not an event. As an anonymous writer once pronounced: "Excellence can be obtained if you care more than others think is wise; risk more than others think is safe; dream more than others think is practical, and expect more than others think is possible."

It is this spirit of excellence that we want the education sector in our province to aspire to and to achieve. We owe it to ourselves and to our people. [Time expired] That was well timed. [Laughter] I think I was just lucky. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, hon MEC, for your Five-month Report on Service Delivery in Education. Hon members, we will now proceed to the next item on the Order Paper.

8.5 Debate on the First Quarterly Report on Service Delivery in Sports and Recreation

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: The first speaker on my list is the hon M V Noel, for seven minutes.

MR V C XABA (Chief Whip of the Legislature): Mr Speaker, is this the debate on Sports and Recreation?

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

MR V C XABA (Chief Whip of the Legislature): I am sure you have difficulty in reading

your own handwriting, Mr Speaker. [Laughter] Or am I making a mistake?

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon members, this is what happens when you have too many papers in front of you!

MR V C XABA (Chief Whip of the Legislature): Thank you, Mr Speaker.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: My apologies. The first speaker will be the hon member Ms Zondi, for seven minutes.

MS W P ZONDI (ANC): Somlomo ngiyabonga ukuthola ithuba lokuthi ngikhulume ikakhulukazi ngezemidlalo. Ngokungachithi sikhathi sakho Somlomo, ngifuna ukukhuluma ngezemidlalo ngithi, ezemidlalo zilahlekelwe kakhulu noma i-South Afrika ilahlekelwe kakhulu ngokushona komdlali we-Sundown uRareni. I hope ngimu-pronounce ngendlela e-right. ULeremi whatever, I am sorry-ke.

Ukuhamba kwakhe-ke kusho ukwehla kwegalelo mhlawumbe abekade ezoqhubeka ngalo e-South Afrika. Bese ngibonga futhi ukubuya kuka-Benny McCarthy ngoba kusho ukuthi kuhle uma sizoba nabadlali esizobakhulisa la yikhaya baze baphethe sebe-international kodwa bakwazi futhi ukulalela uma sibadinga ekhaya.

Somlomo ngifuna ukukhuluma ikakhulukazi ngezemidlalo eziwumgogodla wempilo lapha e-South Afrika noma umhlaba wonke. Ezemidlalo ngizibona zibalulekile kubantwana kodwa ngokunjalo nakubantu abadala nakwabesifazane. Ezemidlalo zinegalelo lokuqoqa abantwana bayeke ukuba mhlawumbe bazinikele kuzidakamizwa ngenxa yokuthi akukho izinto abazenzayo. Ngokuthi uma benezemidlalo ehluhahlukene noma babe active kwimidlalo ehluhahlukene, loko kuyasisiza ngokuthi kutholakala amakhono abo at the same time. Ngiyofisa kakhulu ukuthi ezemidlalo zivuselele zonke, kuvuselele wonke ama-games ayevele ekhona. Kunama-games even angazange echume ikakhulukazi emphakathini.

Ngiyawubonga uMnyango kaNggqongqoshe u-Rajbansi ngoba ukwazile, ngike ngawubona lapho uvuselela ama-games afana nomlabalaba kanye nokushaywa kwenduku, angikwazi ukubiza kahle kodwa-ke ukungcweka. Kunalama-games afana nomagalobha, o-3 tins, oshumpu, kunemidlalo eminingi ebidlalwa idlalwa ngabantu. Yebo amagende nokunye. Kodwa ngicabanga ukuthi akudumanga ngoba mhlawumbe kwakunalokho kudlala, ngicabanga ukuthi kuthina bantu abamnyama i-soccer kuphela

eyaba nenhlanhla yokuduma ize yaziwe international. Mina ngingathi-ke uma kungavuswa wonke la makhono avele akhona, ozothi uma uya laphaya emakhaya uthole ukuthi izingane zisadlala, leyo midlalo ikhona yenziwe ichume ngoba abantu akwenzeki bathande uhlobo lomdlalo owodwa.

Bese kuthi laphaya kwabesifazane, abesifazane bakithi ikakhulukazi abamnyama azange babe-exposed noma bazi ngezinto zezemidlalo. Kuphela thina besazi ukuthi ukha amanzi upheke, utheze izinkuni kuma lapho. Singazi ukuthi kukhona into esingayenza ngokuthi singabantu besifazane sibe involved kwezemidlalo. Akwenzi nje kuphela ukuthi siyajabula ngoba siba active kwezemidlalo kodwa kuphinde kulekelele nasezifweni ezihlasela abantu uma sebedadala. Uma ngabe uyanothisa, lapha emadolobheni uhlangana nabo mama abamhlophe be-walk-a behamba sibuke nje ukuthi, “hheyi kodwa lo mesisi uzihluphelani?” Uyakubona lokho ngoba akukho emqondweni wethu ukuthi uku-walk-a mhlawumbe kubalulekile kuyi-sport kwakona nje ukuthi omama baya-walk-a, kungaba umdlalo kwawona.

Bengingajabula ukuthi Ngqongqoshe, mhlawumbe uMnyango wakho uwavule lawa mathuba, kukhuthazwe ikakhulukazi omama nabantu abadala ukuthi kukhona esingakwenza kuma-sports. Futhi singakwazi ukuthi siphile ngama-sports, kuphile abantwana, kuphile nathi, singabi isizwe esifa kalula noma esifayo ngenxa yokuba buthakathaka noma ngenxa yobuvila bokungenzi lutho.

Ngifuna ukuthi-ke lana siyazi ukuthi la e-South Afrika sibe yizwe elinenhlanhla kakhulu esihlalelwe u-2010, wonke umuntu uma uhlangana naye ukhuluma ngo-2010. Kodwa-ke asenzi lutho, angisho Ngqongqoshe ukuthi umnyango awenzi lutho noma i-department ayenzi lutho. Inkinga ngiyibona ikuthina ngqo as umphakathi noma umphakathi uqobo. Akukangeni kahle emizweni yethu ukuthi kukhona esingakwenza, uma kukhulunywa ngo- 2010 ucabanga ngento yosomabhizinisi noma yabantu abathile aba-rich noma mhlawumbe okuyibona abafanelwe yilezi zinto, thina azisifanelanga.

Mhlawumbe-ke kusadingekile kube nalezi zinto okuthiwa ama-workshop, la kuzoke kufundiswe khona noma sifundiswe kufundiswe nabomama ikakhulukazi ukuthi kubaluleke ngani ukuthi sibe kuma-sports, kubaluleke ngani ukuthi ama-sports, siphile kuwona, anani anamthelela muni ezimpilweni zethu.

Sengivala Somlomo, ngifuna ukubonga kakhulu ukuthi uMnyango we-Sports ukwenza

konke, ngibonge futhi noMnyango ka-Premier owenza konke uku-promot-a ama-sport KwaZulu-Natali. IkwaZulu-Natali isivele kwibalazwe ngenxa yama-sports, kwabadlali abakhula KwaZulu-Natali. Ngicabanga ukuthi makuqiniswe-ke lokhu ngoba ngesikhathi sise-whatever, I am sorry ngikhohlwa yigama lapho sasikhona, no no no no, I am sorry. E-Mexico savakashela izindawo zama-sports. Ngiyaxolisa [kuphela isikhathi]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sibonga kakhulu Nondaba ngomnikelo wakho wena kaMancinza. The next speaker will be the hon Mr Coleman, for six minutes.

MR E O COLEMAN (IFP): Hon Speaker, when you read the MEC's report on sport, you feel very excited about the future. Sadly, in my opinion, it is not as rosy. Firstly, the Portfolio Committee on Sports had not effectively met for two months until last month, due to not having a quorum. At the last meeting we passed minutes from October 2006. Surely the people of KwaZulu-Natal who bankroll this House deserve better.

Another issue which also really worries me, from my experience, is the move of the KwaZulu-Natal Sports Department from Durban which does not seem to have been completed. Some Heads of Department are seldom seen in the City of Choice. You will see the offices and the desks, and possibly one of the directors is around, but from what I can see - although he is doing a good job - he needs more structural support in the capital city.

I also must make mention of the following: On most department letterheads I have seen the address: 10th Floor, Truro House, 17 Victoria Embankment, Esplanade, Durban. This is nearly always mentioned. I would think that the new address: 135 Pietermaritz Street, Pietermaritzburg, must now be a priority.

Coming back to the City of Choice, it was quite a few months ago when we heard in the Portfolio Committee that an athletic track was to be built at Dales Park in Pietermaritzburg. May I ask the MEC when this is likely to move ahead? Based on all available surveys this track is badly needed, as KwaZulu-Natal and even South Africa are very short of athletic stars. It could also be good for Pietermaritzburg, since sporting facilities are not as plentiful as we would like.

It is very pleasing to hear about the sporting facilities that are being built in the rural areas and elsewhere in the province. Coming back to my pet subject, though, I again

ask the MEC to persuade the City of Choice Council to provide sport facilities that the capital of KwaZulu-Natal can be proud of. There are councillors who are strongly supportive of sport, but I think the MEC has to give them a helping hand.

To hire a community sports centre in our “sporting city” for development purposes, you have to pay R140 an hour or R2 000 a day. In Tongaat, by contrast, it is R20 an hour and until recently it was R15. In Benoni in Gauteng it is R50, and it has only recently been put up. I can assure members even this is causing a great stir at community level.

Coming back to Pietermaritzburg, due to lack of facilities a number of sportmen and women only practice once a week. Are you likely to produce top players through this? Others pay heavy rental fees and have no funds for development. One of the amateur junior soccer clubs which trains in the city centre and has their own training facilities, which include lights, has advertised in the media that it has over 300 members and has no room for more players. Could not SAFA and the Council get together and provide another facility which could also have lighting, and then many other children who would like to kick that round soccer ball could be catered for.

When a member comes to Parliament, he or she is aware that it might only be for five years. During that time he or she wants to achieve something tangible. In my case, I would like to see a sports academy in action before my time is up, so to speak. I was very happy recently to be part of organising a training camp which will take place before the KwaZulu-Natal games squad departs for the SA Games Championships. This is a good start, and I appeal to the MEC to please commit himself. Give our players of the future a chance to become superstars.

Let us start this academy - or you could call it a sports weekend training camp - even if it operates only once a month. Let us get the leaders in all sports together with the top coaches and put them through tough training sessions. The MEC previously said he would think about it, and I am now urging him: Is it not time for action? Is he going to assist our leading players?

On the happy side, the IFP says a very big thank you to those in charge for allowing us non-DSTV watchers to see South African soccer. On behalf of those rural people who sit around in groups watching their favourite teams - Chiefs, Pirates and Sundowns - I say

thank you. It would certainly have been a disaster if I was not able to see Pirates winning the league.

Finally, with regard to the SA Games which will be taking place in Bloemfontein in late September, I would like to compliment Mr Skhosana and, in my opinion, the strong man of the Department, Mr Dlodlo, for the first-class job they are doing. They are certainly trying their utmost to make sure KwaZulu-Natal comes out tops at the Games. One can only say: Keep up the good work! I thank you. [Hear, hear]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Siyabonga, hon Mhlonishwa Coleman ngomunikelo wakho. Ilunga elilandelayo elizokhuluma uNdabezitha hon Mthuli imizuzu ayesithupha.

INKOSI M Z MTHULI (NADECO): Angibonge, Baba Somlomo. Ngibonge ithuba ongipha lona elihle kangaka. Somlomo ngithi ake ngizwakalise ilaka lami kunye nemizwa yami ngalo Mnyango omuhle kangaka wama-Sports and Recreation. Mina mhlonishwa, ngemvume yakho Somlomo, bengingacela ukuba ama- stakeholders aqondene nokuphathwa kwalo Mnyango ake ahlangane kakhulu kunakuqala ake ayihlele kabusha indaba yezemidlalo ezindaweni ezakhele le- province yakithi eKZN. Lokhu Baba Somlomo kuyodala imiphumela emihle kuphinde futhi kuhlomulise wonke umuntu kule province yethu kwezemidlalo. Siyacela-ke futhi ukuba kube nama-structures kwezemidlalo okufanele ukuthi abekhona ezindaweni ukuze bonke abakhele izindawo bakwazi ukuthi baphinde futhi bahlomule ngokuqwashiswa ngalawo ma-structures ngoba kwabanye kunzima salitshe ukuthi uma efuna ukuqondana nezemidlalo angaphuma abhekephi ukuze azibone esesizakele.

Baba Somlomo incabha enkulu isasele nabo o- couch engiyaye ngithi mangenza i- research yami ngikubone, lapho kuthi khona uma kufanele bayosiza ngaso hlangothini lwezemidlalo uthole ukuthi into abayibheka kakhulu inzuzo ebheke ngakubona ukuthi bayayithola yini inzuzo ngalolo sizo abasiza ngalo na. Somlomo mina ngibona ukuthi kulawo ma-facilities avele akhona ezindaweni zasemakhaya kufanele ukuthi athuthukiswe ukuze basizakale labo abaseduze kwawo kunoma agcine ese vandalizeka. Uma kungenzeka Baba Somlomo, besingacela ukuthi ubambiswano komasipala kunye no Mnyango kufanele kube khona kakhulu ngani ngoba abanye omasipala abayinaki kakhulu indaba yokuthi uma benza i-budget kufanele nezemidlalo bazifake kakhulu ku IDP yabo. I- IDP yomasipala kufanele ibe nayo i- budget

yezemidlalo kakhulu ngoba phela omasipala yibona abasondele kakhulu eduze kwabantu.

Sengiphetha-ke Baba Somlomo, ngiphetha ngokuthi, siyakubheka siyakubuka futhi ukuthi kakhulukazi ama- office ezemidlalo isikhathi esiningi asase- centralized kakhulu .Ngalokho ngisho ukuthi asenga ndawonye ezindaweni zamadolobha uthole ukuthi umuntu osuka kwaNongoma eya eThekwini uhamba ibanga elide eyokhuluma nje ngezemidlalo engazi ukuthi eduze kwakhe angazithola kanjani ukuze enze isivumelwano nalokhu afuna ukukwenza okumaqondana nezemidlalo. Ngiyabonga, Somlomo.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: According to my list the next speaker will be the hon Mr A Rajbansi. However, I had an objection from a member of the DA, namely that it seems as if the hon MEC is going to be both referee and player here. I have decided to rule as follows: I will allow the MEC to debate, and then I will look into the legality of the matter afterwards. MEC, it is over to you.

MR A RAJBANSI (MF): Thank you, Mr Speaker. I wear two caps. You will notice that the number 4 slot on the Speakers' List is MF. I am now wearing the MF cap, and we all belong to my family. Obviously, if the DA does not object to the MF, something must be wrong.

Sir, there are very important developments in South Africa, and some have already been elaborated on by the hon member Mr Coleman. One must understand that the provision of facilities is more the responsibility of municipalities and the Department of Local Government, both national and provincial. Reference has been made to IDP, and the municipalities get direct grants from the national government by way of municipal infrastructure grants. They have to use the grants for a fixed purpose, but they give sports and recreation the lowest priority. Let me give you the example of the richest municipality in the province.

When it came to the turn of the people of colour to get leases of municipal facilities on a nominal basis, somebody submitted a report that, because South Africa is a democratic country, the rental to sports clubs or sporting bodies should be based on full market value. For example, an athletics club comprising people of colour signed an agreement with a real estate department to rent an office at a stadium. When it went to the council it was stopped. The council said: We will review the rental according to market value.

Councillors have written letters. MPs have written letter. Nobody has responded for seven long years, and it is the biggest athletics club in the province.

That is why the portfolio committee should direct its energy at local government. When it comes to people from disadvantaged communities, halls should be hired at nominal cost. Facilities should be hired at nominal cost. Golf courses are being built with municipal finances, but land belonging to the municipalities should be rented to emerging golfers from the previously disadvantaged communities at nominal rental.

Now, we read about 2010. We understand what 2010 is about. You know, one of the things I want to say to the hon Mr Coleman is this: If you have 5 000 letterheads and you change offices, it has cost implication. You see, sports and recreation is a mobile department where officers spend most of their on the field. I am quite prepared to employ you on an honorary basis from the 1st of next month to see to it that the head office in Pietermaritzburg is manned. You can sit at the gate with a register, and then you can see who comes in and who leaves. We have a head office in Pietermaritzburg and we have a satellite office in Durban. You have a Durban phobia, and it is something that you must grapple with.

On the question of 2010, I was looking at the television in Germany. One thing we must understand is this: More things happen outside the stadium where the football match is played than what happens inside it. When the semi finals were played, there were two million people at the fan parks in Germany, taking part in cultural events. One thing we must understand: This World Cup belongs to Africa. South Africa is the host country and eThekweni is a host city. However, the whole of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal is involved in it.

I really want to thank the chairperson of the portfolio committee. One must understand that when he had difficulties, members were overseas. I do know if Mr Coleman was overseas, but I know that members of this party were overseas, so the chairperson of the portfolio committee was hamstrung as far as quorums and attendance were concerned. [Time expired.]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Mr Keys?

MR R E KEYS (DA): Mr Speaker, on a point of order: If the hon Rajbansi is taking part in

the debate to which he is also going to reply, it is a question of a man talking to himself. I would like to know if the House ...

MR Y S BHAMJEE (ANC): Mr Speaker, on a point of order.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Mr Keys ...

MR R E KEYS (DA): A point of order? You cannot raise a point of order while I am raising a point of order.

MR Y S BHAMJEE (ANC): You are out of order, Mr Keys.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Keys, there is a point of order.

MR R E KEYS (DA): I am raising a point of order, so he cannot raise one, as well.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear the other member. Then you can continue.

MR Y S BHAMJEE (ANC): Mr Speaker, I think the argument raised by the hon Keys may have merit. Unfortunately, he has missed the boat! [Interjections] He has missed the boat because the hon member Mr Rajbansi has already spoken.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr Keys, and thank you, hon Bhamjee.

MR R E KEYS (DA): Sir, I would like the House to look into the situation of a participant in a debate being the respondent to the debate. I would like that matter to be looked into.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Keys, you can rest assured that we shall look into the legalities and we will report back to you. Thank you.

The next speaker on my list is the hon Mrs Downs who is not in the House. I will therefore proceed to the next speaker who is the hon G M Sithole, for seven minutes.

MR G M SITHOLE (ANC): Mr Speaker, today we in this House are measuring the strides which the Department of Sport and Recreation has made to normalise the society of KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa as a whole, under the able leadership of the hon MEC, Mr Rajbansi and his colleagues in the Executive Council.

In the past we have repeatedly laughed separately, slept separately, lived separately,

ran separately, and done almost everything separately! Today, because of human philosophy as old as the rocks, the philosophy of humanism, we are today playing together, winning together and therefore celebrating together.

The era of developing separately is dead and gone, never to be seen in our beautiful country. We may take this for granted, but there is nothing more crucial than breaking down the barriers of separation, not ideologically, not through violence, but also through playing together as the children of one human family, children of God made in his image, having one home, which is South Africa.

Today we watch our children who cannot imagine how stupid their parents were when there is so much joy, so much progress and so much development in South Africa. If only we had started to play together earlier, our valleys would have had fewer graves, our rivers would have been less bloody and our skies would have been sunnier.

The new structures that encourage human well-being and competitiveness in sports must continue to be strengthened to encourage our economy to be stronger and our country to be the envy of the world. The bureaucracy in our government must therefore facilitate instead of impeding the sports activities of our country.

The hon MEC must be reassured that the media reports which the hon member Mbatha uconsela amthe isikhundla sika-Rajbansi are not true. You can be assured that you will continue to head this department. We will look elsewhere. Hon Mbatha is quite competent, so we will get something else for him to do! [Laughter.]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you Jobe kaMatshana for your contribution. I will not comment from the Chair about what you have said about the hon Mbatha. The next speaker will be the hon B J Msomi, for four minutes.

MR B J MSOMI (UDM): Mr Speaker, firstly I would like to thank the MEC for the report he tabled last week. It indicates that the department is doing everything in its power to strengthen the programmes. I understand that this Province is the most populous in our country. As a result, there is an abundance of talent among the youth.

I would also like to thank the Ministry of Sport and Recreation, especially the MEC, for assisting the clubs that are in need of sports kits and other resources. I must say that I have approached the department a number of times.

Insert isiZulu

I have always been able to assist the clubs, so thank you very much, MEC.
[Interjections.]

Insert isiZulu

I would like to tell the MEC that we need not concentrate on building stadiums; even if we can just have open fields for our kids to play. If you are going to concentrate on big stadiums and good facilities, the people out there will wonder what the department is doing to benefit them. As far as I am concerned, people will be happy if they can just have a level, open field, so that our kids can just play.

I know that once the youth gets involved in sports, a whole number of other issues and challenges are being addressed. Children will be removed from the streets. Chances of children abusing their bodies with drugs are minimised. I will therefore appreciate it, MEC, if you can turn this dream that I have into reality. Any open field which is available can be levelled so that the youth can be involved in sports.

Insert isiZulu

The other issue that I want to address is the issue of making use of the service of the veterans. I would like to know from the MEC and the department: Which body of veterans, especially on soccer, is being recognised by the department? I was told that some veterans are not taken into consideration when contracts or tenders for work are awarded. I also want to know: These veterans, who sometimes hold coaching clinics, are they qualified or not? It will not assist us, at the end of the day, we are using people who are not qualified, and just have the experience. Whatever else we do, it must be something that is recognised or accepted by FIFA standards or SAFA.

I would also like to suggest something to the MEC, because I know he is capable of doing this: I want him to encourage interprovincial sport, especially soccer and boxing. The Speaker will remember that our province was very competitive and the level of competition very high. I would therefore appreciate it if the MEC could arrange interprovincial competitions. [Time expired]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: **insert isiZulu.** The next speaker will be the hon G Mari, for

seven minutes.

MR G MARI (DA): Mr Speaker, I would like to thank the MEC for the report. I also want to thank the management and the staff for their efforts in running the department. The budget is so small that we may as well call it a petty cash budget. The department can do much more if the financial and human resources are located for it to carry out its mandate and deliver on its strategic plan.

The first concern I want to raise, however, is co-ordination in spending funds allocated for sports and recreation in the province. In the last financial year the Department of Local Government had a budget of R31 million for the provision of sporting facilities in the province. A substantial budget was also set aside in the Premier's mini-sports and recreation department. The allocation of some R57 million in the Premier's Department has not been fully disclosed as yet.

There was also the little budgets in other departments, so we had monies in different areas, different departments, but there was no actual co-ordination around that. Other members have raised this issue, and the hon MEC himself said that the provision of facilities should be a Local Government function. The department therefore also needs to know what the Premier is doing with the money allocated to his department, and also the Local Government budget that has been set aside, so that there is some kind of co-ordination around that. We know that we have had many backlogs. I think we have acknowledged that but, again, funding seems to be a constraint that the department is faced with.

My recent question to the MEC for Local Government on the allocations of the amount of R31 million elicited that four municipalities were allocated monies from this amount of R31 million to build sporting facilities to facilitate the scheduling of matches during the 2010 Soccer World Cup. Some of the money will also be used for training facilities.

Hon MEC, is this happening right now with regard to the monies that were set aside for those four municipalities, which is the Harry Gwala Football Stadium, Phumula District Municipality, uMhlatuzi Municipal Sports Complex ...

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon members, please allow the member to speak peacefully. There is too much noise in the House. Please continue, hon Mari.

MR G MARI (DA): ... and Ugu Municipality Sports Complex near Port Shepstone. I am not sure if I am asking this to the correct MEC, or whether I should ask the MEC for Local Government, but money has actually been given to all these municipalities. We want to know what is actually happening, because those monies were set aside for a specific objective, namely to provide facilities for 2010.

Another point I want to raise is the issue around the funding of R7 million that was allocated to the aMajuba Municipality for the acquisition of the Monte Vista Casino Complex or the Iscor Club which the portfolio committee went and looked at. I have been informed that that complex had been acquired for some R15 million, and there has been some controversy in the newspaper around the price. The question I want to pose is: Who will now provide funding to upgrade that facility to become a training venue for the 2010 World Cup. Will it be Local Government or will it be MEC's department?

I also want to raise the issue around the R59 million that was allocated to the Premier's Department. That was for the development of sports, identifying and developing soccer talent in schools, improving soccer standards in KZN and developing positive feelings and expectations about the 2010 Soccer World Cup. These are all functions of the Department of Sport and Recreation, and this MEC must be responsible for it. However, he is not at the moment, because the funding has actually been allocated to the Premier's Department.

The dishing out of monies by the Premier's Office to professional soccer clubs which, in the main, are performing poorly should not be happening. The money should be given to the Department, as it is doing a good job with regard to providing facilities in the Province.

As we move closer to the 2010 Soccer World Cup, the provincial Department of Sport and Recreation will be playing a critical role in being the champion of the Province. If this department is therefore going to be fragmented with funding being allocated to other departments, which is not the function of those departments, then we are going to start having problems. Remember, too many cooks usually spoil the broth.

It is common knowledge that this department is labour-intensive and relies on human resources. The DA again wishes to raise concerns around the shortage of staff, as the budget makes provision for 39% of the posts. As at March 2007 the department had 119

full-time posts. I believe the department is currently without a CFO. At this moment in time that position is still vacant.

MR A RAJBANSI (MEC): It has been advertised.

MR G MARI (DA): Oh, it has been advertised? Good.

The DA is also concerned that vacancies are taking too long to be filled, and I cannot see the reason for the non-filling of posts when the department is using approximately 944 part-time volunteers. Could these volunteers not be trained for some of the posts that are vacant? The department has managed to fill only nine posts. It is a serious situation that the department needs to look into.

I again want to raise a question around affirmative action. Is affirmative action having an impact on the filling of vacancies, because nearly every department in this Province is struggling to fill their vacancies. If we have people here who are skilled, we do not have to go to Cuba to have these positions filled. We can get people right here. Are these people not being employed because they are of the "wrong" colour? Should we not be employing these people again, rather than go to Cuba? We can train our own people here. We should get the expertise that is here. We are not doing that. It is time that we have another look at the impact of affirmative action in the filling of critical posts.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon members, may we have silence, please? Please continue, Mr Mari.

MR G MARI (DA): Mr Speaker, I very quickly want to touch on what the hon Sithole has said earlier on. I think there are many people who are worried when they hear stories that the MEC is going to be axed, and that his position is going to be given to another member of this House. I do not know who put the rumour out, but with floor-crossing now, we do not know what is going to happen in the next few minutes, let alone the future! [Laughter.] We have had some indication from the hon Sithole that the MEC is not going to be axed, so maybe we should all be happy, because he is doing a good job in the department. [Time expired.]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon member's time has expired. The next speaker will be the hon K Panday, for seven minutes.

MR K PANDAY (IFP): Mr Speaker, from the very outset I must thank the hon MEC and the department for creating such a tremendous hype and interest in sports in this province. It is sad, however, that departmental officials are not present here today.

The department itself is performing excellently well and I am impressed by the involvement of the hon MEC and the department in almost all codes of sports. This augurs well for the development of sports in our province. The work that is being done to promote sports is highly commendable, bearing in mind that the department was created only in 2004.

Hon MEC, I do not want to repeat what the hon Coleman has made mention of, but I must support his call for a sports academy. Furthermore, I request the hon MEC, together with the hon HoD, to appoint an individual from his department to be in charge of sports for the physical disabled. It will be appreciated if the hon MEC will give us a report on this particular issue of integrational sport – an issue that was raised in the last debate.

Just to mention some other points that I have raised at that debate: Why do we have separate events for able-bodied persons, without the involvement of those who are physically challenged? Why are we compartmentalising people according to their physical structure? Has the department discussed this issue with organised bodies which are involved in the promotion of disabled sports?

I am also very happy to note that the Department of Sport and the Department of Education have a close working relationship to promote sports from the level of children right up to adults. This memorandum of understanding between the departments is most heartwarming. We needed this, and have raised the matter several times, even in our portfolio committee.

The involvement of the Department of Sports in the school sport mass participation programme is highly commendable. With the direction of experts in the department - and I am aware of the prowess of the HoD, Mrs Sumaya Kahn and some of her colleagues - our children will benefit by their experience. Sports development in schools needs an injection. It needs our sports fundis to motivate them, and it is for this reason that I am very happy about this kind of mutual arrangement between the two departments.

It is also heartening to note that participation of women in sports is taken very seriously by the department. The international women's boxing tournament held recently at the ICC was a tremendous success. A commendable statistic is that the department was involved in 83 different programmes in just one month - that is August, the month set aside for the commemoration and the salutation of our mothers, sisters and all women of our province. We have become what we are because of the women in this world; hence they will always remain our pride. It is heartening that the Department of Sports is giving our women their rightful place. There is a wonderful saying: "Do not walk in front of me, because I will not follow. Do not walk behind me, because I will not lead. Walk by my side and be my friend." Men and women have to be together, especially in sports. Hon MEC, you have the fullest support of all of us to promote women in sports.

I have no doubt that the South African Games will be a huge success, having seen the success of the organising ability of the various events organised by this department. Hon MEC, I was pleased to note from your report that disabled sports is included in the 13 codes for the South African Games. I am sure that the South African Games will be fully integrated. There is no separate sports day for disabled sports. I would have loved being there at the SA Games, but unfortunately the Portfolio Committee on Sports will be out of the country. Nonetheless, we wish the Games tremendous success.

In conclusion, thanks to the MEC and the departmental officials, led by Mrs Kahn for their commitment and for the wonderful work that is being done to create such excitement in sports. I thank you.

MR P N NGCOBO (ANC): Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. Let us once again record our condolences to the Leremi family and call upon the Depart of Transport for their campaign called Arrive Alive which, in partnership with the soccer teams, is to be intensified.

Let me start my input by thanking the MEC for presenting the First Quarter Report in this House on 2 August 2007. The report was very detailed. Even those who are not members of the committee will find that the report was reader-friendly.

We have to locate sports and recreation within the context of our transformation agenda. I must agree with the MEC that we must see sports and recreation as tools that will address the disparities of the past with regard to equal opportunities, access to

infrastructure, equipment and kit, skills and skilled coaches, referees and efficient managers.

Members, if you go to the Department of Works the buzzword is about the shortage of skilled professionals in different fields. Recently, I attended the launch of the internship programme, where the department is deploying our upcoming professionals to various firms of consultants in order to build our own teams.

We see the same dilemma when we talk about professional administrators and managers. It is no wonder that Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University launched a new mechatronics engineering discipline that marries traditional mechanical and electrical engineering with information technology skills.

How can we use sports to bring hope to our kids in the rural areas who are faced with abject poverty and deprivation on a daily basis thereby depending on the feeding scheme provided by the Department of Education? When schools are closed they go back to their homes for almost two months. but you will find these kids being excited about sports activities in their own areas without soccer boots or proper soccer footballs.

The infrastructure that the Department of Local Government is building cannot be over-emphasised. It is our duty as a portfolio committee to make sure that these facilities are built and looked after by the communities. We must monitor the working relationship between the Department of Sports and Recreation and the Department of Local Government and municipalities, because municipalities can sometimes be slow in the process of tendering.

Let me talk about the 2010 dream, because this year the department was allocated the sum of R15 million for the preparation for the 2010 World Cup. In line with this important event, the department assisted SAFA to restructures themselves from four regions to 11 districts, giving them equipment. However, before this initiative was taken by the department, SAFA was given R250 000 each before the restructuring. As the chairperson of this committee, I will be failing in my duty if I do not report to this House that some of those ex-SAFA regions are failing to account how the money was used. There is no way in which public funds can be used without someone having to account for it. In this regard the MEC was upfront about sharing the information with the portfolio committee.

One is happy to hear that the question of institutionalisation arrangements for 2010 has been sorted out by Cabinet, as we have a political oversight committee which is chaired by the MEC for Finance and Development, Dr Z L Mkhize, supported by the MEC for Sports and Recreation, Mr Armichand Rajbansi, popularly known in the sports fraternity as the Bengal Tiger. [Laughter] This political committee has a technical committee which provide technical and managerial support to the committee, chaired by the Director-General. In addition to these provincial committees, we have a local structure which include the host city, Ethekwini, and four district municipalities which received provincial infrastructures grant funding to prepare for 2010. Perhaps the MEC will inform this House as to whether the provincial co-ordinator has been appointed on a full-time basis, so that we have a one-stop shop if we talk about 2010.

We must take this opportunity to congratulate the government for receiving the Record of Decision from the national Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, comrade Van Schalkwyk, regarding the King Shaka Airport whose department went through the tedious EIA process. I must thank the Premier, Dr S Ndebele who made a speech recently when he was addressing the growth coalition meeting, wherein he was quoted as saying that the EIA process in KZN will take only three months because business cannot wait for almost five years, as we saw with the TATA development in the Richard's Bay area.

Today business are offered sweeteners if they invest in certain areas, provinces and countries. It is very mobile today. We respect the environment, of course, but not to the expense of jobs, jobs, jobs.

My colleagues, Belinda Scott and the hon member Burrows will remember, when we were still serving under the structure called CMDA, there was a problem in Cato Manor about the chameleons in the area. There were so many objections that were lodged by the community regarding that issue. However, there is one thing that worries me about objectors who happen to be "haves", whilst those who are at the end of the receiving end of poverty will always be looking for job opportunities.

Our Moses Mabhida Stadium is on track, although the Department of Labour has picked up issues regarding the health and safety of our workers on the site. I know that the chairperson will take us there on a tour next week. We cannot compromise on health

and safety, because lives are at stake.

In this programme of 2010 we must remember that our SMMEs will be looking for opportunities, although business opportunities will be controlled by FIFA, whose job it is to protect its three tiers of commercial partners. We expect to spend about R22,5 billion which will be invested in infrastructure in the province, which must reduce our infrastructure backlog. We should therefore not be amazed when we see big deals being signed between SuperSport, SABC and PSL, because everybody is preparing for the 2010 broadcasting rights. All of a sudden PSL is starting to realise they are worth more than what is being proposed by other parties. For the first time SAB could not sponsor Bafana Bafana alone. [Time expired.]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon members, the next speaker will be the hon Rajbansi. He will respond, wearing another cap!

MR A RAJBANSI (MEC for Sports and Recreation): Thank you, Mr Speaker. Thank you to all our colleagues for the very constructive comments - sometimes positive and sometimes critical. I want to mention that my senior officials and all the heads of our districts are having a workshop called by the DPSA. When the DPSA calls a workshop, it is compulsory for them to attend and for the HoD to be there.

I pre-empted all the queries. I told the staff there is no need for anyone to be here to send me notes. I am a very strong person for transformation, development, enrichment and talent identification. My policy is to ensure that all areas, every district council, measured by its population size, get a fair share of our expenditure and a fair share of our energies. From that point of view we cannot be faulted.

There are 24 U-14 rugby players who are on the aeroplane for the first time in their lives. They are on their way to France as part of our talent identification programme. They are being sent by various firms, in partnerships with our department, organised by the KZN Rugby Union. Tomorrow evening a programme for training camps commences where, together with the KZN Rugby Union, we are promoting rugby amongst disadvantaged kids in 500 schools. I want to say, five of those players have already played for the Sharks. The problem is that the Model C schools are taking them over, because they are good. The schools in Gauteng are taking them over, and one school in Ireland took a black player. They said: "Come and play rugby for us. You will play for Ireland". Another

school took a player to England, so two of them have already left. However, I want to congratulate them. I saw them with their families on Tuesday and I was very, very proud.

The indigenous games finished on Sunday. We came out third. North West Province came first. Mpumalanga came second, and we are third.

As far as equity is concerned, I can report that 53% of our staff members are females. You know, the 944 which the Mr George Murray mentioned are all volunteers for the mass participation. However, but we are giving the matter priority. Quite a few of them have been giving permanent employment by us and by the private sector also. Where they happen to be good they will be given contracts and they will have permanent jobs.

I have mentioned rugby. The 20/20 Cricket World Cup commences next week. We have a partnership with the KZN Cricket Union. We have arranged a special prize for 3000 youngsters from disadvantaged schools who will watch the World Cup. Those 24 pupils who are on the aeroplane will watch two World Cup rugby matches.

This Saturday we are having the provincial launch of our mass school sports. I would really like to thank my colleague, the MEC for Education, Mrs Ina Cronjé. She has to be there on Saturday. The greatest thing that can happen in our country is if the national government determines that the promotion of sports must be mass sports, because eight out of ten South Africans do not take part in any physical activity at all. In mass community sport, we are targeting one million persons – young and old – for exercise, for fun, for recreation and for serious competition. On Saturday we had 2000 educators at our training, trained by Seta-accredited service providers. Some 171 cluster coordinators and 3600 youths will be in Ladismith this Saturday. I want to extend an invitation to all our colleagues to be present. If you are having difficulty watching the World Cup, contact my office and we will arrange for all of you to be accommodated in the suite. However, do not take tickets and then you do not turn up! I am making this offer. If you have any development player who wants to watch the World Cup, do not hesitate.

The hon Colemand referred to the SA Games. Our training, in partnership with national department and the relevant provincial department, is almost complete. I also extend an invitation for colleagues to come to Newcastle on the 21st. An invitation has been extended to the portfolio committee.

There are certain pertinent suggestions and comments that have been made. Hon Mr Msomi, I want to really commend you for saying that we must not be attracted by the bright lights of the cities. We are making an announcement that there is going to be a R1 billion high-performance academy. In Amambulo, which is situated in the richest municipality in this country, we are telling the world we can find R1 billion to have a high-performance centre, but we do not have R1 million to have a sports field.

In the West Indies, Australia and even in England, the highest priority was to ensure that every area away from the cities has something which is called a “kick-about ground”. In the World Cricket Cup they have a legacy programme. This week an academy is going to be opened at ??? Crescent. The World Cup was in 2003, but there are legacy programmes. We must ensure that the legacy we leave behind will be 500 sports fields, a central sports academy and a high-performance centre. SASCOC is dealing with this. My colleague, the MEC for Education is dealing with this through her FET colleges. It has been dealt with by the 2010 World Cup Co-ordinating Committee, and this is on the agenda. So, we are on the same wavelength.

However, the sports academy is also run by the relevant sports federation, by the PSL teams. PSL teams have a sports academy. The Province of KwaZulu-Natal is lagging behind because the business sector in KwaZulu-Natal is not fair as far as sports promotion is concerned. MTN is operating throughout the country, but they do not worry about KwaZulu-Natal, and the Premier is having a look at this.

Mr George Murray referred to certain challenges. Reference was made to our having offices in various areas. We had four regions. We have restructured our regions on districts lines, but we not have the funds. We do not have the staff to have district offices in every district council area. SASCOC, through the national Department of Sports, has asked - and this is a wonderful decision - that all sport federations much restructure along district lines. SAFA has done it. Next year we are not going to give funding to any sport federation if it does not have district structures. The role of municipalities is positive and it is very, very important. We cannot blame municipalities. Some of the municipalities, we say, must take responsibilities for sport, but the entire budget of the municipality is R45 million. They do not even have money to build a play lot! That is the difficulty.

What we must look at, through local government, is to try to get money from the national Department of Sports and Recreation. Lotto has R320 million for sports each year. We are having a meeting with Lotto.

AN HON MEMBER: Lotto?

MR A RAJBANSI (MEC for Sports and Recreation): Lotto, yes, the lottery. They can channel the money through our sports academy.

Whatever they say, we have about 130 staff members. We actually need 400 staff members. I have now discussed our challenges here. The national government has said: Building for sports and recreation is your challenge. Rebuild sports fields. We are giving the highest priority to rural areas. We are on track. We have delivered the sports fields. However, the ability of the municipalities to maintain the sports field is something that also has to be discussed. I cannot deal with a Newcastle facility that comes under local government. These are the questions that have been raised.

The DG of the previous department is ensuring that there is co-ordination. The money that was set aside in the Premier's Department was mainly for the World Cup co-ordination. We have various arms of the government. We have various departments that have responsibility for the physical promotion of sport and also for the provision of amenities and facilities.

One of the things that the Premier has giving us was horseriding. It has become so popular that Mpumalanga and Eastern Province came to participate in the Dundee July. We are now getting harnessed horseracing, and we requested the Premier's Portfolio Committee to make sure that in the definition provision is made for harnessed horseriding. Rural horseriding is becoming so popular that we have them at the Durban Gold Cup. It was quite wonderful. Eight out of eight district councils participated.

We must understand that in world history horses played a very, very important role. We are also reviving the traditional rural Zulu horseriding. They are wonderful riders. We do not have the budget for it. We do not have the budget for indigenous games. We can come out number one.

Let us take athletics for example. Mr Coleman, the athletics track is on track. There is a problem between the district council and the local council. Now the local council is taking

over responsibility. Our problem is this: You talk to the mayor, and the municipal manager gets upset. You talk to the municipal manager, and the mayor gets upset. You talk to the local council, and the district council gets upset. You talk to the district council, and the local council gets upset. So, who are you going to talk to?

AN HON MEMBER: Do not talk to anyone! Do not talk!

MR A RAJBANSI (MEC for Sports and Recreation): That is our difficulty. We spent three months to try and find solutions. However, with the passage of time this will be sorted. We cannot build sports fields, but we build combi-courts, *etcetera*.

Club development is very, very important. The hon Mr Msomi referred to us giving out kits. Colleagues, when we get requests for sports kits, make sure that we get letters from the sporting bodies. You know, what touched me was this: We have sports in Durban. I get a call from Abaqulusi. We have black children who want to come to Kings Park. We transport them. They come there barefoot. You know, they win medals. Some of them have been selected for our province. I am talking about kids who come from the deep rural areas.

The other day we were at the imbizo. They did not realise that 18 schools were participating in the mass school sports. We are building nine sports fields. Six are completed. Three are under construction. We are looking at an athletic track. We lost the SA Games because of athletics. You see, Mr Roger Burrows, the British occupied KwaZulu-Natal and they are marathon runners. The Afrikaners, the Boers, occupied the former Transvaal and they are track and field. That is where we lose. I think we must learn from the Boers. [Laughter]

You know, all you need to have is a grass track. You take the University of KZN. They have a grass track. They do not have a cinder track. What I am saying, is that the federations are worked up. I want to tell the chairperson that we have to call the federations once every two months to be briefed. Tomorrow night you must come. Some 500 schools in our programme are involved in rugby talent identification, and the goal is all the way to the Sharks. Those players are being trained to play for the Sharks. However, by the time they reach the Sharks, the Bulls will take them. England will take them. The All Blacks will take them. Have you seen the All Blacks team?

MR R M BURROWS (DA): It is called redistribution!

MR A RAJBANSI (MEC for Sports and Recreation): Redistribution or redeployment or grass-hopping or crossing the floor! [Laughter]

What I am saying is that our sports and recreation, despite of the smallness of its size, is humming with activity throughout the length and breadth of the province. We are helping in skills development. The central government has appointed Seta-accredited service providers. Mention must be made about ... [Time expired.] Thank you.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: We thank the hon MEC for his deliberations and for responding to other speakers. Hon members, this brings us to the end of today's business. Before we adjourn, may I announce that, according to the Order Paper which you all have, we are supposed to have a briefing of all members by the Directorate of Committees of the Legislature. This briefing has been postponed, and it will take place at the next "Taking the Legislature to the People" initiative in October 2007. Members will be informed and given details in due course. I do not know if there are any announcements from the Premier's side?

MRS C M CRONJÉ (MEC for Education): Mr Speaker, I am not aware of any announcements from the Premier's side.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, hon MEC. Now, hon members I thank you for your time and your diligence. This brings us to the end. The House is adjourned until 13 September 2007 at 09h30 in the morning.

The House was adjourned at 15:45.