

# PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

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MONDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER 2017

### COMMITTEE REPORTS

- 1. Report of the Standing Committee on Human Settlements on its oversight visit to the Langa and De Waal Drive Community Residential Upgrades, as follows:**

#### **Delegation**

The delegation consisted of the following members:

Hinana, N E (DA)

Lentit, R B (DA)

Maseko, L M (DA) (Chairperson and leader of the delegation)

The following staff attended the oversight visit:

Jones, S (Committee Coordinator)

#### **1. Introduction**

The Standing Committee on Human Settlements embarked on an oversight visit to the Langa Hostels Transformation Programme and the De Waal Drive Rental Units.

This report discusses the findings and recommendations stemming from the oversight visit.

## **2. Overview**

The Committee departed from the Legislature building at 07:30 am on 31 January 2017. The visit commenced with a walk-about of the Langa Hostels followed by a visit and walk-about of the De Waal Drive flats. Representatives of the City of Cape

Town and the Department of Human Settlements accompanied the Committee on the walk-about of the Community Residential Upgrades (CRU's).

A Committee meeting was held at the Western Cape Provincial Legislature Committee, Room 2, after the oversight visit at 10:00. Representatives of the Department of Human Settlements and the City of Cape Town were in attendance.

## **3. Langa Hostels Transformation Programme**

The City of Cape Town embarked on a project to provide housing opportunities to people residing in Siyahlala, New Flats and Special Quarters.

A Project Steering Committee was established to represent the community in the selection of beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were selected in terms of the Housing Code and the City of Cape Town's Housing Policy. The selection criteria included persons staying in the identified feeder areas, whose names appeared on the surveyed list and who met all of the City of Cape Town's allocation criteria.

A total of 463 units were constructed to accommodate 103 families from the Siyahlala Informal Settlement, 194 families from the New Flats Hostels and 166 families from the Special Quarters Hostels.

Construction of the Langa Hostels under the Transformation Programme commenced in January 2014 and was finalised in December 2015. Phase One of the Project was concluded at a cost of R170 million. A total of 800 units were constructed for Phase Two of the Transformation Programme. Phase Two was developed on the land that was vacated during the first phase of the Transformation Project.

The City indicated that R300 million was projected for the completion of the three phases of the Langa Hostels Transformation Programme. The Project will accommodate beneficiaries in the City of Cape Town's Langa Database who reside in the broader Langa Community.

### **3.1 Findings and observations**

3.1.1 Three Extended Public Works (EPW) workers are employed to clean the hostels. The City is in the process of reviewing the appointment of more cleaners for the Langa hostels.

3.1.2 The Committee was informed that beneficiaries who were allocated a rental unit by the City of Cape Town will automatically be removed from the City of Cape Town's Housing Demand Database.

- 3.1.3 Tenants who are in default on their rental payment are provided with a two-year grace period within which to make payment arrangements.
- 3.1.4 Tenants are charged rental according to their monthly income. The minimum monthly rental charge at the Langa Hostel amounts to R25.00 and the maximum monthly rental charge amounts to R3 500.00.
- 3.1.5 The City indicated that they collect an overall rental income of 34% and that rental arrears amounted to R1 886 338.83.
- 3.1.6 Property maintenance is dealt with by Power Construction, an external contractor. All maintenance and repairs are requested via a C3 notification, which is submitted to the Maintenance Depot for further action.

#### **4. De Waal Drive Community Residential Upgrades Project**

The Department of Human Settlements embarked on an Upgrading Programme at the De Waal Drive Rental Units. Provision was made for R7.8 million under the Maintenance Plan for the upgrading of the Department's rental properties. To date R2 163 589.38 was spent on the upgrades at the De Waal Drive Flats. The De Waal Drive Community Residential Upgrades Project initially consisted of three phases which was later escalated to four.

Phase One commenced on the 15 May 2016 and was finalised on the 31 July 2016. The style and material used on the show house dictated the look of the entire upgrading project.

Phase Two was launched on the 15 October 2016 and was finalised on 15 December 2016. The total cost for phase two of the development amounted to R576 199.08.

Phase Three is scheduled to commence on 1 February 2017. The Project is projected to be finalised on 1 June 2017 at a cost of R441 034.91. The upgrades will include the repair and maintenance of seven blocks of flats.

The final phase, Phase Four is projected to commence on 1 March 2017 and is scheduled to be finalised on 1 June 2017. The cost for the phase is estimated at R516 363.00. The upgrades in Phase Four includes the maintenance and repair of the remaining six blocks of flats and the 66 garages.

#### **4.1 Findings and observations**

- 4.1.1 Approximately 90% of the contractors utilised on the Project are registered on the Department's approved database.
- 4.1.2 Contractors are rotated to ensure an equal and fair opportunity for all Historically Disadvantaged Individuals.

4.1.3 The De Waal Drive Flats consists of 92 units of which 41 are rented to pensioners, four to the disabled and six to government employees.

The remaining 41 units are rented to tenants who fit the salary profile for social housing.

4.1.4 There are eight bachelor flats, 73 two-bedroom flats and 11 three bedroom flats.

4.1.6 The garages are located close to the flats and some are rented to private users who are not residents at the De Waal Drive Flats.

4.1.7 All the units are occupied and there have been no evictions.

## **5. Information requested**

5.1 The Committee REQUESTED that the Department provide it with the Municipal Training Workshops Programme on the Housing Demand Database for the year.

## **6. Recommendations**

The Committee RECOMMENDED that the City of Cape Town consider:-

6.1 The use of an external service provider to deal with the management of the Langa Hostel rental stock; and

6.2 The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) at the Langa Hostels as a means of employment for unemployed tenants.

## **2. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on its oversight visit to Kenilworth Racecourse, as follows:**

### **DELEGATION**

#### **Members of the Standing Committee on Finance**

Joseph, D (DA) (Chairperson and leader of delegation)

Mnqasela, M (DA)

Uys, P (ANC)

The Coordinator, Ms S Jones, accompanied the delegation.

### **1. Introduction**

During a meeting dated 1 June 2016 the Standing Committee on Finance resolved to conduct an oversight visit to Kenilworth Racecourse to receive a briefing and to observe the facility and the gambling and racing events.

## **2. Overview of the visit**

The Committee visited Kenilworth Racecourse on 19 April 2017 and met with Mr Raj Paul, the General Manager: Betting and Ms Salvador, the Audit, Risk and Compliance Manager, who received and welcomed the delegation to Kenilworth Racecourse. The oversight visit commenced with a briefing by Kenilworth Racecourse and the Gambling and Racing Board. This was followed by a walk-about of the facility.

(See enclosed attendance register of delegates who were in attendance).

## **3. Background information**

Kenilworth Racecourse is one of only 10 race tracks in South Africa and it is situated on a historic piece of land located in the Southern Suburbs. It is the oldest racecourse in the country. The first race at the Kenilworth Racecourse was held in 1882.

It is owned by the Thoroughbred Horse Racing Trust and is managed by Phumelela Gaming and Leisure Ltd. The Thoroughbred Horse Racing Trust owns 35% shares in Phumelela Gaming and Leisure Ltd.

Kenilworth Racecourse is a non-profit organisation and is dependent on external funding. Approximately 25% of the funding is provided by the owners and 75% of the funding is received from the betting industry through racing event stakes. The Kenilworth Racecourse has a staff complement of 700 employees. Employment is mostly contractual and most staff are employed on a seasonal basis. Annual recruitment and training includes locals in the area.

### **3.1 Social Responsibility**

The Racecourse contributes approximately R30 000 per annum towards a Grooms Trust. The Grooms school trains jockeys in terms of horsemanship and everything else associated to becoming a jockey. The jockeys are multi-racial and females are also employed as jockeys.

Kenilworth Racecourse is involved with the local Community Police Forum and assists them with their projects.

### **3.2 Events at Kenilworth Racecourse**

Kenilworth Racecourse is known for hosting the prestigious Sun Met event which is held annually by the end of January. Similar smaller and more exclusive events such as the L'Ormarins Queen's Plate is held every year approximately two to three weeks prior to the Sun Met. The event attracts more than 50,000 spectators annually. The races draws large crowds during the Sun Met and smaller crowds during the general races. Numerous other Grade one horse races are held at

Kenilworth throughout the year. A number of races have been won by horses who have achieved international success. Marketing for events are done by Sun International. In 2016 Sun International was signed as the new headline sponsor of the Metropolitan Stakes.

### **3.3 Regulatory issues pertaining to horse racing**

Horse racing is split into two segments namely the regulatory side of horse racing and the betting operations. The sport of horse racing falls outside of the Western Cape Gambling and Racing Board's (WCGRB) mandate and is regulated by the National Horse Racing Authority (NHRA), an independent body. The horse racing operations are managed and controlled by the NHRA and Kenilworth Racecourse pays the NHRA a minimal fee to manage the racing events.

On the day of the race the NHRA is responsible for identifying the:

- 3.3.1 Racing events for the day;
- 3.3.2 Jockeys' that will be participating in a race;
- 3.3.3 Clothes (silks) and the colours that represent the owners participating in a particular racing event;
- 3.3.4 Horse according to its implanted chip and Identity Book which details particular identifying marks on a horse that is entered into a racing event; and
- 3.3.5 Judges who announces the winning results.

The NHRA also controls the paramedics, ambulance services, veterinary services and stipendiary stewards. The entire horse racing event is recorded from all angles in the Stipendiary boardroom. Judges take careful note of the jockeys' silks, to ensure that the right results tally with the correct horse and rider.

### **3.4 Betting on horse racing**

Phumelela Gaming and Leisure stages race fixtures in South Africa and approximately 550 race meetings are held annually. South African Racing is screened live in more than 26 countries around the world.

Phumelela, Gold Circle and Kenilworth Racing's Tote joint venture, based on the Isle of Man, aggregates Tote pools from around the world allowing punters to bet on worldwide pools.

Kenilworth Racecourse controls Totalisator Pool betting, off-course betting and the selling of horse races generated by the Kenilworth outdoor broadcasting studio. There are approximately 60 off-course shop based betting facilities in and around the Western Cape.

Kenilworth hosts daily horse racing. Approximately six to seven races takes place per day. Horses are moved around to participate in higher payout races. This includes local and international races.

### **3.5 Types of bets offered**

Legal bets are offered on a number of contingencies with horse racing being one of them. The bets are offered on the outcome of a horse race by the Totalisator and or the Bookmakers. These bets include pool betting and fixed odds. Bets can also be placed telephonically. Call center staff consist of locals who are trained to deal with telephonic betting.

#### **3.5.1 Pool Bets**

In terms of Pool Betting, the winnings is determined by the size of the pool and the total amount of winners in the pool. The dividends are declared after the winnings have been divided amongst the winners and a 25% legislative taking have been deducted.

#### **3.5.2 Fixed Odds**

Fixed odds betting is placed with a Bookmaker. The patron will know exactly what the winnings are prior to the end of the race. Bets placed with Bookmakers are deemed to be more convenient for patrons as their facilities are located closer to the patrons who bet at their own convenience.

### **3.6 Kenilworth Quarantine Station**

Kenilworth Racecourse also sports one of the world's best quarantine stations. In 1997 a high-tech quarantine station was built within the centre of the Kenilworth Racecourse directly adjacent to the nature reserve. It was built to facilitate the import and export of horses to South Africa. It is the only one of its kind in South Africa.

Currently horses that are sent out of the country to race in e.g. Dubai or Hong Kong are stationed at the Kenilworth quarantine station before leaving or re-entering South Africa. This is to ensure that the horses are not infectious before leaving or returning.

## **4. Findings and Observations**

4.1 The Delegation was informed that horse racing is a very challenging industry to access. The cost associated with stabling a horse could amount to approximately R6 000 – R8 000 per month. The above cost does not include other costs such as feed, veterinary services and the training of horses.

- 4.2 Horses are stabled for a period of one year prior to being raced. The initial stake money does not cover the cost of maintaining a horse.
- 4.3 No comparative studies have been done regarding African horse sickness to ascertain the percentages of stock death, the decline in sales of stock and the cost associated to the medicating of a horse.
- 4.4 The industry is monopolised by a minority of thoroughbred horse owners.
- 4.5 Kenilworth Racecourse has indicated that due to water shortages they had to make use of boreholes to maintain the racecourse.

**3. The Standing Committee on Education, having conducted an oversight visit to Langa Senior Secondary School in Langa on 18 April 2017, reports as follows:**

**The delegation**

The delegation comprised of the following Members:

Kivedo, BD (DA) (Chairperson and the leader of the delegation)  
 Botha, LJ (DA)  
 Max, LH (DA)  
 Olivier, RT (ANC)

Parliamentary official:  
 Ms W Hassen-Moosa, Committee Co-ordinator

**1. Introduction**

As part of its oversight mandate, the Committee requested to be kept updated regarding progress with the maintenance of infrastructure, broadband access, upgrades and the daily management of all schools in the Province.

This oversight visit emanated during a Standing Committee meeting of 28 February 2017 whereby the Committee reviewed its programme, The Committee resolved to undertake an oversight to Langa Senior Secondary School in Langa.

It was brought to the attention of the Standing Committee that Langa Senior Secondary School is part of the Collaborating Schools Project. The school has undergone numerous changes including management and the academic performance of the school has had a downward spiral over the past four years. The main focus of this oversight visit was to understand and observe how learners and teachers are now coping with these changes.

This report discusses the Committee's findings and recommendations gathered during the oversight visit.



## 2. Overview

The Committee conducted an oversight visit to Langa Senior Secondary School on Tuesday, 18 April 2017. The visit started with a meeting with the Acting Principal, Mr Magugu, and the Departmental officials and Members of the Ocean 2 Education Foundation which is part of the Collaborating schools at 14:00. During the oversight visit, the Acting principal briefed the Committee on the status of the school. After the meeting, the Committee conducted a walk about on the school premises.

## 3. Findings

- 3.1. The school leadership has changed in the past four years:
  - Ms Ndlovu: Acting Principal employed since 01 January to 31 May 2016
  - Ms Mjali: A care-taker Principal employed by the WCED from 1 June to 31 December 2016
  - Mr Magugu: Current Acting Principal appointed on 1 January 2017
- 3.2. The Collaboration Project was resisted within the school after having resistance from the community. The pilot project aimed at providing a different way of operating public schools by: Strengthening the quality of public schools; Demonstrating effective models of public school management; Strengthening public school governance models; developing educators and implementing interventions aimed at improving the quality of public school education for learners from the poorest areas.
- 3.3. Over the past four years the school's academic results has deteriorated and the current subjects Mathematics (17,7%), Physical Sciences (17,8%), Accounting (26,6), Economics (27,6%), Geography (29%) and Mathematics Literacy (29,4%) attained a final average that is below the Department's 30% pass mark.
- 3.4. The following subjects Life Sciences (30,9%), Business Studies (31%), Agricultural Sciences (35,1%) and History (37,5%) is below the average of 40% required by learners to achieve a Bachelor Pass.
- 3.5. The School has an implementation Strategy on the following:
  - 3.5.1 The 2016 results confirmed the poor state of the school culture of teaching and learning.
  - 3.5.2 Two-tiered implementation plan was devised with the support of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP):
    - 3.5.2.1 A whole-school strategy
    - 3.5.2.2 A classroom-based strategy
  - 3.5.3 This plan is implemented by the principal and the School Management Team (SMT) with the support of the SOP.
  - 3.5.4 SMT will be trained and developed to support the development of the instructional delivery in the school.
- 3.6 External strategies involve:
  - 3.6.1 UCT's SDU: Providing teachers with opportunities to improve their subject knowledge.

- 3.6.2 INSTILL: Providing teachers with opportunities to increase the effectiveness of their instructional delivery.
- 3.6.3 Mentoring and support of the principal and SMT to increase the leadership capacity within the school.
- 3.7. Internal strategies to assist the school in improving problem areas:
  - 3.7.1 Monitoring and encouraging an improvement in teacher's school attendance.
  - 3.7.2 Introducing data driven instruction with targeted academic interventions.
  - 3.7.3 Doing internal school audits.
  - 3.7.4 Increasing compliance with the National Department of Basic Education and the Western Cape Education Department policies and procedures.
  - 3.7.5 Implementing a more effective teacher attendance monitoring system.
  - 3.7.6 Working on decreasing the incidents of late coming among the students.
  - 3.7.7 Patrolling the school grounds to increase security and decrease the incidents of bunking.
  - 3.7.8 Changing the structure of the timetable to improve the effectiveness of the instructional time available to the students.
  - 3.7.9 Redistributed the subject load among the teachers to minimise the number of individual subjects a teacher is responsible for continuing with the Saturday classes.
  - 3.7.10 Drafting a disciplinary policy that is in accordance with departmental guidelines.
  - 3.7.11 Built a relationship with the SAPS station in Langa and the Community Police Forum to ensure random searching for weapons and drugs at the school.
- 3.8 There is a student support service in the school focused on offering psycho-social support to the learners.
- 3.9 The School has a sports coach based at the school resulting in a flourishing sports curriculum and extra-curricular programme.
- 3.10 The School has re-energised Matric celebrations within the school.
- 3.11 The School has planned quarterly parent meetings, regular feedback letters, sms reminders.
- 3.12 The School has presented an alternative recruitment and enrolment process.
- 3.13 The School has organised a meeting with feeder-school principals to motivate their students to attend Langa Senior Secondary School.
- 3.14 The infrastructure of the school has improved.
- 3.15 The School is In the process of revitalising the school library.

#### **4. Information requested**

The Committee requests the Department to provide the following information by 31 August 2017.

- 4.1. A copy of the Collaborating School strategy.
- 4.2. A report on the first quarter results for 2017.
- 4.3. An audit report on teacher's qualifications for Langa Senior Secondary School.

#### **5. Recommendations/Concerns:**

The Committee recommends that:-

- 5.1. At the Committee meeting of 31 January 2017, the Department informed the Committee that Langa Senior Secondary School has appointed a principal but upon inspection it was discovered that the school still has an acting principal and that the process is still under way. Committee request that still process be haste as this process had to be completed in January 2017 already.
- 5.2. The Department investigates why the security system at the school is currently inoperative.
- 5.3. The Department briefs the Committee on Collaborating Schools including the successes and challenges faced by this initiative.
- 5.4. The Committee raised its concern with regards to the Mathematics results and request intervention by the Department to improve these results.
- 5.5. That the Department ensures that through the District office and the school, the late arrival of learners be addressed and report back to the Committee.

#### **6. Conclusion**

The Committee successfully concluded its oversight visit and took cognisance of the situation at the school.

#### **7. Acknowledgements**

The Chairperson thanked the school for its willingness to share valuable information with the Standing Committee.

#### **4. The Standing Committee on Education, having conducted an oversight visit to Summit Primary School in Hanover Park on 25 April 2017, reports as follows:**

##### **The delegation**

The delegation comprised of the following Members:

Kivedo, BD (DA) (Chairperson and the leader of the delegation)  
 Botha, LJ (DA)  
 Max, LH (DA)  
 Olivier, RT (ANC)

Parliamentary official:  
Ms W Hassen-Moosa, Committee Co-ordinator

## **1. Introduction**

As part of its oversight mandate, the Committee requested to be kept updated regarding progress with the maintenance of infrastructure, broadband access, upgrades and the daily management of all schools in the Province.

This oversight visit emanated after the Chairperson, Mr B Kivedo alerted the Standing Committee about media reports highlighting gang violence at the school. The Committee envisaged that the oversight visit would provide in-depth insight into the situation learners, teachers and other staff cope with on a daily basis and how the gang violence affects this school.

This report discusses the Committee's findings gathered during the oversight visit.

## **2. Overview**

The Committee conducted an oversight visit to Summit Primary School on Tuesday, 25 April 2017. The visit started with a meeting with the Principal, Mr M E Isaacs, the Departmental officials and Members of the South African Police Services (SAPS) at 14:00. During the oversight visit, the principal briefed the Committee on the status of the school. After the meeting, the Committee conducted a walk about on the school premises.

## **3. Findings**

- 3.1. Summit Primary School in Hanover Park was established in 1974 to service the recently displaced people who under the *Group Areas Act, 1950 (Act 41 of 1950)* were removed from areas such as Hartfield Village, Claremont, Protea Village, District Six, etc.
- 3.2. Currently the school has reached its capacity with regards to classroom space and is in dire need of three prefabricated classrooms for the Early Childhood Development (ECD) phase. The School has applied timeously to the Western Cape Educational Department (WCED), but the application process has its own dynamics and logistics.
- 3.3. The infrastructure and maintenance of the school is consistently being maintained by cleaning staff of the school, including learners and staff.
- 3.4. The School Governing Body (SGB) is functional at the school and assists in the management and governance of the school. According to the principal, Mr Isaacs, the SGB's role is commendable, however the members lack the necessary levels of education, skills and aptitude to fill the space that their roles demand. This places an added burden on the school management team to guide, mentor and to perform a leading role in the functionary role expected from the elected SGB members.
- 3.5. The teacher-learner ratio is 1:38, with a staff complement of 21 and 3 SGB funded staff.

- 3.6. The school has experienced difficulty in attracting educators to the school due to the negative image Hanover Park has garnered in the social conscience of student teachers.
- 3.7. Academic performance of the school is between the 85% and 90% pass rate.
- 3.8. Most learners experience learning barriers namely, mild to severe intellectual barriers; emotional barriers and physical disabilities.
- 3.9. The Systemic Testing System has not received a good result and even though according to the school thoroughly prepared learners still seem to have no positive outcomes. The following additional concerns around the system testing were highlighted by the school:
  - 3.9.1. Education is about relationship building – a stranger walks into a Grade 3 class and introduce themselves and set the tone for the examination.
  - 3.9.2. Learners must endure a three hour examination, something that is unheard of even at high school level.
  - 3.9.3. The systemic design is certainly not user-friendly and does not consider the context, maturity and intellectual levels of learners.
  - 3.9.4. A learner must engage a total stranger with questions the learner may not understand.
- 3.10. Summit Primary School is located within a red-zone area as indicated by SAPS due to the high incidents of gang on gang violence, criminality, rape, mugging etc.
- 3.11. Summit Primary School is constantly targeted with criminal assault, such as:
  - 3.11.1. School vandalism, robberies;
  - 3.11.2. Intimidation and threats to staff members and learners of the school;
  - 3.11.3. Assault on educators and the principal;
  - 3.11.4. Shots fired at the principal;
  - 3.11.5. Invasion of the school building by criminals;
  - 3.11.6. Learners suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and other emotional problems due to the ongoing gang violence;
  - 3.11.7. Chronic absenteeism due to gang violence; and
  - 3.11.8. Chronic late-coming due to gang violence and poor learner performance due to gang violence and shooting.
- 3.12. Safety measures are put in place, such as an alarm system and an Armed Response Company servicing the area.
- 3.13. Summit Primary school has reported the following cases to the WCED:
  - 3.13.1. Criminals jumping the schools fence and threatening, abusing learners and educators;
  - 3.13.2. Mugging on the school grounds;
  - 3.13.3. The need for a bullet proof fence; and
  - 3.13.4. The need for reintroducing safety marshals.
- 3.14. Summit Primary School's principal, Mr Isaacs, requested a redeployment which was supported by the Health Risks Management of the WCED months ago. This request has not yet been enforced by the WCED.

**4. Concern**

- 4.1. The Committee raised a concern that the request by the principal, Mr ME Isaacs, to be relocated, due to recently being shot by a gangster and threatened on the school premises, which has affected his health. This request to the WCED has not yet been approved. The WCED must provide reasons for this to the Committee.

**5. Recommendations**

The Committee recommended that the WCED: -

- 5.1. Provides adequate fencing and security staff in and around the school's premises.
- 5.2. Investigate new methods in order to fill vacant positions, as this has become problematic, due to the gang violence in the area.
- 5.3. Investigates an action plan to assist those learners suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress (PTS) as result of the gang violence in and around the school and the number of learners reported from suffering from PTS.

**6. Conclusion**

The Committee successfully concluded its oversight visit and took cognisance of the situation at the school.

**7. Acknowledgements**

The Chairperson thanked the school for its willingness to share valuable information with the Standing Committee.

*Konsep 7, ?? Augustus 2017]*

No ?? - 2017] VIERDE SESSIE, VYFDE PARLEMENT

**PARLEMENT VAN DIE  
PROVINSIE VAN DIE  
WES-KAAP**

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**AANKONDIGINGS,  
TERTAFELLEGGINGS EN  
KOMITEEVERSLAE**

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**KONSEP 7, ?? AUGUSTUS 2017**

**KOMITEEVERSLAE**

