

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

TUESDAY, 8 DECEMBER 2015

COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. **Report of the Standing Committee on Transport and Public Works on its oversight visit to the Gene Louw Traffic College as follows:**

Delegation

The delegation consisted of the following members:

Adv LH Max (DA) (Chairperson and leader of the delegation)
Mr NE Hinana (DA)
Mr M Mnqasela (DA)
Magaxa, KE (ANC)

Apology

Dugmore, CM (ANC)

The following staff members were in attendance:

Ms SA Niekerk (Committee Co-ordinator)
Ms N Mshumpela (Committee Assistant)

1. **Introduction**

Section 114(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, mandates provincial legislatures to provide for mechanisms to maintain oversight over the provincial executive authority in the Province, including the implementation of legislation. To this end the Standing Committee on Transport and Public Works undertook an oversight visit to the Gene Louw Traffic College (the College) to inspect the facilities at the College and to gain an understanding of the Chief Directorate: Traffic Management.

2. Overview of the visit

The College was established on 1 February 1988 and served the whole Cape Province and Transkei as a fully functional multi-racial college.

The visit was undertaken on 25 August 2015. The Committee was welcomed by the Deputy Director General, Transport and Public Works, Adv Reinecke, Chief Director: Traffic Management, Mr Africa, the Deputy Director: Quality Management, Mr van der Merwe and the Head of the College, Mr Payne. Mr Africa provided the Committee with an overview of the Chief Directorate and Mr Payne provided the Committee with an overview of the activities taking place at the College, the prospectus that is followed, the types of qualifications that could be attained and its relation to the National Qualification Framework, the relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries of the training, the types of partnerships that exist with stakeholders as well as with other academic institutions and challenges and successes experienced. The presentation was followed by a tour of the premises.

3. Findings

- 3.1 The College offers training in road traffic law enforcement for Traffic Officers, Examiner for Driving Licences, Examiner of Vehicles and various other short courses.
- 3.2 There exists a vacancy for the post, Director: Traffic Training. The recruitment process is underway in this regard and Mr Payne has been temporarily placed in this role in a caretaking capacity.
- 3.3 The premises house the following:
 - 3.3.1 An electronic national administration traffic information systems room;
 - 3.3.2 Old examiner of vehicle pit;
 - 3.3.3 Armory;
 - 3.3.4 Gymnasium and hall;
 - 3.3.5 Electronic Resource Centre;
 - 3.3.6 Registry office;
 - 3.3.7 Old examiner driver license track; and
 - 3.3.8 New pit area and K53 track.
- 3.4 The College boasts many achievements. The most prestigious was being awarded the Best Traffic Training Centre in South Africa Award out of a total of nine colleges that competed. Other awards include Best Education and Training Development Practitioner, Most Promising New Facilitator, Most Innovative Idea/s and Going The Extra Mile.
- 3.5 The College has also completed a building upgrade and its involvement in social investment initiatives is evident in the projects that it is involved with. A valuable contribution to the community is made in this regard.
- 3.6 The College is fully accredited and registered with the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority, the Road Traffic Management Corporation and the South African Police Services.

- 3.7 The Department of Transport and Public Work's Safely Home programme is an integrated approach to increasing road safety in the Western Cape. In order to achieve this, partnerships have been entered into with the South African Police Services, the Department of Correctional Services, Local Traffic Authorities, the Provincial Road Traffic Management Coordinating Forums as well as the Centre for e-Innovation.
- 3.8 The College boasts new facilities that will improve traffic safety and facilitate the training of traffic officers. An upgrade to the K53 track and a new vehicle testing centre is in the process of being finalised. The office space and the lecture rooms at the College have also been improved in recent months. The Department of Transport and Public Works will be using the testing centre for training and other joint operations. The Transport Administration and Licensing component will be used to retest drivers and motor vehicles. The old testing centre will still be used for training. It is envisaged that learner transport vehicles under contract to the Western Cape Education Department will be inspected at the new testing centre.
- 3.9 To promote road safety, the College will be hosting a number of annual events on the K53 track. The College also plans to conduct free vehicle tests for members of the public before the December holiday period. Vehicles found to have faults will not be discontinued or impounded. Motorists will be allocated time to rectify all the problems that have been identified.
- 3.10 The traffic sector appears to be a male-dominated industry with very few females showing an interest in this profession.
- 3.11 The College currently serves 23 municipalities including the City of Cape Town in the training of their law enforcement officers.

4. Recommendations

The Committee RECOMMENDED that the Department of Transport and Public Works:

- 4.1 Promote gender representivity in all its functions and structures; and
- 4.2 Explore its current organogram structure within this directorate so as to better deliver on outcomes as per the Department's five year strategic plan.

The Committee RESOLVED to:

- 4.3 Invite the Department of Transport and Public Works to brief it on its safety plan for the upcoming festive season.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Committee wishes to thank the officials from the Department of Transport and Public Works and the traffic officers from the Gene Louw Traffic College for availing themselves to address the Committee.

2. Report on a Service Delivery Cluster visit to Germany and France.

The Service Delivery Cluster having undertaken a study visit to Germany and France from 18 September to 27 September 2015, reports as follows:

Delegation

The delegation consisted of the following members:

Adv L Max (DA) (Leader of the delegation)

Ms CF Beerwinkel (ANC)

Ms TJ Dijana (ANC)

Mr NE Hinana (DA)

Mr RB Lentit (DA)

Ms BA Schäfer (DA)

The delegation was accompanied by Ms S Niekerk, Committee Co-ordinator.

1. Introduction and background

The function of the standing committees of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament is primarily to play an oversight role over the respective departments in the Province. The Cluster therefore undertook a study visit to Munich in Germany and Dijon in France to observe best practices abroad in the areas of waste management, renewable energy, transport, agriculture and tourism. Relationship building and the enhancement of capacity and knowledge were also key objectives.

Bavaria is the oldest and largest state in the Federal Republic of Germany, with an area of more than 70 500 square metres. There are currently over twelve million people living in Bavaria.

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is home to centuries-old buildings and numerous museums. The city is known for its annual Oktoberfest celebration and cavernous beer halls.

Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany, and the Western Cape Province have a friendly and co-operative relationship as expressed in a joint agreement of 11 May 1995, signed by the Minister-President of Bavaria and the Premier of the Western Cape Province. This was strengthened by a Protocol signed by the two parties on 6 November 1998. Both parties agreed on the following fields of co-operation:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Environmental, regional and rural development
- Economic development
- Community safety
- Culture
- Voluntary fire-fighting services
- Social affairs
- High-tech co-operation

The **Regional Council of Burgundy** (hereinafter “the Council”) is situated in Dijon and is one of the 22 elected local government bodies that govern the regions of mainland France. The Council is directly responsible for secondary education and vocational training. Together with the central government, the Council also helps to manage economic development, infrastructure and transport.

An institutional partnership was entered into between the Burgundy region and the Western Cape Province in 2002. The two regions jointly defined their priorities with regard to their respective skills and co-operation strategies. On 18 July 2011, after 10 years of co-operation, the Burgundy Region and the Western Cape Province reiterated their commitment by signing a new decentralised co-operation agreement for the period 2011-2015. These two regions have integrated their partnership within their respective international strategies through capacity building. Based on a reciprocity principle, the co-operation activities aim at developing the two territories and reinforcing the capacities of regional institutions, local stakeholders and individual beneficiaries.

2. Overview and programme in Munich, Germany (21 September to 23 September 2015)

The delegation met with representatives from the following institutions:

- The Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Media, Energy and Technology
- Members of the Portfolio Committees on Federal and European Affairs as well as Agriculture and Environment
- The Bavarian State Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry
- The Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment
- The local municipality focusing on Tourism and City Administration

Discussions ensued on the following key themes:

- Portfolio Committees
- Renewal Energy
- Waste Management
- Agriculture
- Transport
- Tourism
- Local Government

2.1 Portfolio committees

The politics of Bavaria takes place within a framework of a federal parliamentary representative democratic republic, where the federal government of Germany exercises sovereign rights with certain powers reserved for the states of Germany including Bavaria. The state has a multi-party system where the two main parties are the rightist Christian Social Union of Bavaria and the leftist Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The Bavarian State Government consists of the Prime Minister, 11 Ministers and 6 Secretaries of State. The Prime Minister is elected for a period of five years by the State Parliament. With the approval of the State Parliament he appoints the members of the State Government. The State Government comprises ministries for home affairs,

justice, education and the arts, science, finance, economic affairs, agriculture, employment, social affairs, the environment, and health.

The work done in the committees lies right at the heart of parliamentary activity. Each federal state appoints a member to each committee and is allocated one vote. The legislature has 16 committees. Their areas of responsibility correspond in essence to the portfolios of the federal ministries. As a result of this system, the federal government's expertise is directly complemented by that of the legislature and the federal states.

All committee members may be replaced by "representatives", i.e. experts from the ministries. This facility is used especially frequently in the expert committees. Some committees meet as civil servant groups. The "representatives" may rotate during the meeting, so that the appropriate experts from the federal states are involved for each specific point on the agenda. The focus in these committees is on practical precision work.

The delegation was welcomed by a representative from the ruling party in Munich, the Christian Social Union, and a representative from the opposition, the Social Democratic Party of Germany. The delegation was provided with a brief overview of the country and was informed that Bavaria is a safe country with a low crime rate. The state is experiencing some challenges at present with the influx of Middle Eastern refugees. Migration is mostly due to Germany's open door policy to take in asylum seekers. The politicians were interested to hear about how South Africa was dealing with its migration problem. The cross cutting issues of climate change were discussed and it was discovered that German policy is more committed to climate change than European policy. The 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21) will be held in Paris at the end of 2016 and Germany will be represented there.

Germany has an unemployment rate of 3,5%. Although this rate is low, 60% of those unemployed remain so for a long time. Education is of a very high standard in Germany and it is inexpensive. Most of the workforce has higher education degrees. However, this is not needed as the focus is on apprenticeship programmes and practical skills. It is interesting to note that politicians are also trade unionists and therefore excellent relationships exist between the government and trade unions.

2.2 Renewable energy

The expansion of renewable energy is one of the central pillars in Germany's energy transition. Expanding renewable energy will make their power supply more environmentally sound and climate-friendly and creates self-sufficiency in the face of the world's diminishing reserves of fossil fuels. At the same time, energy must remain affordable and reliable. To achieve this, a successful instrument to promote green electricity was envisioned, the Renewable Energy Sources Act – RES (Act 2014), which came into effect in the year 2000. The purpose of this Act was to enable young technologies such as wind and solar energy to enter the market with support provided by fixed tariffs, a purchase guarantee and a priority feeding-in of renewable electricity into the grid. Germany is considerably different from South Africa, as South Africa is rich in fossil reserves while this is sparse in Germany.

Germany's primary energy consumption emanates from nuclear energy, natural gas, the import of mineral oil, lignite and the import of coal from Australia. Nuclear energy

amounts to 30% of the energy production in Germany and 50% in the entire Bavaria area. It is the aim of the government to shut down all nuclear power plant reactors by 2022 in an attempt to embrace environmentally friendly measures. This however would be dependent on the rate at which the government can build up renewable energy reserves.

The contribution of renewable energies to primary energy consumption is as follows, wind 6%, photovoltaic 16% and biomass 10%. Wind, biogas and solar combined accounted for a larger portion of net electricity production than brown coal.

Most of these renewable energies depend in one way or another on sunlight. Wind and hydroelectric power are the direct result of differential heating of the earth's surface, which leads to air moving about (wind) and precipitation forming as the air is lifted. Solar energy is the direct conversion of sunlight using panels or collectors. Biomass energy is stored sunlight contained in plants. Other renewable energies that do not depend on sunlight are geothermal energy.

Solar thermal power plants for the production of electricity make little sense in Central Europe due to climatic conditions. Large facilities would however make sense in regions such as southern Spain, North Africa or the Middle East. Despite having been around for decades, the technology, with an energy-conversion efficiency rating of 15 to 20 percent, is not yet as efficient as coal or nuclear.

Biogas is converted to energy by burning it. The heat can be used directly for heating buildings, crop drying, dairy operations, and industrial processes. It can also be used to produce steam and generate electricity. Biomass can also be converted into liquids or gases to produce electricity or transportation fuels. Ethanol is typically produced through fermentation and distillation, in a process much like that used to make beer. Soybean and canola oils can be chemically converted into a liquid fuel called biodiesel. These fuels can be used in conventional engines with little, if any, modification.

Other biogas applications are still in development within the Bavaria area, but show great potential. One promising technology is direct combustion in an advanced gas turbine to run a generator and produce electricity. This process is twice as efficient as simply burning raw biomass to produce electricity from steam. Researchers are also developing small, high-speed generators to run on biogas. Several companies are also considering converting gasified biomass into ethanol as a less expensive alternative to fermentation.

In Germany, corn is used to produce ethanol, and the waste from the process is fed to cows for dairy production. Cow manure fertilizes the corn and is also run through a digester to produce biogas. A fuel cell efficiently converts the biogas into electricity to run the operation. The end products are ethanol, electricity, and milk. All the waste products are used within the project to lower costs.

All of the above-mentioned sources of renewable energy are encompassed within the legislative framework of the Renewable Energy Sources Act. This Act forms the basis for a dynamic and innovative industry where the generation of electricity from hydropower, landfill, sewerage biomass, geothermics, wind and solar energy is subsidised. Operators of such plants receive a fixed rate per kWh of generated electricity for 20 years to render the operation of the plants cost-effective. Grid owners pass the additional cost on to consumers, an astounding 13-fold increase. This increase

is due to rising exemptions of industrial consumers from eco-tax and the allocation for renewable energy.

Taking the above into consideration it is easy to understand why the trend in Germany at present is to move away from the generation of nuclear energy to that of renewable energy. It is evident that there are fewer risks, there is long term economic viability, it is not as dangerous, there are less environmental factors with much less impact.

2.3 Waste management

The environmental ministry is the supreme enforcement authority on waste management and is responsible for legislation and organisation. The Bavarian Environmental Agency is the technical authority on waste management and the county government executes waste management principles. Germany has a high percentage of waste recycling and the amount of residual waste is continuously decreasing. High prices are paid for secondary raw materials such as copper and metal. Inhabitants are disciplined and abide by regulations regarding waste management and are regularly informed of the ways to dispose of all types of waste.

The Bavarian waste industry and its waste management make a substantial contribution to relieving the environment of greenhouse gases and also make further important contributions to their minimisation in the future.

The emphasis is placed on the principles of waste avoidance and recycling management and incineration plants remain an integral component of the waste industry.

2.4 Agriculture

The responsibility of the committee on agriculture includes the interaction between nature conservation and agriculture, as well as water management issues associated with the agricultural industry. The committee has its sights firmly set on efficient farm-based agriculture and sustainable forestry that ensures the supply of high-quality food and renewable resources in Bavaria. At the same time, farm businesses make an adequate income, and services of general interest are appropriately remunerated. It is a system of strengthening rural areas on the whole and preparing for demographic change. The food industry is an exceptionally innovative and productive branch of the economy and is inextricably linked to agriculture. Producers, intermediate trade and processing businesses co-operate with each other to improve their competitiveness. Raising people awareness for healthy and regionally produced food through appropriate information events at schools is also increasingly becoming a key focus.

Unlike South Africa, Germany does not have a water shortage. Bavaria has adopted a water regulatory framework so that the purity and ecological viability of the water can be achieved. A challenge is the issue of environmental protection versus environmental productivity. Food in Germany is reasonably priced in comparison to the earnings of consumers. The minimum wage is 8,50 Euros per hour in Germany and the average monthly salary is 3 650 Euros before tax. Bavaria imports a lot from neighbouring countries. German farmers do not want to produce for Germany because food is too cheap so farmers want to export it to make money.

2.5 Transport system

The Bavarian Climate Program 2020 foresees a strong promotion of energy efficient mobility options such as trains, buses, cycling as well as walking, given appropriate planning measures. The Federal State supports a dense and well-functioning transport system with 1,25 billion Euros per year.

The Bavarian Government is intensifying the dialogue with the automobile industry and its suppliers to put a stronger emphasis on climate issues, for example, reduction of carbon dioxide emissions of cars and environmental protection.

In the Netherlands, Denmark is the most developed country in terms of bicycle traffic. For every Euro that is spent on bicycle traffic, there is no need to invest in public structure or road infrastructure. Additional routes are needed for underground and regional trains. Germany has a problem at the moment where trucks demolish roads and trains cannot hold more freight. Bavaria has a highly developed train system but Munich is densely populated and does not have much space. It is interesting to note that even when the number of road users increase, there was a reduction in road accidents by 50%. This clearly shows that no link exists between these two variables.

In terms of road safety Germany has embarked on a Vision Zero Project. This is a multi-national road traffic safety project which aims to achieve a highway system with no fatalities or serious injuries in road traffic. It started in Sweden and was approved by their parliament in October 1997. A core principle of the Vision is that 'Life and health can never be exchanged for other benefits within the society' rather than the more conventional comparison between costs and benefits, where a monetary value is placed on life and health, and then that value is used to decide how much money is to be spent on a road network towards the benefit of decreasing the amount of the associated risk.

2.6 Tourism

There are 398 hotels in Bavaria, with August being the high season and January the low season. Bavaria boasts the top seven hotels in Europe. The tourism industry creates 70 000 full time jobs. Munich is relatively rich as a city but the cost of living is very high and real estate is expensive. The ratio of tourists who visit Munich for pleasure and business is 70% and 30%, respectively. Day visitors amount to 96 000. Munich is the economic centre for the whole of Europe. The City of Munich has various departments. Tourism is a sub division of the Department of Labour and Economy and employs 80 people. In other states such as Berlin tourism is privatised. The Department runs campaigns at all major trade fairs and focuses on marketing, communication and service. It has 200 stakeholders that contribute to the fund as well as working groups that assist with strategy, corporate identity and web design.

2.7 Local government

The local government structure comprises regions, counties and communities that are independent of each other. The finance system is a distribution system. Municipalities are funded by commercial and real estate tax. Council consists of 15 committees that meet once a month. State civil servants are allowed to be council members.

3. Overview and programme in Dijon, France (24 September – 25 September 2015)

The delegation met with politicians and officials at the Burgundy Regional Council.

Discussions ensued on the following key themes:

- Decentralisation and local government in France
- Waste Management
- Renewable energy
- Transport
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Wine Making exchange programme

3.1 Decentralisation and local government in France

Over the past 30 years, France has undergone a step-by-step decentralisation process with the goal of strengthening local governments and ensuring harmonious development of the regions. The successes and challenges of that process provide useful lessons for other countries that are adopting a similar approach.

The government has issued an instruction to merge the Regional Council of Franche-Comté and Burgundy in an attempt to half the number of administrative regions in order to cut costs and simplify France's territorial areas so that the regions have critical mass. The regional councils have been given two years to put forward their own plans for the merger. Failing that, the French Prime Minister will introduce legislation to outline the new regional map.

The policy of decentralisation in France was initiated by Acts of the French parliament known as Gaston Deferre Laws in 1982. Prior to the new laws French municipalities and departments enjoyed a limited autonomy under laws passed in 1871 and 1884.

Decentralisation in France can be divided into three categories, i.e. institutional decentralisation, territorial decentralisation and functional decentralisation.

3.1.1 Institutional decentralisation

This is the process of transferring power to newly created institutions and is different from the act of deconcentration of power, which is the transfer of power within the same institution. This decentralisation is general in nature and affects all policies or powers related to the territory or targeted to specific areas of public policy and government.

3.1.2 Territorial decentralisation

This aspect of decentralisation is geared to giving the territorial collectivities in France separate defined responsibilities and resources and to provide for the election of representatives by the inhabitants of those territories. This is different from deconcentration, which is when the central government aims to improve efficiency by delegating certain policy and powers to a centrally nominated representative.

3.1.3 Functional decentralisation

This aspect of decentralisation takes place when central or local government decides not to directly carry out one of its powers but to transfer the power to a public body. In such a case the body has a clearly defined function and budget to carry out the function. The main direct taxes in France are property tax, land tax and business tax, while the main indirect taxes are the local amenities tax, public transport contribution, tourist tax, advertising tax, gambling tax and ski-lift tax.

Government transfers and grants represent 33% of local spending. The grants cover the increased spending of local authorities due to the transfer of responsibilities from the central to the local government, due to decentralisation.

3.2 Waste management

Waste policies in France revolve around three areas of concern, namely: public hygiene, environmental concerns and individual health. Waste management is governed by environmental policy. Regulatory instruments have proven necessary to achieve the expected targets of these policies. Waste management policy is based on regulatory instruments, economic instruments, such as incentives and taxation, and awareness raising and training campaigns.

Recycling has increased from 26% in 2001 to 40% at present. Significant efforts are required to meet the European Union's 50% recycling target for household waste by 2020. The 2016 target for biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfills has almost been met in 2010. The extended producer responsibility has been broadened and the landfill and incineration tax escalator has been initiated.

A new waste management policy and a waste management strategy has been developed with a detailed stakeholder engagement process, and was the first of its kind in the French regulatory system, involving government, unions, employers, NGOs and local authorities' representatives. The outcomes of this very detailed consultation process, supported directly by the French President, helped shape the new legislative framework in France.

3.3 Renewable energy

France is one of the world's leaders in nuclear energy production and plans to draw down nuclear's share of electricity generation from 75% to 50% by 2025, giving itself a 10-year time frame equivalent to the complete shutdown, now ongoing in Germany. In terms of biofuels, 65% of cultivated agricultural area in rapeseed and sunflower are attributed to the energy transformation and 27% of electricity consumption must be renewable. This is feasible but not with the current national scheme in place and the management of the dispatching of the electricity.

France derives about 75% of its electricity from nuclear energy due to a long-standing policy based on energy security. France is the world's largest net exporter of electricity due to its very low cost of generation and gains over 3 billion Euros per year from this.

The Burgundy Regional Council has developed a Climate Territorial Energy Plan to fight against climate change and to adapt to the depletion of fossil resources.

Commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions were taken from European and national global scales.

Every two years a national renewable action plan progress report is published. In France, the legally binding 2020 targets are translated into several French laws. The regional council has its own plan and a scheme for the region. However, this is not legally binding.

The French Energy Transition Law, passed earlier this year, is said to quadruple the country's carbon tax for fossil fuels by 2020. After more than a year of national consultations, draft bills and parliamentary discussions, French Members of Parliament adopted the Bill for an Energy Transition for Green Growth on Wednesday, 22 July 2015.

The Energy Transition Law, known as the Royal Bill, is impressive in its scope. In 66 articles the text aims to cut France's greenhouse gas emissions by 40% between 1990 and 2030 and divide them by four by 2050, to halve the country's energy usage by 2050, to reduce the share of fossil fuels in energy production, to cap the total output from nuclear power at 63,2 gigawatts and to bring the share of renewables up to 32% of the energy mix. This Law opens up all renewable sectors to new energy horizons.

3.4 Transport

France has a well-developed transport system and a simple and attractive tariff structure. Modes of transport in France include buses that are used in urban areas, coaches used for long distance travel and trams that are used within towns. Vandalism is rare, fare prices are relatively low, the distribution of tickets is automatic, and the crime rate is so low that there are no statistics available.

Policy objectives for transport in France focuses on the fulfillment of legal obligations, focusing on rail and coach passengers, priorities for improvements, protecting regional council financial interests and funding infrastructures vital to Burgundy's development. Due to the upcoming elections, a new public service contract will be drafted and will include the evaluations of current contracts, the adoption of general guidelines, benchmarking recent contract best practices and work theme selection, scenarios and negotiating options and finally the adoption of a negotiating mandate by the new Assembly in March 2016.

3.5 Agriculture

The Regional Agricultural Policy - Regional Initiative for Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Forestry (IRDDAF), adopted in October 2013, is a key element of the new regional economic development strategy and innovation. It allows short-term support and encourages the stakeholders of the agricultural economy to be focused on innovation, sustainability, quality and proximity.

The development of a strategic regional assessment conducted by the Region and the State advocated that regional priorities in agriculture include the development of the value added products, the stimulation of innovative practices to promote sustainable agriculture as well as the encouragement of new farmers and improvement of the tools of trade and working conditions.

The regional initiative for a sustainable development of agriculture and forestry is to identify five priority areas. This includes ensuring a diversified product, increasing the added value of production, promoting agro-ecological practices and sustainability, participating in a sustainable and fair territorial development and contributing to job creation. The size of farms is increasing and information must be disseminated to the younger generation. It is best to work at a regional level closer to the people. This enables national policies to be adapted to a local level. Almost all cases regarding land are private ownerships, which are rented out by owners. There are many research institutions with which the Burgundy Regional Council has relationships. These organisations require certificates of origin and quality and the importance of local markets must not be underestimated. Local markets must be supported but this must not go against globalisation. The focus is on segmentation through quality. This can be achieved through the local market. Farmers are not involved in distribution of produce but focus on farming only.

3.6 Tourism

Burgundy tourism statistics include 510 000 commercial beds. Touristic spend amounts to 2,6 million Euros, 28 300 jobs are linked to touristic activities and the main foreign nationalities include Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain and China. The structure of tourism in France is as follows: at the National level: Atiut France; Regional level: Bourgogne Tourism (promotional organisation); Departmental level: four tourism development agencies, and on the Local level: 96 tourism offices.

The main role of the Tourism Department is to promote regional tourism in France and abroad and to improve tourism development. Stakeholders include tourists, business customers, tour-operators, travel agencies and departments offering support to tourism include marketing and promotion, communication, web design, social media and publishing and regional observatory. In comparison to South Africa, wine tourism is more organised and welcoming. Competitors include Spain and the Rioja because they offer a single product linked to the territory; Italy and Tuscany because it is close to the french model; and United States and Napa Valley because it is well marketed. Bourgogne tourism is funded by the government. The focus is on authenticity and excellence in Burgundy. The Council also has an ecological responsibility. The layout of the region lends itself to eco-active tourism, so boating and biking holidays are promoted.

The Committee also attended a short talk on gastronomy and wine-tourism as a tool for tourism development at the National Congress of Tourism Offices.

3.7 Winemaking exchange programme

One of the South African wine industry's most successful empowerment initiatives celebrates 14 years this year. In 2001 the first group of Western Cape wine farm workers left for Burgundy for the first Western Cape-Burgundy Exchange Programme. Since then over 120 workers, most of whom began their careers in menial jobs, have had the privilege of visiting Burgundy to work a harvest at a domaine, as well as to attend a two-week course in the Burgundy vineyards, wines and culture at the Centre de Formation Professionnelle et de Promotion Agricole (CFPPA) in Beaune.

Currently a group of two winemaking students from Elsenburg are in Burgundy, busy finishing off their two-week orientation before heading out to their respective domains, where they work alongside and live with the cellar's French owners.

The purpose of this unique programme is twofold: Firstly, it is about exposing people from another country to Burgundy, their wine culture and wines and secondly, to contribute to the empowerment of people from South Africa, who have not had such opportunities in the wine industry in their own country.

It should be noted that all French wine students must do a practical course overseas, which is co-ordinated and funded by the French government. Burgundy however, indicated that they would like to have a separate running project with the Western Cape. It is foreseen that a basic introductory course in the South African Wine Industry could be presented at Elsenburg, where the students could work on wine farms in the Stellenbosch area.

There is also a training programme for young cheese makers from the Western Cape. This will create new opportunities for young professionals, in particular those from previously disadvantaged communities. The Western Cape Department of Agriculture provides funding for this project to enable cheese makers to attend this course annually.

The flagship project between the two regions is a training project for those in the wine industry, which had been running successfully now for a number of years. This agricultural component of this co-operative project was reconfirmed and different actions under this project have been funded by the French partners.

4. Recommendations

The Committee RECOMMENDS that:

In light of the upcoming elections in the Burgundy Region, and as the Region prepares for newly elected representatives, that the Western Cape continues to build on its relationship with the Region by sending a delegation to meet with the new leadership so that the affiliation between the Western Cape and Burgundy continues in the spirit of mutual co-operation and trust.

5. Acknowledgements

The delegation wishes to express its gratitude to the Speaker and the Western Cape Provincial Parliament for permission to undertake this highly interesting study visit, to the South African Consulate-General in Munich, members and officials at the Bavarian State Parliament and the Burgundy Regional Council.

3. **The Standing Committee on Human Settlements having undertaken an oversight visit to the Riverview Housing Project and the Waste Water Treatment Works in Citrusdal, on 18 August 2015, reports as follows:**

Delegation

The delegation consisted of the following members:

Hinana, NE (DA)
Joseph, BD (EFF)
Magaxa, KE (ANC)
Maseko, LM (DA) (Chairperson and leader of the delegation)

Apology

Schäfer, BA (DA) (Joined the delegation later)

The following staff attended the oversight visit:

Jones, S (Committee Co-ordinator)
Naidoo, W (Senior Officer: Security and Facilities)

2. Introduction

The Standing Committee on Human Settlements embarked on an oversight visit to Citrusdal to observe the status of the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) Riverview Housing Project and the Waste Water Treatment Works in Citrusdal. In addition hereto the Committee requested that the Cederberg Municipality brief it on how the housing beneficiary plan in Graafwater was executed and the subsequent challenges experienced.

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

3. Overview of the visit

The visit commenced with a meeting at 09:00 in the Old Council Chambers at the Citrusdal municipal office. Representatives of the Department of Human Settlements, the Acting Municipal Manager, Mr Alfred a Ward Councilor, Mr Barnard and the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) represented by Mr Burger was in attendance.

After the meeting the Department, the municipal officials and members of the public accompanied the Committee on a walk-about of the projects.

3. Background on the Graafwater Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Housing Project

In 2011, the Department of Human Settlements provided financial assistance for the acquisition of a portion of the Beauskraal farm land in Graafwater, which is located adjacent to the existing township development. The Department of Human Settlements assisted the Cederberg Municipality to purchase the property in June 2011 at a total cost of R600 000. Once the land was acquired Phase 1 of the construction of the civil engineering services was implemented. The Department granted final approval on 23 February 2012 for the installation of services on 407 erven. Approval was granted for the construction of top structures on 22 January 2013. The contractor commenced with the construction of services on 7 March 2012 and completed 407 serviced sites by 23 October 2012.

Upgrades were done concurrently with the construction of the internal civil engineering services. After completion all units were handed over to the qualifying beneficiaries. The beneficiaries identified for the housing project consisted of the existing residents from the town of Graafwater, backyard dwellers and beneficiaries listed on the Housing Demand Database.

3.1 Findings and observations

- 3.1.1** Graafwater is situated approximately 300km north of Cape Town in the Sandveld region.
- 3.1.2** The town of Graafwater has a population of about 2 500 people with an additional 3 500 people on surrounding farms.
- 3.1.3** Approximately 65% of community members are seasonal workers and the current unemployment rate is approximately 60%. A total of 50% of houses in Graafwater have backyard dwellings.

4. Background on the Citrusdal Waste Water Treatment Works

The existing Citrusdal Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) is located adjacent to and on the banks of the Oliphant's River. It is also within close proximity of the residential properties in the area and does not conform to the 800 m buffer limit. The WWTW lies below the 1-in-50 year flood line of the Oliphant's River and has experienced flooding in the past. In addition hereto, one of the major concerns is that the existing treatment works design capacity has been reached.

The Department of Water Affairs advised that the WWTW be relocated to a position where the treatment plant will not be subjected to possible flooding. The Cederberg Municipality commenced with the initial phases to relocate the WWTW on 21 January 2013. The completion of the new WWTW is expected during the 2016 financial year depending on the funding made available for the project. The Department of Human Settlements contributed R5 million towards Phase 1 of the WWTW. The Department of Water Affairs provided further funding for Phase 2 and 3 of the WWTW to be completed. The WWTW is scheduled to become fully operational by the end of 2017.

The purpose of the project is to ultimately treat sewer volumes of 2 376 Mℓ/day derived from a population of 15 321 people (approximately 3 064 households) and allowing for an increase in the average consumption per capita from 25 ℓ/c/d to 75 ℓ/c/d over a 15-year time period. The targeted categories of consumers to be serviced are domestic wastewater users throughout the Citrusdal region, commercial and light industrial users and institutional users under the Cederberg Local Municipality.

4.1 Findings and observations

During the walk-about of the WWTW the Committee observed and was informed of the following:

- 4.1.1** The new WWTW is still under construction and will only be completed in the 2016 financial year;
- 4.1.2** Due to the inadequate capacity of the current WWTW, additional serviced sites cannot be provided as additional waste would put more strain on an already overburdened plant; and

- 4.1.3 Any further development and/or upgrading can only take place once the new WWTW is completed and commissioned.

5. Background on the Riverview Housing Project

During 2010 the Cederberg Municipality requested funding from the Department of Human Settlements to develop a portion of the Petersfield land for an emergency housing programme. The land was procured to accommodate two informal settlement communities from the Sandkamp and Jaagvlei areas in Citrusdal. These two informal settlement areas had a limited number of chemical toilets and water points and urgent relocation interventions were required to provide the informal settlements with access to proper basic services.

The Department of Human Settlements under the Emergency Housing Programme (EHP) approved limited funding for the provisioning of water and sanitation services on a shared basis. Underground services were constructed and completed by March 2011. A ratio of four families to one precast toilet was provided.

Further funding was requested from the Department of Human Settlements to upgrade the existing serviced sites to Stage 3 under the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP). Funding was approved for the upgrading of roads, stormwater infrastructure and the provisioning of additional toilet facilities by 10 January 2014. Construction of the roads and storm water system commenced in February 2014 and was finalised by 12 September 2014. Further hereto additional precast toilet facilities were provided to all of the erven under the UISP. A total of 382 sites were serviced whereby a ratio of two families now shared one precast toilet facility.

5.1 Findings and observations

During the walk-about of the Riverview Housing Project the Committee observed the following:

- 5.1.1 Stormwater drains were blocked with rubble;
- 5.1.2 No provision was made for an underground drainage system for outside household basins;
- 5.1.3 Unhygienic stagnant domestic wastewater stemming from individual households was prevalent on the properties; and
- 5.1.4 The taps on some of the properties were leaking.

6. Recommendations

The Committee RECOMMENDED that the Cederberg Municipality consider implementing an upgraded domestic waste drainage system for the housing units in Riverview.