



URhulumente  
weNtshona Koloni



Western Cape Language Committee  
Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee  
IKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni

Ukubandakanywa • lilwimi ezininzi • Umanyano • Unxibelelwano •  
 boluntu • Iyantlukwano kwiNkcubeko • Ukubandakanywa • lilwimi  
 nxibelelwano • Ubume boluntu • **Iyantlukwano kwiNkcubeko** •  
**Ukubandakanywa** • lilwimi ezininzi • Umanyano • Unxibelelwano  
 boluntu • Iyantlukwano kwiNkcubeko • Ukubandakanywa • lilwimi  
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**ULWIMI**

IKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni

**IsiCwangcisoqhingha 2025/26 – 2029/30**



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## INGXELO YOGUNYAZIWE OLAWULAYO

IKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni (WCLC) inkqenqeza phambili ekugcineni nasekuqhubeleni phambili iintlobongentlo zeeLwimi zephondo lethu, iqonda ukuba ulwimi yinto ebalulekileyo exela ubuwena, imvelaphi kwakunye nethuba.

Esi siCwangciso soBuchule seminyaka emi-5 sibonisa ukuzinikela kwethu ekulungelelaniseni umsebenzi weKomiti nezinto eziphambili kuRhulumente wePhondo. Ngolwimi, sijolise ekufakeni igalelo elibonakalayo kuhlumo loqoqosho, ukhuseleko loluntu, kunye nentlalo-ntle ngokubanzi yabahlali bethu.

Ukukhuthazwa kolwimi kudala amathuba okubandakanywa koqoqosho, ngakumbi kumaqela ahlelekileyo nakubantu abakhubazekileyo. Ngonxibelelwano olucacileyo, ulwimi lwakha ukuthembana phakathi kwabamaliseli bomthetho noluntu, lunceda ekuthinteleni ulwaphulo-mthetho. Amanyathelo afana nenkqubo yeFunda Mzantsi abonakalisa amandla olwimi kwinguqu kunye nokufunda nokubhala ekubuyiseleni izimilo kunye nophuhliso lwezakhono zaboni. Ulwimi lubalulekile kubume benkcubeko kunye nokomelela ngokwasengqondweni. Ngokubhiyozelwa kweelwimi zenkobe, iWCLC inegalelo ekukhuthazeni isidima, ubunikazi kunye noluntu olumanyeneyo.

Ngokukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezininzi, ukukhuthaza ukubandakanywa koluntu, kunye nokuxhobisa abantu ngabanye, iKomiti iqinisekisa ukuba ulwimi luhlala lusisixhobo esinamandla sokukhulula ukubanako nokomeleza uluntu.

Umqophiso/ sebenzi wethu wokubeka iliso nokukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezintathu ezisemthethweni zaseNtshona Koloni, kunye neelwimi zabantu ababengathathi nt-

weni kunye neelwimi zesiNtu ezifana nesiSan nesiKhoi, siqinisekisa ukuba ilifa lethu leelwimi ezininzi liyakhula. Oku kuzibophelela kwakhona kubonakaliswa kukuzinikela kwethu ekukhuthazeni uLwimi lokuThetha ngeZandla loMzantsi Afrika nokubhiyozela iyantlukwano yeelwimi ngemfundo, intsebenziswano namaphulo okwazisa abantu.

Esi siCwangciso soBuchule sikwazisa izinto ezintsha eziphambili ngokubaluleka, kubandakanywa intsebenziswano namaziko emfundo ephakamileyo, iinkqubo zoqeqesho ekujoliswe kuzo, kunye nokubhiyozelwa kwemihla ebalulekileyo enxulumene neelwimi. Xa zizonke, ezi nzame zijolise ekufezekiseni impembelelo enqwenelekayo yeWCLC: abantu abaxhotyisiweyo, uluntu olumanyeneyo, kunye nephondo apho ubandakanyo lolwimi luphawu lwenkqubela phambili.

NjengoGunyaziwe oLawulayo, ndiyasivuma esi Sicwangciso-qhinga ngokuzithemba nangesigqibo. Ngumkhomba ndlela okhokelela kwiNtshona Koloni ebandakanyayo nedlamkileyo ngokolwimi, kwaye ndizimisele ukuxhasa ukuphunyezwa kwaso. Sikunye, siya kuqhubela phambili umbono wephondo apho ulwimi luyibhulorho kumathuba, umanyano, nesidima.



**Ricardo Mackenzie**  
**IGunya eliLawulayo leKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni**



## INGXELO YEGUNYA ELINOXANDUVA

IKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni ithi thaca isiCwangciso soBuchule sethuba lika-2025/26 - 2029/30, ngokungqinelana noMthetho woLawulo lweMali kaRhulumente (PFMA), 1999 (uMthetho 1 ka-1999) kunye neMimiselo yeSebe lezeMali leSizwe. Iinjongo zescwangciso-qhinga ezicetywayo zeKomiti yeeLwimi zihambelana namagunya noxanduva oluchazwe kuMthetho weLwimi wePhondo leNtshona Koloni, 1998. Ezona njongo ziphambili kukukhuthaza ukuphunyezwa koMgaqo-nkqubo weLwimi weNtshona Koloni nokucebisa uMphathiswa wePhondo malunga neenkxalabo zolwimi eNtshona Koloni.

I-WCLC liziko elisemthethweni eliyilelwe ukukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezininzi, ukulinganakweelwimi, kunyenokuqhubela phambili kweelwimi ezintathu ezisemthethweni eNtshona Koloni. IKomiti inombono/ibona we(i)phondo eli(li)bhiozela iyantlukwano/hlukahlukana yolwimi nenkcubeko, eliphuhlisa zonke iilwimi ezisemthethweni ngokulinganayo, likhuthaze ukugcinwa kweelwimi zesintu kunye nokuphelisa ngokucwangcisiweyo imiqobo yolwimi ukukhuthaza ubambiswano loluntu kunye nobandakanyo.

Indawo ibijolise kuyo iWCLC ngeqhinga cebo kwisithuba sowama-2020 ukuya kowama-2024 ibisekudaleni umsebenzi usingiseleyo kuphuhliso lolwimi. Amanqaku aphantsi aquka ukwazisa uluntu ngexabiso lokusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezininzi ngokwamaphulo, iindibano zocweyo kunye nokubandakanyeka koluntu. IKomiti igxile ekuphuculweni kweelwimi zesintu ngokukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kwesiXhosa, isiNama, noLwimi lokuThetha ngeZandla loMzantsi Afrika (SASL) ngokuxhobisa ngezakhono nangentsebenziswano. Ngaphezu koko, kwagxininiswa ngamandla ekuphunyezweni komgaqo-nkqubo, kubandakanywa ukubeka iliso nokukhuthaza ukuphunyezwa koMgaqo-nkqubo weLwimi weNtshona Koloni kumaziko kaRhulumente weNtshona Koloni. Sibhiyozele intsebenziswano yethu eyomeleziweyo ngokuthethathethana namahlakani asekuhlaleni, aquka iBhodi

yeeLwimi zonke zoMzantsi Afrika (i-PanSALB), iDeafSA, iMyuziyam ye-Iziko, iSebe leeNkonzo zoLungiso, iSebe leMfundo leNtshona Koloni, iYunivesithi yezoBuchwepheshe yeCape Peninsula, kunye neYunivesithi yaseNtshona Kapa ukukhuthaza amalinge eelwimi esizwe nawephondo. Ukuphononongwa nokubekwa esweni kweeprojekthi zangaphambili kuya kuqinisekisa ulungelelaniso neenjongo ezilungiselelwe ikota entsha.

Njengoko singena kwixesha lesicwangciso-qhinga sika-2025/30, iWCLC iya kwakhelela phezu kwezinto esizifezileyo kwaye iqinise iinzame zokuphumeza umbono wethu. Izinto eziphambili ngokubaluleka kwixesha elizayo ziya kuba kukukhuthazwa kokuthethwa kweelwimi ezininzi; ukuqhubela phambili kweSASL, uphuhliso nokukhuthazwa kweelwimi ezingahoywanga. Le mibutho inegalelo ekukhuseleni ilifa kunye nobuni benkcubeko ngalo lwimi olu.

Ndincoma iKomiti ethathe khona/ phumayo ngeenzame zayo ezinkulu ngexesha lokugqibela kwaye ndibanqwenelela okuhle kakhulu iKomiti engenayo/ efikayo. Siqinisekile ukuba iKomiti iya kuqhubeka isebenza kakuhle kunye noMphathiswa wePhondo kwaye izibophelele ekukhuthazeni ubumbano loluntu ngokuhambelana nesiCwangciso-qhinga kunye neziphumo zeSebe leMicimbi yeNkcubeko neMidlalo (DCAS). Oku kuya kwenzeka ngothethathethwano oluqhubekayo nokuphuhliswa kwamaqonga okwenza ulwimi lufikeleleke kubo bonke abahlali baseNtshona Koloni.

**Genevieve Lentz**  
**USihlalo weKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni**  
**Egameni leGunya elinoXanduva**

## UTYIKITYO NGOKUSEMTHETHWENI

Kuyaqinisekiswa ke ngoko ukuba esi siCwangciso soBuchule

- Saphuhliswa ngabalawuli beKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni phantsi kwesikhokelo sikaMphathiswa uRicardo Mackenzie
- Sijonga yonke imigaqo-nkqubo efanelekileyo, imithetho kunye neminye imiyalelo enoxanduva lwayo iKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni
- Ibonakalisa ngokuchanekileyo iZiphumo kunye neMveliso iKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni eya kuzama ukuyiphumeza kwisithuba sowama-2025 - 2030.



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**Brenda Rutgers**  
**IGosa eliyiNtloko lezeMali (CFO)**



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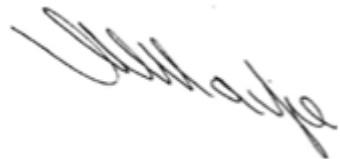
**Genevieve Lentz**  
**USihlalo weWCLC**  
**Egameni leGunya elinoXanduva**



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**Guy Redman**  
**IGosa eliNika iNgxelo leSebe leMicimbi yeNkcubeko neMidlalo**

Ivunywe ngu:



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**Ricardo Mackenzie**  
**UGunyaziwe woLawulo lweWCLC**



## IZIFINYEZO

<b>AOP</b>	IsiCwangciso sokuSebenza soNyaka
<b>APP</b>	IsiCwangciso sokuSebenza soNyaka
<b>CFO</b>	IGosa eliyiNtloko lezeMali
<b>DCAS</b>	ISebe leMicimbi yeNkcubeko neMidlalo
<b>ECM</b>	ULawulo loMxholo woShishino
<b>G4J</b>	Ukukhula kweMisebenzi
<b>GNU</b>	URhulumente woManyano lweSizwe
<b>ICG</b>	Inguqulelo, iNkcubeko kunye noLawulo
<b>MEC</b>	ILungu leSigqeba soLawulo
<b>MTSF</b>	ISakhelo sesiCwangciso saPhakathi eNyakeni
<b>MTDP</b>	IsiCwangciso soPhuhliso seXesha eliPhakathi
<b>NDP</b>	IsiCwangciso soPhuhliso seSizwe
<b>PanSALB</b>	IBhodi yeeLwimi zoMzantsi Afrika
<b>PFMA</b>	UMthetho woLawulo lweMali kaRhulumente, ka1999
<b>PLC</b>	IKomiti yeeLwimi yePhondo
<b>POPIA</b>	UMthetho woKhuseleko weNkcukacha yoMntu, ka2013
<b>PSIP</b>	IsiCwangciso soPhumezo lweQhinga lePhondo
<b>PSP</b>	IsiCwangciso soBuchule sePhondo
<b>SASL</b>	ULwimi lweZandla lwaseMzantsi Afrika
<b>SDGs</b>	IiNjongo zoPhuhliso oluZinzileyo
<b>Unesco</b>	UMButho weZizwe eziManyeneyo wezeMfundo, ezeNzululwazi neNkcubeko
<b>WCG</b>	URhulumente weNtshona Koloni
<b>WCLC</b>	IKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni

## 1. IZIGUNYAZISO ZOMGAQOSISEKO

Icandelo	Inkcazo
<b>UMgaqo-siseko weRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika, 1996</b>	
Icandelo 6(3), (4) kunye no (5): uLwimi	URhulumente weNtshona Koloni kufuneka, ngomthetho nangeminye imiqathango, alawule aze abeke iliso ekusetyenzisweni kweelwimi ezisemthethweni. Zonke iilwimi ezisemthethweni kufuneka zihlonitshwe ngokulinganayo kwaye ziphathwe ngokulinganayo. I-WCLC isebenzisana nePanSALB ukukhuthaza iilwimi ezintathu ezisemthethweni zephondo nokudala iimeko zophuhliso nokusetyenziswa kweelwimi zesiKhoi, isiNama nesiSan kunye neSASL.  I-WCLC, ngentsebenziswano neDCAS, inoxanduva lokubeka iliso nokuvavanya ukuphunyezwa koMgaqo-nkqubo weelwimi weNtshona Koloni, owamkelwa ngowama2001, kwaye kufuneka inike ingxelo kwiPalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni ngalo myalelo kanye ngonyaka ubuncinane. I-DCAS yongamela iWCLC kwaye ibonelela iKomiti ngenkxaso yolawulo neyemali.
Icandelo 30: Ulwimi nenkcubeko	I-WCLC iququzelela amathuba okuba abantu baseNtshona Koloni basebenzise amalungelo abo olwimi nenkcubeko ngeenkqubo kunye neprojekthi ezibonakalisayo nezixhasayo.
Icandelo 31: Uluntu lwenkcubeko, inkolo nolwimi	I-WCLC kufuneka iqinisekise ukuba iinkqubo neprojekthi zayo ziyayihlonipha iyantlukwano yenkcubeko yabemi baseNtshona Koloni.
Icandelo 41: Imithethosiseko yorhulumente wentsebenziswano nobudlelwane phakathi koorhulumente	I-WCLC isebenzisana nawo onke amanqanaba karhulumente ekuphumezeni igunya layo.
Ishedyuli ye4: linkalo ezisebenzayo zobuchule bowisomthetho kuzwelonke nakwiphondo	Ngokumalunga nomgaqonkqubo weelwimi nolawulo lweelwimi ezisemthethweni kangangokuba imimiselo yecandelo 6 loMgaqo-siseko ibeka ngokucacileyo ukufaneleka kowiso-mthetho kwiPalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni, iWCLC isebenza ngokusondeleleneyo neSebe leSizwe lezeMidlalo, uBugcisa neNkcubeko namanye anxulumene nawo. amaziko karhulumente kwimiba yomgaqo-nkqubo weelwimi.
Icandelo le195: Iinqobo ezisemgangathweni ezisisiseko kunye nemithetho-siseko elawula ulawulo loluntu	Amagosa eDCAS anoxanduva lokuxhasa ukwenziwa kogunyaziso lweWCLC kufuneka aqinisekise ukusetyenziswa kwezibonelelo ngokufanelekileyo, ngoqoqosho nangempumelelo. Iinkqubo ezithathwe kwicandelo likarhulumente kufuneka zivelise izibonelelo ezizezona ziphezulu ngelona xabiso liphantsi.

Icandelo	Inkcazo
<b>UMgaqo-siseko weNtshona Koloni, 1997 (uMthetho 1 ka-1998)</b>	
Icandelo lesi5	<p>Ngeenjongo zikaRhulumente weNtshona Koloni:</p> <p>(a) kufuneka kusetyenziswe iilwimi zaseburhulumenteni, ezizezi, isiNgesi, isiXhosa nesiBhulu zephondo elo; kwaye</p> <p>(b) iilwimi mazibe newonga elilinganayo.</p> <p>I-WCLC kufuneka ibeke iliso ekusetyenzisweni kwesiXhosa, isiBhulu nesiNgesi eNtshona Koloni.</p> <p>I-WCLC kufuneka kwakhona iphumeze imilinganiselo esebenzayo neyakhayo ukunceda ukuphakamisa iwonga nokuqhubela phambili ukusetyenziswa kwezo lwimi zemveli zaseNtshona Koloni ebezikade isingelwe phantsi umgangatho nokusetyenziswa kwazo.</p>
Icandelo 81(d)	<p>URhulumente weNtshona Koloni kufuneka amkele kwaye aphumeze imigaqonkqubo yokukhuthaza nokugcina intlalo-ntle yabantu baseNtshona Koloni ngenkuthalo, kubandakanywa nemigaqo-nkqubo ejolise ekuphuhliseni ukuhlonitshwa kwamalungelo enkubeko, ezenkolo nezolwimi eNtshona Koloni.</p>

## 2. IZIGUNYAZISO ZOWISOMTHETHO KUNYE NEMIGAQONKQUBO

### 2.1 Izigunyaziso zowisomthetho

Umthetho	Isalathiso	Inkcazo
Isilungiso seshumi elinesibhozo so mgaqosiseko	Umthetho 3 we 2023	Lo Mthetho uhlorela/ lungisa icandelo 6 loMgaqo-siseko weRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika, 1996, ngokuthi kongezwe uLwimi lokuThetha ngeZandla loMzantsi Afrika njengolunye lweelwimi ezisemthethweni zaseMzantsi Afrika
UMthetho weBhodi yeeLwimi zoMzantsi Afrika	UMthetho wama59 ka1995	Phakathi kwezinye izinto, lo Mthetho umisela ukuba iBhodi yeeLwimi zonke zoMzantsi Afrika (PanSALB) kufuneka iseke iKomiti yeeLwimi zePhondo (Provincial Language Committee (PLC)) kwiphondo ngalinye. I-WCLC yamkelwa yiPanSALB njengePLC yayo yaseNtshona Koloni. Ibonelela iPanSALB ngeengcebiso kwimiba yolwimi kwiphondo.
UMthetho woKhuseleko loLwazi loBuqu (POPIA)	UMthetho 4 okanye 2013	<p>Lomthetho ukhuthaza ukukhuseleka kolwazi olufihlakeleyo ekubeni lusetyenziswe ngamaqumrhu karhulumente nawabucala; ukuzisa iimeko ezithile ukuze kumiselwe ubuncinane beemfuno zokusetyenzwa kolwazi lomntu. Ukongeza, uMthetho ubonelela ngokusekwa koMlawuli woLwazi ukuba asebenzise amagunya athile kunye nokwenza imisebenzi ethile ngokwemiqathango yalo Mthetho kunye noMthetho wokuPhakanyiswa koFikelelo kuLwazi, wama2000.</p> <p>UMthetho ukwabonelela ngokukhutshwa kwemigaqo yokuziphatha; kumalungelo abantu malunga nonxibelelwano lwe-elektroniki olungacelwanga kunye nokwenza izigqibo ezizenzekelayo; ukulawula ukuhamba kolwazi lomntu kwimida yeRiphabliki; kunye nokubonelela ngemiba enxulumene noko.</p>

Umthetho	Isalathiso	Inkcazo
UMthetho woLawulo lweMali kaRhulumente (PFMA)	UMthetho woku-1 ka-1999	I-WCLC kufuneka ingenise iingxelo zekota nezonyaka malunga nonikezelo lwentsebenzo kunye neengxelo zemali eziphicothiweyo ezisekelwe kwinjongo yesicwangciso-qhinga ekujoliswe kuko kunyaka-mali ngamnye.
UMthetho weBhunga labaSebenzi beelwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika, wama2014	UMthetho 8 ka2014	Xa iBhunga labaSebenzi beelwimi baseMzantsi Afrika lisekwa, liya kuba negunya, phakathi kwezinye izinto, lokubhalisa nokugunyazisa amagcisa olwimi, ukubeka umgaqo wokuziphatha, nokulawula ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi.
UMthetho wobuNkokheli beMveli kunye nobobuKhoi-San	Umthetho wesi3 ka2019	UMthetho ubonelela ngoku: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ukuvunywa koluntu lwemveli kunye nolwamaKhoi-San, izikhundla zobunkokeli kunye nokurhoxiswa koqwalaselo olunjalo;</li> <li>• imisebenzi kunye neendima zeenkokheli zemveli kunye namaKhoi-San;</li> <li>• ukuvunywa, ukusekwa, imisebenzi, iindima nolawulo lwamabhunga obukumkani okanye ookumkanikazi, amabhunga emveli aziintloko, amabhunga emveli, amabhunga amaKhoi-San namabhungana emveli, ngokunjalo nenkxaso kumabhunga anjalo;</li> <li>• ukusekwa, ukwakhiwa kunye nokusebenza kweNdlu yeSizwe yeeNkokheli zeMveli neeKhoi-San;</li> <li>• ukusekwa kwezindlu zamaphondo zeenkokheli zemveli kunye neenkokheli zamaKhoi-San;</li> <li>• ukusekwa kunye nokwakhiwa kwezindlu zengingqi zeenkokheli zemveli kunye neenkokheli zamaKhoi-San;</li> <li>• ukusekwa nokusebenza kweKhomishini yeMiba yeKhoi-San;</li> <li>• umgaqo wokuziphatha wamalungu eNdlu yeSizwe, izindlu zamaphondo, izindlu zengingqi kunye nawo onke amabhunga emveli namaKhoi-San; kwaye</li> <li>• amagunya olawulo oMphathiswa neeNkulumbuso</li> </ul>
UMthetho wokusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezisemthethweni	UMthetho we12 ka2012	Lo Mthetho usebenza ngokukodwa kumasebe esizwe, amaqumrhu karhulumente esizwe kunye namashishini karhulumente kazwelonke. Ukuba imiba yoMthetho ibinokuba neempembelelo kumgaqo-nkqubo weelwimi nendlela yokusebenza eNtshona Koloni, iWCLC ibiya kuba negunya lokudlala indima.

Umthetho	Isalathiso	Inkcazo
UMthetho weLwimi wePhondo leNtshona Koloni	UMthetho we13 ka1998	<p>I-WCLC kufuneka, phakathi kwezinye izinto:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ukubeka esweni ukusetyenziswa kwesiBhulu, isiNgesi nesiXhosa nguRhulumente weNtshona Koloni;</li> <li>• ukwenza izindululo kuMEC (iLungu leSigqeba esiLawulayo) nakwiPalamente yePhondo ngawo nawuphi na umthetho ocetywayo okanye okhoyo, inkqubo kunye nomgaqonkqubo ochaphazela ulwimi eNtshona Koloni</li> <li>• ukukhuthaza umthetho-siseko wokuthethwa kweelwimi ezininzi;</li> <li>• Ukhuthaze ngenkuthalo uphuhliso lweelwimi ebezifudula zisingelwe phantsi;</li> <li>• ukucebisa uMEC kunye neKomishini yeNkcubeko yeNtshona Koloni kwimiba yolwimi kwiPhondo; kwaye</li> <li>• cebisa iPanSALB kwimiba yolwimi eNtshona Koloni.</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Izigunyaziso zomgaqo-nkqubo

Umgqaqo-nkqubo	Inkcazo
Indlela yokuziphatha yaMalungu eWCLC	Eyona njongo iphambili yoMgaqo kukukhuthaza ukuziphatha okungumzekelo phakathi amalungu ukunika intembeko kwiziko leWCLC.
Isicwangciso soLawulo loMngcipheko weShishini kunye neSicwangciso sokuPhunyezwa	Ukuphumeza iimfuno zePFMA, uMthetho 1 ka1999, icandelo 51(1)(a)(i) echaza ukuba ugunyaziwe onika ingxelo kufuneka aqinisekise ukuba iqumrhu linayo kwaye igcina inkqubo esebenzayo nesebenzayo neselubala yemali nomngcipheko ulawulo nolawulo lwangaphakathi.
Abathunywa beMali	Unikezelo lwamagunya olukhutshwe liGosa elinoXanduva ngokweCandelo lama44(1) nelama44(2) loMthetho woLawulo lweMali kaRhulumente, ka1999.
Isicwangciso soThintelo lobuqhophololo	Umgqaqo-nkqubo ubonelela ngeendlela zokusabela ukunika ingxelo yophando nokusombulula izehlo zobuqhophololo ezinefuthe kwiQumrhu.
Isakhelo sezinto eziphathekayo	IGosa elinoXanduva kufuneka liphuhlise kwaye livumelane nesicwangcisonkqubo semigangatho eyamkelekileyo yezinto eziphathekayo kunye nokubaluleka kunye noGunyaziwe weSigqeba kwi ukubonisana nabaphicothizincwadi bangaphandle.
Isakhelo seNkqubo yoLwimi yeSizwe (2003)	Lo mgaqonkqubo ubonelela ngesicwangcisonkqubo sesizwe sokusetyenziswa kwezibonelelo zoMgaqosiseko nezigunyaziso zowisomthetho kuwo onke amaziko karhulumente, kubandakanywa neWCLC. Ukwabeka imigaqo kunye nezicwangciso zokuphumeza ekufuneka zilandelwe.
Umvuzo waMalungu	Ukuququzelela intlawulo kumalungu eWCLC atyunjelwe ukuya kwiinkomfa, iiprojekthi, iintlanganiso, neendibano zocweyo egameni leQumrhu.

Abathunywa beSCM	Unikezelo lwamagunya olukhutshwe liGosa elinoXanduva ngokwecandelo 44(1) nelama44(2) loMthetho woLawulo lweMali kaRhulumente, ka1999.
Ulawulo lwekhonkco lonikezo	Ukulawula ulawulo lwesixokelelwano sobonelelo kwiQumrhu.
UMgaqo-nkqubo weelwimi weNtshona Koloni (wapapashwa kwiGazethi yePhondo njengePN 369/2001 yowama-27 Novemba 2001)	I-WCLC inyanzelekile ukuba ibeke esweni ukuphunyezwa kwalo mgaqo-nkqubo.

## UMXHOLO WOMGAQONKQUBO WESIZWE NOWEZWE

Isicwangciso seKomiti seminyaka emihlanu si-phendula kwisiCwangciso soPhuhliso sesiGaba esiPhakathi (MTDP) sowama2025 - 2030, es-isisicwangciso sokuphunyezwa kwesiCwangciso soPhuhliso seSizwe (iNDP).

I-NDP ijolise ekupheliseni intlupheko nokunciphisa ukungalingani ngowama2030. UMbono weSicwangciso soPhuhliso seSizwe wama-2030 ukwachaza ukuba ubugcisa, inkcubeko kunye nelifa lemveli zibonelela ngamathuba okujongana neziphumo ezithetha ngokubambana kwezentlalo, ukubandakanywa kwabantu

bonke kunye nokwakha isizwe.

Ngaphaya koko, iiNjongo zoPhuhliso oluZinzileyo leZizwe eziManyeneyo (iiSDG) ziinjongo ezili17 zehlabathi ezingabopheleliyo ezihambelana neNDP kunye nesiCwangciso-qhinga sePhondo. Umsebenzi weKomiti malunga nokukhuthaza, uphuhliso kunye nokugcinwa kweelwimi njengendlela yokunxibelelana kunye neendlela zokugcina inkcubeko, ubuwena kunye nelifa lemveli, ilikhonkco elibalulekileyo kwezi njongo zilandelayo zeNDP kunye neSDG



## I-Ajenda yeAfrika ka2063

Umsebenzi wale Komiti ukwangqanyaniswa ne-Ajenda ye-Afrika yowama2063, eyinkqubo-sikhokelo yobuchule ejolise ekuguquleni i-Afrika ngokugxininisa kuhlumo oluquka konke kunye nophuhliso oluzinzileyo. Ukugxila kwe-Komiti ekukhuthazeni, uphuhliso kunye nokugcinwa kweelwimi kudlala indima ebalulekileyo kule ajenda ngenxa yezizathu ezininzi. I-Ajenda ka2063 igxininisa ukubaluleka kokukhuthaza iilwimi zesiNtu njengendlela yokugcina ilifa lenkcubeko. Ukuxabisa iyantlukwano yeelwimi kukhuthaza ukuzazi nokuzingca phakathi koluntu. Le ajenda ikhuthaza imfundo esemgangathweni equka iilwimi zesiNtu. Ngokubonelela ngemfundo ngeelwimi zasekuhlaleni, abantu abaninzi banokufikelela ekufundeni, ukuphucula amazinga olwazi lokufunda nokubhala kunye neziphumo zemfundo.

Ukukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezininzi kunokomeleza ubambiswano loluntu ngokukhuthaza intlonipho nokuqondana phakathi kwezizwe neelwimi ezahlukeneyo. Oku kubalulekile kuxolo nozinzo kwilizwekazi liphela.

### Isishwankathelo seMTDP 2024-2029

I-MTDP sowama2024-2029 sisebenza njengesicwangciso-qhinga seminyaka emihlanu soLawulo lwesi7 loMzantsi Afrika phantsi koRhulumente woManyano lweSizwe (iGNU), oluyilwe emva konyulo jikelele lomhla wama29 kuCanzibe ngowama2024. Isebenza njengenkqubo-sikhokelo yokuphunyezwa kwesiCwangciso soPhuhliso seSizwe (iNDP): uMbono wama2030, ohambelana neenjongo zawo ngelixa ugxininisa iziphumo zophuhliso kunye nokukhula koqoqosho.

I-MTDP ithatha indawo yeNkqubo-sikhokelo yobuchule yesiGaba esiPhakathi (iMTSF) kwaye yenzelwe ukugxila kungenelelo olumbalwa, olunempembelelo ephezulu ukuqhuba iziphumo ezinokulinganiswa. Iphunyezwe yiLekgotla yeKhabhinethi ngomhla wama29 kweyoMqun-

gu ngowama2025 kwaye ihlelwe ngokwezi njongo ziphambili zesisicwangciso-qhinga zintathu zilandelayo:

1. Uhlumo oluqakayo kunye nokudalwa kwemisebenzi (Umba ophambili) – okuqhuba ungenelelo loqoqosho kuwo onke amanqanaba karhulumente.
2. Ukunciphisa intlupheko kunye nokujongana neendleko eziphezulu zokuphila - ukuqinisekisa ukukhuselwa koluntu kunye nokubandakanywa kwezoqoqosho.
3. Ukwakha urhulumente okwaziyo ukusebenza, oneenqobo ezisesikweni nophuhliso - ukuqinisa ulawulo, umthetho nocwangco, kunye neziseko zophuhliso ezixhobisayo.

uRhulumente weNtshona Koloni WCG ulungelelanisa izicwangciso-qhinga zayo nezinto eziphambili kwiMTDP ngelixa igcina izigunyaziso zayo zephondo ngeSicwangciso soBuchule sePhondo (PSP) kunye nesiCwangciso sokuPhunyezwa kweQhinga lePhondo (PSIP) ngolu hlobo lulandelayo:

- Uhlumo loQoqosho nokuDalwa kweMisebenzi: iWCG iya kuba negalelo ngemigaqo-nkqubo yoqoqosho lwephondo, ukutsala umdla wotyalo-mali, uphuhliso lwezakhono, kunye neeprojekthi zeziseko ezingundoqo ezixhasa ugxininiso lwesizwe kuhlumo oluqakayo
- UkuNcitatshiswa kweNtlupheko kunye namaNgenelelo eNtlalo: linkqubo zeWCG zophuhliso loluntu, amalinge ezempilo, kunye nohlaziyo lwezemfundo luya kuhambelana nogxininiso lwesizwe lokuthotywa kweendleko zokuphila.
- Ukwakha uMbuso okwaziyo ukwenza izinto: Ulawulo olutsha lweWCG, ukufezekiswa kokunikezelwa kwenkonzo, kunye nezikhokelo zolawulo ziya kuxhasa injongo yesizwe yokomeleza amandla eziko kunye nobunkokeli obusesikweni.

Igalelo leKomiti kwimpumelelo yezinto ezingundoqo ezintathu zeMTDP limi ngolu hlobo lulandelayo:

I-MTDP ePhambili	Igalelo leKomiti
<p><b>Okuphambili 1:</b> Uhlumo olun- genamkhethe nokudalwa kwemisebenz</p>	<p>Ngokusebenzisa amaphulo okukhuthaza ulwimi, iKomiti inegalelo ngolu hlobo koku kubalulekileyo/ phambili lulandelayo:</p> <p>Ukusebenzisana neminye imibutho kwiiprojekthi ezidla ngokubandakanya ukubonelela ngezixhobo zokufundisa ngeelwimi ezahlukeneyo kunye neenkqubo zoqeqesho. Oku kwandisa ukufikelela kubahlali, bexhotyiswa ngezakhono zonxibelelwano kunye nezinye izakhono ukulungiselela amashishini ahlukeneyo ayimfuneko kwingqesho.</p> <p>Imfundo yolwimi noqeqesho lwezakhono zizinto ezibalulekileyo ekudwalweni kwemisebenzi, ingakumbi xa izivumelwano zorhwebo zasimahla zikhokelela ekuhambeni kwabasebenzi ngaphaya kwemida okanye ukwanda kwemfuno yezakhono ezizodwa.</p>
<p><b>Okuphambili 2:</b> Ukunciphisa int- lupheko nokujo- ngana neendleko eziphezulu zok- uphila</p>	<p>Ngokusebenzisa amaphulo okukhuthaza ulwimi, iKomiti inegalelo koku kubalulekileyo ngolu hlobo lulandelayo:</p> <p>Ukukhuthaza abahlali ukuba bazive bengoogxa! kwaye bezazi ukuba bangobani kukhuthazwa ukukhula kwamashishini amancinci kunye noosomashishini. Oku kunokuvuselela uqoqosho lwasekuhlaleni, kudaleke imisebenzi, noku-bonelela ngempahla neenkonziso ngeendleko eziphantsi.</p> <p>Ukukhuthaza ukubandakanyeka koluntu kunye nentsebenziswano, ekhokelela kwisenzo esihlangeneyo ekujonganeni nemiba yendawo efana nezindlu, uthutho, kunye nokufikelela kwizibonelelo. Oku kunokukhokelela kumanyathe-lo anokunceda ukuthoba ixabiso lokuphila.</p> <p>Ukuqhubela phambili indawo ebandakanyayo apho wonke umntu aziva exabisile. Olu manyano lwentlalo lunokukhokelela kwiinzame zokusebenzisana zokujongana nentlupheko kunye neendleko eziphezulu zokuphila.</p>
<p><b>Okuphambili 3:</b> Ilizwe elikwazi- yo ukusebenza, elisesikweni neli- phuhlayo</p>	<p>Ngokusebenzisa amaphulo okukhuthaza ulwimi, iKomiti inegalelo koku kubalulekileyo ngolu hlobo lulandelayo:</p> <p>Ukuququzelela ukubandakanywa koluntu ngokukhuthaza intlonipho ekwahlukahlukeneni kwenkcubeko neelwimi. Olu manyano lunokukhokelela kubasebenzi abazinzileyo nabanemveliso.</p> <p>Ukuqinisekisa ukuba bonke abemi banokubandakanyeka kwiingxoxo zoluntu, ukufikelela kwiinkonziso, kunye nokuthatha inxaxheba kulawulo kuncedo lwebhulorho yolwahlulo kunye nokuxhobisa uluntu olungakhathalelwanga</p> <p>Ukuphucula ukusebenza kwamaziko karhulumente ngokuqinisekisa ukuba onke amagosa kunye nabahlali banokuthatha inxaxheba kwaye banxibelelane ngokufanelekileyo, okukhokelela kulawulo oluthatha uxanduva noluphendulayo.</p>

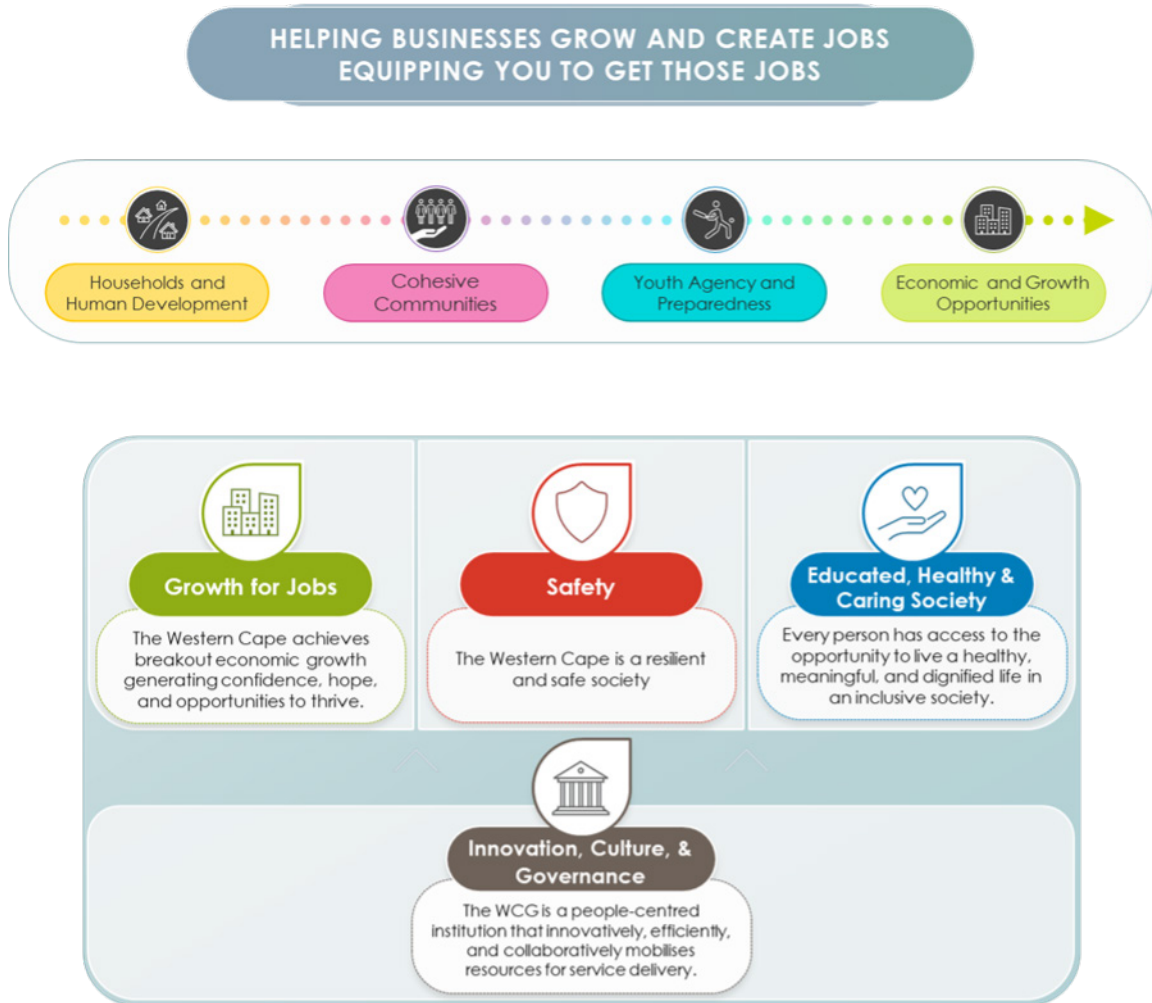
## UMXHOLO WOMGAQO-NKQUBO WEPHONDO

### IsiCwangciso Qhinga sePhondo (PSP) 2025 - 2030

IsiCwangciso soBuchule sePhondo (PSP) 2025-2030 simisela imiba ephambili yesicwangciso-qhinga seWCG kunye neenjongo zeminyaka emihlanu ezayo. Inika umkhombandlela ogqwesileyo wentshukumo karhulumente, igxile kwiz-

iphumo ezigxile ebantwini eziqhuba utshintsho olunentsingiselo kubahlali.

## Isishwankathelo sesiCwangciso soBuchule sePhondo 2025-2030







### liPotfoliyo zePhondo

Ukuphunyezwa kwe-PSP kuqhutywa ziiPotfoliyo zePhondo ezine. Iipotfoliyo ngamaqela amaSebe abonelela ngomkhomba-ndlela weqhinga nokulungelelanisa iinzame zokuphumeza iinkqubo ezihambelana nezinto eziphambili ngokubaluleka kuRhulumente weNtshona Koloni. Ezi zinto ziphambili zichaphazela uqoqosho, ukhuseleko, intlalo kunye nomgaqo-nkqubo weziko.

Iipotfoliyo zibeka iliso kwaye ziqhubele phambili iiprojekthi neenkqubo ezibekwe phambili ngokubaluleka, ziqinisekisa indlela ebambeneyo nelungelelanisiweyo yokufikelela kwiziphumo ekwabelwana ngazo. ISebe ngalinye linegalelo kwipotfoliyo enye okanye ngaphezulu ngokuphumeza ungenelelo ekujoliswe kulo ukuxhasa impembelelo ecetywayo yaloo potfoliyo.

Iipotifoliyo zobuchule ezine zezi:

	<b>Ukukhula kweMisebenzi (G4J)</b>	INtshona Koloni iphumeza ukukhula koqoqosho oludala ukuzithemba, ithemba, namathuba okuphumelela..
	<b>Abafundileyo, abasempilweni, kunye noluntu olukhathalayo</b>	Wonke umntu unethuba lokuphila ubomi obunempilo, obunentsingiselo kunye nesidima kuluntu olubandakanyayo.
	<b>Ukhuseleko</b>	INtshona Koloni luluntu oluzinzileyo nolukhuselekileyo
	<b>Ukusungula izinto ezintsha, iNkcubeko kunye noLawulo (ICG)</b>	URhulumente weNtshona Koloni (WCG) liziko eligxile ebantwini elithi ngokuyila, ngokufanelekileyo nangentsebenziswano lihlanganise izixhobo zokunikezelwa kwenkonzo.

### IiNdawo zeMpembelelo eziDityanisiweyo

Ukwandisa impumelelo yongenelelo lukarhulumente, i-PSP ilandela ikhondo lobomi kunye nendlela yeenkqubo. Oku kuthetha ukuba imigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo ziqwalasela iimfuno kunye noxanduva lwabahlali ukusuka ebuntwaneni ukuya ebudaleni, ukuqinisekisa ukuba iinkonzo zikarhulumente zicwangciswa ngokufanelekileyo..



I-PSP ikhuthaza indlela ehlanganisiweyo apho amaSebe kunye namaqumrhu asebenza kunye ngokubhekiselele kwiMpembelelo eDityanisiweyo echazwe kwindawo nganye kwezine zekhosi yobomi.

Le mimandla yempembelelo edibeneyo zezi::

<b>Amakhaya kunye noPhuhliso loLuntu</b>	Ukudala iindawo ezikhuselekileyo, ezinempilo ezikhuthaza uphuhliso lobomi kunye nokuzimela
<b>Uluntu olubambeneyo</b>	Ukomeleza amaqhina oluntu ukuze kwakhiwe uluntu olukhuselekileyo, olukhathalayo noluzinzileyo.
<b>I-Arhente yoLutsha kunye nokuZilungiselela</b>	Ukuxhobisa abantu abatsha ngezakhono kunye namathuba okuthatha inxaxheba kuluntu, ukufikelela kumathuba ezoqoqosho, nokuqhubeka nokufunda.
<b>Amathuba oQoqosho nokuKhula</b>	Ukwandisa amathuba ezoqoqosho kunye nokukhuthaza ukuzithemba, ithemba kunye nempumelelo.




Ukongeza, imimandla emibini enqamlezileyo ijongana nemiba ebanzi yolwakhiwo kunye nokusingqongileyo ebumba unikezelo lwenkonzo kwaye ivumela abantu kulo lonke ixesha lobomi:

<b>Ukomelela kweZibonelelo</b>	Ukudala iindawo ezikhuselekileyo, ezinempilo ezikhuthaza uphuhliso lobomi kunye nokuzimela
<b>Uguqulo lweNdawo, iziSeko zoPhuhliso, kunye nokuHamba</b>	Ukomeleza amaqhina oluntu ukuze kwakhiwe uluntu olukhuselekileyo, olukhathalayo noluzinzileyo.

### Ulungelelwaniso lweSebe kunye neeNdawo ekuJoliswe kuzo zePSP

I-PSP ichaza iinkalo eziphambili ekugxilwe kuzo ezihambelana neePotfoliyo zayo kunye neMimandla yeMpembelelo eDityanisiweyo. Isebe ngalinye lilungelelanisa isiCwangciso-qhinga salo kunye nezi nkalo ekugxilwe kuzo ukuze kuqinisekise indlela elungelelanisiweyo yokuphumeza imiba ephambili yephondo.

Iinkalo eziphambili ekugxilwe kuzo kwi-WCLC ziquka:

 <b>Growth for Jobs</b>	 <b>Safety</b>	 <b>Educated, Healthy &amp; Caring Society</b>
Ukufikelela kwiNgqesho kunye namaThuba oQoqosho	Uluntu olukhuselekileyo no-luManyanisiweyo kunye neZiseko zoPhuhliso Unyanzeliso loMthetho olusebenzayo noluphendulayo	Ukwandiswa kokuZimelela ko-Lutsha, ukuThatha iNxaxheba kwezoLuntu, kwiMfundo nakwezoQoqosho

Igalelo leKomiti kwiipotfoliyo ze-PSP limi ngolu hlobo lulandelayo:

### Ukukhula kweMisebenzi

Ukukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezininzi kuququzelela uphuhliso lwentlalo noqoqosho, umanyano kunye nokufikelela kwimfundo. Ukukhuthazwa kolwimi kuqinisekisa ukuba uluntu luyabandakanywa kumathuba ezoqoqosho, ingakumbi abantu abakhubazekileyo. Ukukhuthaza uluntu ukuba lusebenzise kwaye luphuhlise iilwimi zalo luyaluxhobisa ukuba luthathe inxaxheba kwizinto zoqoqosho nez-

entlalo. Le mvakalelo yobunini inokukhokelela ekubandakanyakeni okukhulu kuqoqosho lwasekhaya.

### Ukhuseleko

Ulwimi lukhuthaza unxibelelwano olucacileyo noluvulelekileyo phakathi kwabamiselii bomthetho noluntu kwaye lunokwakha ukuthemba, ukukhuthaza intsebenziswano,

kwaye lukhokelele kubuchule obusebenzayo bokuthintela ulwaphulo-mthetho. Ulwimi lungundoqo ekufundiseni uluntu malunga no-nobangela bolwaphulo-mthetho, ukubaluleka kokusombulula impixano kunye neenzuzo zomanyano loluntu

IKomiti isebenzisane neSebe leeNkonzo zoLuleko kunye neThala leeNcwadi leSizwe laseMzantsi Afrika ukususela ngowama-2022 kwinkqubo yeFunda Mzantsi kwaye izakuqhuba ngobuhlakani ngokuthatha inxaxheba kumalinge exesha elizayo. Le nkqubo ithathela ingqalelo indima yolwimi nokufunda ekubuyiseleni izimilo zaboni. Inkqubo ezifana nezi zikhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezininzi kwaye zikhuthaza aboni ukuba bafunde, babhale kwaye baxabise izimvo neengcinga zabanye. Banceda aboni ukuba baveze iingcinga zabo, iimvakalelo zabo kunye namava abo ngokukhululekileyo, nto leyo evumela ukuba kuphuculwe

indlela abavakalelwa ngayo baze baphile. Bakwabanceda ukuba bafumane izakhono ezitsha kunye nolwazi, bekhulisa ukuqesheka kwabo kwaye banciphise utyekelo lwabo lokubuyela kwisimo solwaphulo-mthetho.

### **Uluntu olufundileyo, olusempilweni & olunenkathalo**

Ulwimi yinxalenye ephambili yesazisi ngokwenkcubeko. Ukugcina ulwimi lukabani kunokwandisa ukuzithemba nokuzixabisa, nto leyo ebalulekileyo kwimpilo-ntle yengqondo. Ngokukhuthazwa kolwimi lwenkobe, iKomiti iza kuququzelela amathuba apho abahlali baseNtshona Koloni baya kuxhotyiswa ukuze balungise ubomi babo nobabanye, ukuqinisekisa ubomi obunentsingiselo nobundilisekileyo. Oku kuya kuba negalelo kuluntu olumanyeneyo ngokwentlalo.

## **3. IMIGAQONKQUBO YEZIKO KUNYE NEZICWANGCISO KWISITHUBA SOCWANGCISO SEMINYAKA EMIHLANU**

Ukubaluleka kolwimi kuqokunjelwa kwiCandelo lesi6 loMgaqosiseko waseMzantsi Afrika, 1996. Kubalulekile ukuqhubeka nokwazisa abantu nokuqinisekisa ukuphunyezwa koMgaqo-nkqubo weLwimi weNtshona Koloni kunye noMgaqo wokuZiphatha weLwimi njengoko uchaziwe kuMgaqosiseko njengelungelo loluntu kwaye akhuselwe ngomthetho wesizwe nowephondo.

Ulwimi sisixhobo esibalulekileyo sonxibelelwano, esixhasa impumelelo kwezemfundo, nto leyo enefuthe kubandakanyo lwentlalo nakuzo zonke iinkalo eziphambili ngobuchule bukarhu-

lumente. Ngaphaya koko, ulwimi luzinzisele kulo ulwahluko lweenkcubeko zethu kunye nolwazi lweendawo zethu ezohlukeneyo nto leyo ke ibalulekileyo ekudluliselweni kweenkcubeko kunye neengqobo ezisemgangathweni ukusuka kwesinye isizukulwana ukuya kwesinye.

I-WCLC yadweliswa njengeShedyuli yesi3, icandelo C lequmrhu likarhulumente wephondo ngomhla woku1 kuJuni ka2001 ngokoMthetho woLawulo lweMali kaRhulumente, ka1999. ISebe leMicimbi yeNkcubeko neMidlalo. Ukusebenza kwayo kubekwe esweni yiDCAS.

## **4. IZIGWEBO ZENKUNDLA EZIFANELEKILEYO**

Azingeni

## 5. UMBONO

Ukuxhotyiswa kwabo bonke abantu baseNtshona Koloni ngolwimi; ukuphuculwa kwesidima somntu ngokuhloniphana kulwimi nokukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezininzi.

## 6. UMSEBENZI

Ukubeka iliso ekusetyenzisweni kweelwimi ezintathu zaseburhulumenteni zaseNtshona Koloni; ukubeka iliso ekuphunyezweni koMgaqonkqubo weelwimi weNtshona Koloni kunye nokucebisa uMphathiswa wePhondo onikwe uxanduva lwemicimbi yeelwimi kunye neBhodi yeeLwimi zonke zoMzantsi Afrika kwimiba yolwimi kwiphondo okanye echaphazela iphondo.

## 7. IZISEKO ZOMBONO

Inkathalo, uBuchule, ukuThatha uXanduva, iNgqibelelo, uTshintsho nokuPhendula.

## 8. UHLALUTYO LWEMEKO

### 8.1 Uhlalutyo Lwemo engqongileyo yaNgaphandle

#### IMIBA YEZOPOLITIKO

UMthetho weSweshumi elinesibhozo woTshintsho loMgaqosiseko waphunyezwa ngowama-2023. Lo mthetho wawuguqula iCandelo 6 (1) loMgaqosiseko woMzantsi Afrika, 1996, uvumela ukwamkelwa kweSASL njengolwimi lwe12 olusemthethweni lwelizwe. Yenza iimeko ezisemgangathweni zokuqhubela phambili kweSASL nokwandisa ulwazi malunga neemfuno zabantu abazizithulu. Oku kuhamba indlela ende ekuhlangabezani neemfuno zamaqela ahlelelekileyo.

Ukukhuthaza iilwimi zaseAfrika kudlala indima ebalulekileyo ekwandiseni ukufikelela kwiimarike kwaye kuqhubele impumelelo yeziVumelwano zoRhwebo zasimahla kwilizwekazi liphela. Ukukhuthaza iilwimi zaseAfrika zemveli kunok-

uphucula ukubandakanyeka, ukomeleza ukudityaniswa kwengingqi, kunye nokuxhasa ukukhuthala koqoqosho.

#### IZINTO ZENTLALO

INdibano yeZizwe eziManyeneyo yabhengeza unyaka wama2022 ukuya kowama2032 'njengeShumi leminyaka eliShumi leHlabathi leeLwimi zesiNtu', igxininisa ukubaluleka kokugcinwa nokukhuthaza iilwimi zesintu nokutsalela ingqalelo yehlabathi kwiyantlukwano yenkcubeko neelwimi ezimeleyo.

Ngokobalo lwakutsha nje olwenziwa yiStatistics South Africa ngo2022, isiXhosa, esithethwa yi16.3 yeepesenti yabemi, silulwimi lwenkobe lwesibini oluthethwa kakhulu eMzantsi Afrika, ngama-31.4 epesenti yabantu abantetho isisithetha eNtshona Koloni. IsiBhulu lulwimi lweenkobe lwabemi boMzantsi Afrika abali-10.6 ekhulwini, yaye i41.2 yeepesenti yabantu abantetho isisiBhulu bahlala eNtshona Koloni. Bangaphantsi kwe-8.7 pesenti abemi boMzantsi Afrika abathetha isiNgesi njengolwimi lwabo lweenkobe, kodwa iseyeyona ndlela iphambili yonxibelelwano kweli lizwe. Ngokubonelela ngemfundo ngeelwimi zenkobe, abantu abaninzi banokufikelela ekufundeni, baphucule amazinga okufunda nokubhala kunye neziphumo zemfundo.

linkqubo zeKomiti ziya kubandakanya ukukhuthazwa kweelwimi ebezifudula zisingelwe phantsi kweli phondo. Ngokwazisa malunga nokubaluleka kweelwimi zesintu kunye nokuxhasa amanyathelo okuzigcina, iKomiti iya kuba negalelo ekuphunyezweni kweeNjongo zoPhuhliso oluZinzileyo, ngakumbi ezo zinxulumene nemfundo esemgangathweni, ukunciphisa ukungalingani, kunye nokukhuthaza uxolo noluntu olubandakanya uluntu.

#### IMIBA YOBUCHWEPHESHA

Ukufika kwenguqu yesine yezoshishino kubonelela ngamathuba okujonga ubugcisa obutsha bokusungula izinto ezintsha kwisizinda solwimi. IKomiti iza kusebenza neYunithi yeeN-

konzo zeeLwimi ye-DCAS ukujonga amathuba okwazisa ngesixhobo sokuguqulela kuBasebenzi beLwimi beWCG.

### IMEKO YOMTHETHO NOLAWULO

UMthetho woHlaziyo lweshumi elinesibhozo loMgaqo-siseko wapasiswa ngowama2023. Lo Mthetho uhlonyelwe iCandelo 6(1) loMgaqo-siseko waseMzantsi Afrika, wowe1996, uvumela ukwamkelwa kweSASL njengolwimi olusemthethweni lwe12 lwelizwe. Idala iimeko ezisemgangathweni zokuqhubela phambili i-SASL kunye nokwazisa ngeemfuno zabangevayo. IKomiti iza kusebenzisana ne-DCAS, i-PanSALB kunye neminye imibutho egxile kwiimfuno zabangevayo ngeendlebe ukuze kuqaliswe uqeqesho loLwimi lokuThetha ngeZandla loMzantsi Afrika (SASL) kubasebenzi beWCG nabahlali ekuhlaleni..

### IMIBA YOKUSINGQONGILEYO

UMzantsi Afrika ngoku ujongene nengxaki yemozulu, eneentlekele ezininzi, ngenxa yezinga lokufudumala eliphindwe kabini kumndilili wehlabathi. Imingeni efana nale inokuba negalelo ekungazinzini phakathi koluntu kwaye iqhube ngakumbi imiba ekhoyo yentlalontle. Ukukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezininzi kunokomeleza ubambiswano loluntu ngokukhuthaza intlonipho nokuqondana phakathi kwezizwe neelwimi ezahlukeneyo. Oku kubalulekile ukuze kubekho uxolo, umanyano nozinzo. Ulwimi lungaququzelela unxibelelwanolungcono kwimiba yokusingqongileyo neyentlalo, luvumela uluntu ukuba luzibandakanye kwimisebenzi ezinzileyo.

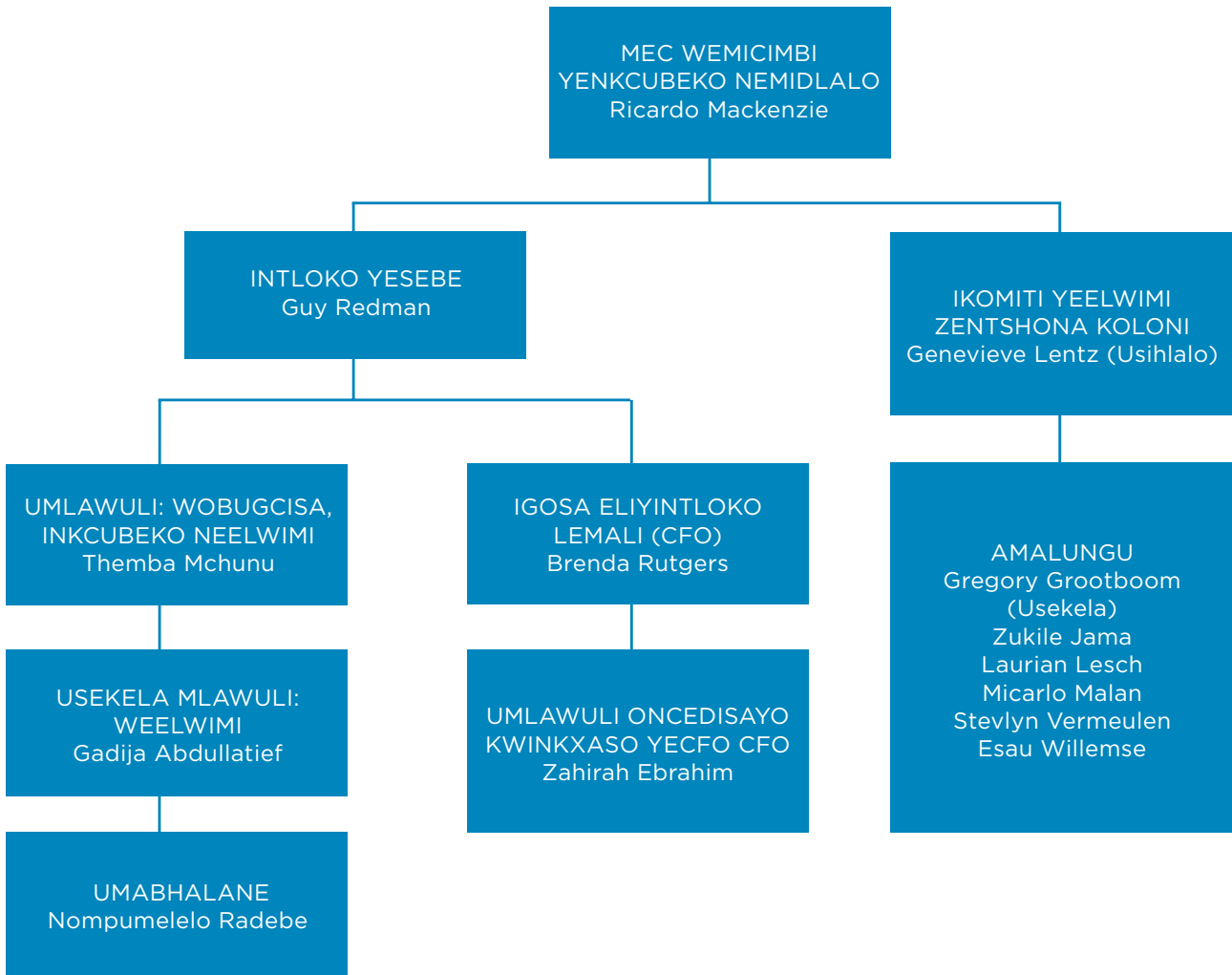
## 8.2 Uhlalutyo lweNdawo yangaphakathi

### Iprofayile yezaBasebenzi

IKomiti isekwe ngokweCandelo lesi-6 loMthetho weLwimi wePhondo leNtshona Koloni, onguNombolo 13, 1998. NgokoMthetho, aMalungu eKomiti aqeshwa isithuba seminyaka emithathu. Amalungu ali-11 awona aphezulu anokonyulwa kwiKomiti. Amalungu eKomiti atyunjwa ngokutyunjwa kukawonke-wonke kunye nenkqubo yoluhlu olufutshane, ekhokelwa yiKomiti echaphazelekayo kwiNdlu yoWiso-mthetho, ilandelwa kukutyunjwa nguMphathiswa wePhondo. IKomiti ekhoyo ngoku yasekwa ngomhla woku-1 kweyoMdumba ngowama-2022 kwaye ixesha layo liya kuphela ngomhla wama-30 kuTshazimpuzi ngowama-2025.

IKomiti liGosa elinoXanduva lweQumrhu kwaye inoxanduva layo yonke imicimbi enxulumene nolawulo ngokweCandelo lama49 ukuya kwelama57 loMthetho woLawulo lweMali kaRhulumente, ka-1999. Isigqibo sathathwa ngomhla we10 kweyoMdumba 2022 sokuba uSihlalo, ngokweCandelo. 56 yePFMA, iya kuzalisekisa uxanduva lweGosa elinoXanduva, egameni le-Qumrhu likaRhulumente. Ukuba uSihlalo akafumaneki, uSekela-sihlalo uya kuthi aphumeze uxanduva lweGosa elinoXanduva, egameni le-Qumrhu likaRhulumente.

Imeko yombutho apho iKomiti isebenza khona ibonakaliswa yi-oganogram engezantsi:



Ngokwecandelo 17 loMthetho weelwimi zePhondo leNtshona Koloni, 1998, amagosa eandelo leeNkonzo zeeLwimi leDCAS abonelela ngenkxaso yolawulo kwiWCLC. Umsebenzi wolawulo ubandakanya ukubonelela ngomxholo kunye nenkxaso yenkqubo kunye nokulawula onke amalungiselelo ayimfuneko ekusebenzeni ngempumelelo kweKomiti. Imisebenzi yenkxaso yolawulo lwemali yenziwa ngabasebenzi kwicandelo leNkxaso yeQumrhu loLuntu leDCAS.

Onke amaxwebhu anxulumene nolawulo eWCLC agcinwa kwiCandelo leeNkonzo zeeLwimi kwaye amaxwebhu anxulumene nemali akwicandelo leNkxaso yeZiko loLuntu lwezeMali. Ngokuhambelana nokuveliswa kwelCT yokuphucula ukusebenza kakuhle kunye nokuphendula amaxwebhu eKomiti agcinwa kwi-intanethi ye-Intanethi yoLawulo lokuQulathiweyo

kweShishini (ECM), ukugcinwa ngokukhuselekileyo, ukufunyanwa lula, kunye nenkumbulo yeziko. Ngaphaya koko, ukuqeshwa kweentlanganiso kunye namaxwebhu kwabelwana ngawo nge-elektroniki nawo onke amalungu.

Amalungu ekomiti ayingobasebenzi abasisigxina kwaye oku kunye nohlahlo lwabiwomali oluncinci lweKomiti kunokubeka imida kwini leprojekthi enokuthi iKomiti igxile kuzo kwaye igqibe. Le mingeni iya kuthomalaliswa ngentsebenziswano nenkxaso evela kwiCandelo leeNkonzo zeeLwimi neminye imibutho yolwimi, ngaloo ndlela ivumele iKomiti ukuba ifezekise igunya layo.

## 9. IINKCUKACHA ZOKUSEBENZA KWEZIKO

### 9.1 Iinkcukacha zokuSebenza kweziko

<b>Inkcaza yempembelelo</b>	IKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni ngemisebenzi yayo, izama ukuxhobisa abantu ngolwimi nokuba negalelo ekudalweni koluntu olubandakanyayo nolumanyeneyo.
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### 9.2 Ukulinganisa Impembelelo

Isiphumo	Ukulinganisa Impembelelo	Isiseko	Ekujoliswe kuko kwilminyaka emihlanu
Ukubandakanywa koluntu kunye nophuhliso lobomi bonke bayakhuthazwa ngamaqonga aphakamisa ufikelelo kulwazi kunye nokuzibandakanya, okukhokelela kuluntu olubandakanya ngakumbi kunye noluxhotyisiweyo.	Ukunyuka kokusetyenziswa kunye nokuqondwa kwe kweelwimi ezintathu ezisemthethweni kwanezo zemveli ezibekelwe bucala kwi Ntshona Koloni, ukuqinisa ukufikelela kulwazi, ukukhulisa uthethathethwano, kunye nokukhuthaza uluntu ukubandakanywa kweentlobo ezahlukeneyo zoluntu.	8	40

### 9.3 Ingcaciso yokuSebenza okuCwangcisiweyo kwiXesha loCwangciso leMinyaka emihlanu

Isicwangciso seKomiti seminyaka emihlanu siza kusetyenziswa kwiNdelela yoThungelwano oluLawulwayo ngokukhuthaza ukuphunyezwa koMgaqo-nkqubo weeLwimi weNtshona Koloni, kugxilwe ngokukodwa koku kulandelayo:

- Ukukhuthazwa kokusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezininzi nokufunda.
- Ukukhuthazwa kweSASL ngokusebenzisana nee-arhente zabachaphazelekayo ukukhuthaza ulwazi rhoqo ngeemfuno zoluntu olungevayo.
- Ukukhuthaza uphuhliso nophuculo lweelwimi ebezifudula zisingelwe phantsi eNtshona Koloni, ezifana namaSan namaKhoi.
- Iiprosjekthi ezigxile kuqeqesho nophuhliso lweelwimi zabasebenzi beWCG nabachaphazelekayo kwilwimi ngeenzame ezidityanisiweyo neBhodi yeeLwimi zoMzantsi Afrika kunye namanye amaziko afanelekileyo
- Intsebenziswano namaziko emfundo ukuze kufikelelwe kwiingcali zolwimi, izixhobo zophando, kunye nezixhobo zemfundo ukomeleza iinzame zokukhuthaza ulwimi.
- Ukubhiyozelwa nokukhuthazwa kolwimi lwezizwana olungekho mgangathweni eNtshona Koloni
- Ukwakhela kwiziphumo zeprosjekthi yeKomiti yangaphambili kwindima yolwimi ekubumbeni ubuni benkcubeko.
- Ukubhiyozela nokukhuthaza imihla ekhethiweyo yolwimi lwesizwe nolwamazwe ngamazwe olubalulekileyo. Oku kuya kubandakanya uSuku lweHalabathi loLwimi lweNkobe (21 kweyoMdumba), uSuku lweHlabathi lweNcwadi kunye neCopyright (23 kuTshazimpuzi), uSuku lokuFunda nokuBhala (8 kweyoMsintsi), uSuku lweLwimi zeZandla (23 kweyoMsintsi), uSuku lweLifa leMveli (24 kweyoMsintsi) kunye noSuku lokuGuqulela (30 kweyoMsintsi)..

IKomiti iya kuqhubeka ihlola rhoqo igalelo layo kunye nokulungelelaniswa neziphumo zeDCAS njengoko inxulumene nokuqinisekisa ukuba ukubandakanywa kwentlalontle kunye nophuhliso lobomi bonke ziyakhuthazwa ngamaqonga akhuthaza ukufikelela kulwazi kunye nothethathethwano. Oku kuya kukhokelela kuluntu ol-

ubandakanya ngakumbi noluxhotyisiweyo, oluthi emva koko lubekho igalelo kwimpumelelo yemimandla ekugxilwe kuyo yeMTDP. Ingxoxo iya kujikeleza kwiziphumo zeeprojekthi zangaphambili kunye novavanyo lweeprojekthi zexesha elizayo njengoko zihambelana neKomiti kunye nesigunyaziso seSebe.

## 10. IMINGCIPHEKO ENGUNDOQO KUNYE NOKUNCIPHISA

Isiphumo	Umngcipheko ongundoqo	Ukunciphisa umngcipheko
Ukubandakanywa koluntu kunye nophuhliso lobomi bonke bayakhuthazwa ngamaqonga aphakamisa ufikelelo kulwazi kunye nokuzibandakanya, okukhokelela kuluntu olubandakanya ngakumbi kunye noluxhotyisiweyo.	Ukuphunyezwa kakubi koMgaqonkqubo weLwimi weNtshona Koloni ngamasebe karhulumente wephondo.	Ukukhuthaza ukuphunyezwa komgaqonkqubo weLwimi wephondo.
	Ukungoneli kwezixhobo zokunikezela ngesigunyaziso.	Ukusebenzisana namaqumrhu abelana ngesigunyaziso ezifanayo, e.g PanSALB.

## 11. AMAQUMRHU OLUNTU

Ayingeni

<b>Isihloko sesalathisi</b>	Ukwanda kokusetyenziswa nokwamukela iilwimi ezintathu ezisemthethweni kunye neelwimi zomthonyama ezibekelwe bucala eNtshona Koloni, ukuphucula ukufikelela kulwazi, ukukhuthaza ukuzibandakanya, nokukhuthaza ukubandakanywa koluntu kuluntu olwahlukeneyo.
<b>Inkcazo</b>	Iiprojekthi eziququzelelweyo neziganeko eziququzelelwe ukukhuthaza ukuphunyezwa koMgaqo-nkqubo weelwimi weNtshona Koloni
<b>Umthombo wedatha</b>	Iinkcukacha ezinikezelwe ngamasebe/iinkqubo zemisitho
<b>Indlela yokubala/ yokuvavanya</b>	Ubalo lobuninzi leziKhombisi: 1.1: Inani lemisebenzi ekhuthaza ukuphunyezwa koMgaqo-nkqubo weelwimi weNtshona Koloni 1.2: Inani leiprojekthi ezikhuthaza iilwimi zomthonyama 1.3 Inani lokuzibandakanya ngokusesikweni ukuphumeza uMgaqo-nkqubo weelwimi weWC
<b>Iingqikelelo</b>	Ukusebenzisana nabanye abachaphazelekayo kwisizinda solwimi kuya kuqinisekisa impembelelo enkulu ekuphumezeni iziphumo
<b>Ukuhlukaniswa kwabaxhamli</b>	Ithagethi yabasetyhini: Ayikho Ithagethi yabantwana: Ayikho Ithagethi yolutsha: Ayikho Ithagethi yabantu abakhubazekileyo: uluntu lwezithulu
<b>Inguqu yendawo</b>	Izinto eziphambili ekuguqulweni kwendawo: Akukho Inkcazo yempembelelo yendawo: Akukho
<b>Umsebenzi onqwenelekayo</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Phesheya kwethagethi/ ndawo ekujoliswe kuyo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kwithagethi/ ndawo ekujoliswe kuyot <input type="checkbox"/> Ngeneno kunethagethi / ndawo ekujoliswe kuyo
<b>Uxanduva lwesalathisi</b>	UMphathi woXanduva



Wes-Kaapse Regering



Western Cape Language Committee  
Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee  
IKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni



Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee

Strategiese Plan 2025/26 – 2029/30

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## VERKLARING DEUR UITVOERENDE GESAG

Die Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee (WKTK) staan aan die voorpunt vir die bewaring en bevordering van die taalkundige diversiteit van ons provinsie, en erken dat taal 'n belangrike draad is wat identiteit, gemeenskappe en geleenthede verweef.

Hierdie 5-jaar- Strategiese Plan weerspieël ons toewyding om die Komitee se werk met die prioriteite van die provinsiale regering te belyn. Ons streef daarna om deur taal betekenisvol tot ekonomiese groei, openbare veiligheid en die algemene welsyn van ons inwoners by te dra.

Die bevordering van tale skep geleenthede vir ekonomiese insluiting, veral vir gemarginaliseerde groepe en persone met gestremdhede. Deur duidelike kommunikasie bou taal vertrouwe tussen wetstoepassing en gemeenskappe vir hulp met misdaadvoorkoming. Inisiatiewe soos die Funda Mzantsi-program demonstreer die transformatiewe krag van taal en geletterdheid in die rehabilitasie en vaardigheidsontwikkelings vir oorreders. Taal staan integraal in kulturele identiteit en sielkundige veerkrachtigheid. Deur moedertale te vier dra die WKTK by tot die koestering van waardigheid, 'n gevoel van behoort, en samewerkende gemeenskappe

Deur veeltaligheid te bevorder, maatskaplike insluiting te koester en individue te bemagtig verseker die Komitee dat tale 'n belangrike werktuig is en bly om potensiaal te ontsluit en gemeenskappe te versterk.

Ons missie om die gebruik van die drie amptelike tale van die Wes-Kaap te monitor en te bevorder, saam met gemarginaliseerde tale soos dié van die San en Khoi, verseker dat ons

veeltalige erfenis floreer. Hierdie toewyding word verder versterk in ons onderneming om Suid-Afrikaanse Gebaretaal te bevorder en taalkundige diversiteit deur opvoedkundige, samewerkings- en bewusmakingsveldtogte te vier.

Hierdie Strategiese Plan stel ook innoverende prioriteite bekend, soos vennootskappe met akademiese instellings, geteikende opleidingsprogramme en die viering van beduidende taalverwante datums. Hierdie pogings is daarop gemik om gesamentlik die gewenste impak van die WKTK te behaal, naamlik bemagtigde individue, samewerkende gemeenskappe en 'n provinsie waar taalkundige diversiteit 'n kenmerk van vooruitgang is.

As die uitvoerende gesag onderskryf ek hierdie Strategiese Plan met vertrouwe en vasberadenheid. Dit is 'n padkaart tot 'n meer inklusiewe en taalkundig lewenskrachtige Wes-Kaap, en ek is tot die implementering hiervan verbind. Saam sal ons die visie van 'n provinsie waar taal die brug tot geleenthede, eenheid en waardigheid is, bevorder



**Ricardo Mackenzie**  
**Uitvoerende Gesag van die Wes-Kaapse**  
**Taalkomitee**

## VERKLARING DEUR REKENPLIGTIGE GESAG

Die Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee bied sy Strategiese Plan vir die tydperk 2025/26-2029/30 aan, in ooreenstemming met die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur (WOFB), 1999 (Wet 1 van 1999) en die Regulasies van die Nasionale Tesourie. Die Taalkomitee se voorgestelde strategiese doelwitte belyn met magte en verantwoordelikhede wat in die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Talewet, 1998, uiteengesit is. Die hoofdoelwitte is om die implementering van die Wes-Kaapse Taalbeleid te bevorder en die provinsiale minister oor taalkwessies in die Wes-Kaap van raad te bedien.

Die WKTK is 'n statutêre entiteit wat in die lewe geroep is om veeltaligheid, taalgelykheid en die bevordering van die drie amptelike tale in die Wes-Kaap te bevorder. Die Komitee stel hulleself 'n provinsie voor wat taal- en kulturele diversiteit vier, alle amptelike tale billik bevorder, die bewaring van inheemse tale bevorder en stelselmatig taalgrense en hindernisse afbreek om sosiale samehorigheid en inklusiwiteit te bevorder.

Die strategiese fokus van die WKTK vir die tydperk 2020 tot 2024 was om die basis vir betekenisvolle taalontwikkeling te skep. Kernhoogtepunte het die bewusmaking van die waarde van veeltaligheid vir die publiek deur veldtogte, werkwinkels en gemeenskapsbetrokkenheid ingesluit. Die Komitee het op die bevordering van inheemse tale gefokus deur die gebruik van isiXhosa, Nama en Suid-Afrikaanse Gebaretaal (SAGT) deur kapasiteitsbou en samewerking aan te moedig. Voorts is sterk klem op die implementering van beleid gelê, wat die monitering en bevordering van die implementering van die Wes-Kaapse Taalbeleid in Wes-Kaapse regeringsinstellings ingesluit het. Ons het ons groter samewerking gevier deur plaaslike belanghebbendes te betrek, wat die Pan-Suid-Afrikaanse Taalraad (PanSAT), DeafSA, die Iziko-museum, die Departement van Korrektiewe Dienste, die Wes-Kaapse Onderwysdepartement, die Kaapse Skiereiland Universiteit van Tegnologie

en die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland ingesluit het, om nasionale en provinsiale taalinisiatiewe te bevorder. Die evaluering en monitering van afgehandelde projekte sal belyning bevestig met die doelwitte wat vir die nuwe termyn gestel is.

Soos ons in die 2025/30- strategiese tydperk inbeweeg, sal die WKTK op afgehandelde prestasies voortbou en ons pogings om ons visie te bereik, versterk. Kernprioriteite vir die komende tydperk sal op die ontwikkeling en bevordering van veeltaligheid, die bevordering van die SAGT, en die ontwikkeling en bevordering van gemarginaliseerde tale gerig wees. Hierdie inisiatiewe dra by tot die beskerming en behoud van erfenis- en kultuuridentiteit deur taal.

Ek wil die uitgaande komitee bedank vir hulle grootse pogings tydens hulle bestuur tyd, en wens terselfdertyd die nuwe komitee alles van die beste toe. Ons is seker dat dié komitee ook baie goed met die provinsiale minister sal saamwerk en tot die bevordering van maatskaplike samehorigheid in lyn met die Strategiese Plan en uitkomst van die Departement van Kultuursake en Sport (DKES) verbind sal bly. Dit sal haalbaar wees deur gereelde betrokkenheid by en die ontwikkeling van platforms wat taal vir alle inwoners van die Wes-Kaap toeganklik sal maak.



**Genevieve Lentz**

**Voorsitter van die Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee**

## AMPTELIKE AFTEKENING

Hiermee word gesertifiseer dat hierdie Strategiese Plan:

- Deur die bestuur van die Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee, onder die leiding van Minister Ricardo Mackenzie, ontwikkel is
- Alle tersaaklike beleide, wetgewing en ander mandate waarvoor die Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee verantwoordelik is, oorweeg
- Die uitkomste en uitsette wat die Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee streef om oor die 2025-2030-tydperk te bereik, akkuraat weerspieël.




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**Brenda Rutgers**  
Hoof- Finansiële Beampte (HFB)




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**Genevieve Lentz**  
Vorsitter van die WKTK namens die rekenpligtige beampte




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**Guy Redman**  
Rekenpligtige Beampte van die Departement van Kultuursake en Sport

Goedgekeur deur:




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**Ricardo Mackenzie**  
Uitvoerende Gesag van die WKTK

## AKRONIEME

<b>DKES</b>	Departement van Kultuursake en Sport
<b>G4J</b>	Groei-vir-Werk
<b>HFB</b>	Hoof- Finansiële Beampte
<b>IKB</b>	Innovering, kultuur en bestuurstoestig
<b>JBP</b>	Jaarlikse bedryfsplan
<b>JPP</b>	Jaarlikse prestasieplan
<b>LUR</b>	Lid van die Uitvoerende Raad
<b>MTOP</b>	Mediumtermyn-ontwikkelingsplan
<b>MTSR</b>	Mediumtermyn- Strategiese Raamwerk
<b>NOP</b>	Nasionale Ontwikkelingsplan
<b>OIB</b>	Ondernemingsinhoudsbestuur
<b>PanSAT</b>	Die Pan-Suid-Afrikaanse Taalraad
<b>PSIP</b>	Provinsiale Strategiese Implementeringsplan
<b>PSP</b>	Provinsiale Strategiese Plan
<b>PTK</b>	Provinsiale Taalkomitee
<b>RNE</b>	Regering van Nasionale Eenheid
<b>SAGT</b>	Suid-Afrikaanse Gebaretaal
<b>Unesco</b>	Verenigde Nasies se Opvoedkundige, Wetenskaplike en Kulturele Organisasie
<b>VOD</b>	Volhoubare Ontwikkelingsdoelwitte
<b>WOFB</b>	Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, 1999
<b>WBPI</b>	Wet op die Beskerming van Persoonlike Inligting, 2013
<b>WKR</b>	Wes-Kaapse Regering
<b>WKTK</b>	Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee

## 1. GRONDWETLIKE MANDAAT

Artikel	Beskrywing
<b>Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1996</b>	
Artikel 6(3), (4) en (5): Taal	<p>Die Wes-Kaapse Regering moet volgens wetgewende en ander maatreëls sy gebruik van amptelike tale reguleer en monitor. Alle amptelike tale moet gelykheid van waarde geniet en billik behandel word. Die WKTK werk met die PanSAT saam om die drie amptelike tale van die provinsie te bevorder en toestande vir die ontwikkeling en gebruik van die Khoi-, Nama- en San-tale en SAGT te skep.</p> <p>Die WKTK is in samewerking met die DKES verantwoordelik vir die monitering en evaluering van die implementering van die Wes-Kaapse Taalbeleid wat in 2001 aangeneem is, en moet minstens een keer per jaar oor hierdie mandaat aan die Wes-Kaapse Parlement verslag doen. Die DKES het oorsig oor die WKTK en voorsien die Komitee van administratiewe en finansiële steun.</p>
Artikel 30: Taal en kultuur	Die WKTK fasiliteer geleenthede vir die mense van die Wes-Kaap om hulle taal- en kultuurregte uit te oefen deur die programme en projekte wat dit aanbied en ondersteun.
Artikel 31: Kulturele, godsdienstige en taalgemeenskappe	Die WKTK moet verseker dat sy programme en projekte die kulturele diversiteit van die bevolking van die Wes-Kaap respekteer.
Artikel 41: Beginsels van samewerkende regering en interregeringsverhoudings	Die WKTK werk met alle regeringsfere saam in die uitvoering van sy mandaat.
Bylae 4: Funkzionele gebiede van same lopende nasionale en provinsiale wetgewende bevoegdheid	Die WKTK werk oor taalbeleidsake ten nouste met die Nasionale Departement van Sport, Kuns en Kultuur en ander tersaaklike staatsorgane saam wat betref taalbeleid en die regulering van amptelike tale tot die mate dat die bepalinge van artikel 6 van die Grondwet uitdruklik wetgewende bevoegdheid aan die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement gee.
Artikel 195: Basiese waardes en beginsels wat openbare administrasie beheer	Amptenare van die DKES wat vir die steun en uitvoering van die mandaat van die WKTK verantwoordelik is, moet die doeltreffende, ekonomiese en doelmatige gebruik van hulpbronne verseker. Programme wat in die openbare sektor onderneem word, moet maksimale voordele teen die laagste moontlike koste lewer.

Artikel	Beskrywing
<b>Grondwet van die Wes-Kaap, 1997 (Wet 1 van 1998)</b>	
Artikel 5	<p>Vir die doeleindes van die Wes-Kaapse Regering:</p> <p>a) Moet die amptelike tale, naamlik, Engels, isiXhosa en Afrikaans gebruik word; en</p> <p>b) Moet die tale gelyke status geniet.</p> <p>Die WKTK moet die gebruik van isiXhosa, Afrikaans en Engels in die Wes-Kaap monitor.</p> <p>Die WKTK moet ook praktiese en positiewe maatreëls implementeer om die status te help lig en die gebruik van daardie inheemse tale van die Wes-Kaap bevorder waarvan die status en gebruik histories minderwaardig hanteer is.</p>
Artikel 81(d)	<p>Die Wes-Kaapse Regering moet beleide aanneem en implementeer om die welsyn van die mense van die Wes-Kaap aktief te behou en te bevorder, insluitend beleide wat op die bereiking van die bevordering van respek vir die regte van kultuur-, geloofs- en taalgemeenskappe in de Wes-Kaap gemik is.</p>

## 2. WETGEWENDE EN BELEIDSMANDATE

### 2.1 Wetgewende mandate

Wetgewing	Verwysing	Beskrywing
Grondwet Agttiende Wysigingswet	Wet 3 van 2023	Die Wet wysig artikel 6 van die Grondwet, 1996, deur die byvoeging van Suid-Afrikaanse Gebaretaal as een van die amptelike tale van Suid-Afrika.
Wet op die Pan-Suid-Afrikaanse Taalraad	Wet 59 van 1995	Hierdie Wet stipuleer onder andere dat die Pan-Suid-Afrikaanse Taalraad (PanSAT) 'n Provinsiale Taalkomitee (PTK) in elke provinsie in die lewe moet roep. Die WKTK word deur PanSAT as die PTK vir die Wes-Kaap erken. Dit voorsien PanSAT met raad oor taalkwessies in die Provinsie.
Wet op die Beskerming van Persoonlike Inligting (WBPI)	Wet 4 van 2013	<p>Die Wet bevorder die beskerming van persoonlike inligting wat deur openbare en privaat liggame verwerk is/word; om sekere situasies bekend te stel om sodoende minimum vereistes vir die verwerking van persoonlike inligting in te stel. Daarby maak die Wet voorsiening vir die instelling van 'n Inligtingsreguleerder om sekere magte en funksies in ooreenstemming met hierdie wet en die Wet op die Bevordering van Toegang tot Inligting, 2000, uit te oefen.</p> <p>Die maak voorts voorsiening vir die uitreiking van gedrag-skodes; vir die regte van mense rakende ongevreagde elektroniese kommunikasie en geoutomatiseerde besluitneming; om die vloeï van persoonlike inligting oor die grense van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te reguleer en vir verwante sake voorsiening te maak.</p>

Wetgewing	Verwysing	Beskrywing
Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur (WOFB)	Wet 1 van 1999	Die WKTK moet kwartaal- en jaarverslae oor sy prestasies, en geouditeerde finansiële state gegrond op die strategiese jaarlikse doelwitteikens vir elke boekjaar lewer.
Wet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Taalpraktisynsraad, 2014	Wet 8 van 2014	Wanneer die Suid-Afrikaanse Taalpraktisynsraad gevestig is, sal dit onder andere die mag hê om taalpraktisyns te reguleer en te akkrediteer; om 'n gedragskode in te stel en om die taalpraktyk te reguleer.
Wet op Tradisionele en Khoi-San-leierskap	Wet 3 van 2019	Die Wet maak voorsiening vir: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• die erkenning van tradisionele en Khoi-San-gemeenskappe, leierskapposisies, en vir die onttrekking van sodanige erkenning</li> <li>• die funksies en rolle van tradisionele en Khoi-San-leiers</li> <li>• die erkenning, vestiging, funksies, rolle en administrasie van koning- en koninginskapsrade, hoof- tradisionele rade, Khoi-San-rade en tradisionele subrade, asook die steun aan sodanige rade</li> <li>• die vestiging, samestelling en funksionering van die Nasionale Huis van Tradisionele en Khoi-San-leiers</li> <li>• die vestiging van provinsiale huise van tradisionele en Khoi-San-leiers</li> <li>• die vestiging en bedryf van die Kommissie oor Khoi-San-sake</li> <li>• 'n gedragskode vir lede van die Nasionale Huis, provinsiale huise, plaaslike huise en alle tradisionele en Khoi-San-rade en</li> <li>• Regulatoriese magte van die Minister en premiers.</li> </ul>
Wet op die Gebruik van Amptelike Tale	Wet 12 van 2012	Hierdie Wet is spesifiek van toepassing op nasionale departemente, nasionale openbare entiteite en nasionale openbare ondernemings. Indien aspekte van die Wet 'n impak op taalbeleid en -praktyk in die Wes-Kaap sou hê, sal die WKTK 'n mandaat hê om 'n rol te speel.
Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Talewet	Wet 13 van 1998	Die WKTK moet onder andere: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• die gebruik van Afrikaans, Engels en isiXhosa deur die Wes-Kaapse Regering monitor</li> <li>• aanbevelings aan die LUR (Lid van die Uitvoerende Raad) en die provinsiale parlement maak oor enige voorgestelde of bestaande wetgewing, praktyk en beleid wat taal in die Wes-Kaap beïnvloed</li> <li>• die beginsel van veeltaligheid aktief bevorder</li> <li>• die ontwikkeling van voorheen gemarginaliseerde inheemse tale aktief bevorder</li> <li>• die LUR en die Wes-Kaapse Kultuurkommissie oor taalsake in die provinsie van raad bedien en</li> <li>• PanSAT oor taalsake in die Wes-Kaap adviseer.</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Beleidsmandate

Beleid	Beskrywing
Gedragkode vir WKTK-lede	Die primêre doel van die Kode is om voorbeeldige gedrag onder die lede te bevorder om sodoende die WKTK institusionele geloofwaardigheid te gee.
Ondernemingsrisikobestuurstrategie en Implementeringsplan	Om die vereistes van die WBOF, Wet 1 van 1999, artikel 51(1)(a)(i) in werking te stel wat dit stel dat die rekenpligtige gesag moet verseker dat die entiteit 'n doeltreffende en doelmatige en deursigtige stelsel van risikobestuur en interne kontrole het en behou.
Finansiële delegasies	Delegasie van mag wat deur die Rekenpligtige Gesag ingevolge artikel 44(1) en 44(2) van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, 1999, uitgereik is.
Bedrogvoorkomingsplan	Die beleid maak voorsiening vir responsmeganismes om insidente van bedrog wat 'n impak op die entiteit het, te rapporteer, te ondersoek en op te los.
Wesenlikheidsraamwerk	Daar word van die rekenpligtige gesag vereis om met die uitvoerende gesag in oorleg met eksterne ouditeure 'n raamwerk van aanvaarbare vlakke van wesenskap en sinvolheid te ontwikkel en daarvoor ooreen te kom.
Nasionale Taalbeleidsraamwerk (2003)	Hierdie beleid maak voorsiening vir 'n nasionale raamwerk vir die toepassing van die bepalings van die Grondwet en wetgewende mandate aan alle staatsorgane, insluitend die WKTK. Dit sit ook beginsels en implementeringstrategieë uiteen wat gevolg moet word.
Vergoeding van lede	Om betaling aan lede van die WKTK wat genomineer is om konferensies, projekte, vergaderings en werkwinkels namens die entiteit by te woon, te fasiliteer.
VKB-delegasie	Delegasie van mag wat in ooreenstemming met artikel 44(1) en 44(2) van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, 1999, deur die Rekenpligtige Gesag uitgereik is.
Voorsieningskettingbestuur	Om voorsieningskettingbestuur binne die entiteit te reguleer.
Wes-Kaapse Taalbeleid (gepubliseer in die Provinsiale Koerant as PK 369/2001 van 27 November 2001)	Die WKTK is verplig om die implementering van hierdie beleid te monitor.

### INTERNASIONALE EN NASIONALE BELEIDSKONTEKS

Die vyfjaarplan van die Komitee is 'n aanduiding van die Mediumtermyn-ontwikkelingsplan (MTO) 2025-2030, wat die implementeringsplan vir die Nasionale Ontwikkelingsplan (NOP) is, in ag.

Die NOP is daarop gemik om teen 2030 armoede uit te skakel elimineer en ongelikheid te verminder. Die Visie 2030 van die Nasionale

Ontwikkelingsplan verklaar ook dat die kunste, kultuur en erfenis geleentheid bied om uitkomst na te streef wat oor sosiale samehorigheid, inklusiwiteit en nasiebou handel.

Voorts is die Verengde Nasies se Volhoubare Ontwikkelingsdoelwitte (VOD's) 17 nie-bindende globale doelwitte wat met die NOP

en Provinsiale strategiese Plan belyn is. Die werk van die komitee rondom die bevordering, ontwikkeling en bewaring van tale as 'n medium

van kommunikasie is 'n belangrike skakel in die onderstaande doelwitte van die NOP en VOD:



### Afrika-agenda 2063

Die werk van die komitee belyn eweneens met die Afrika-agenda 2063, wat 'n strategiese raamwerk is wat op die transformering van Afrika, met die fokus op inklusiewe groei en volhoubare ontwikkeling gemik is. Die fokus van die komitee op die bevordering, ontwikkeling en bewaring van tale speel om verskeie redes 'n beduidende rol in hierdie agenda. Agenda 2063 beklemtoon die belangrikheid van die bevordering van Afrikatale as 'n middel om kulturele erfenis te bewaar. Die waardering van taaldiversiteit bevorder 'n sin van identiteit en trots in gemeenskappe. Die agenda maak voorspraak vir gehalte opvoeding wat Afrikatale insluit. Deur opvoeding in plaaslike tale te voorsien, kan meer en meer individue toegang tot leer verkry en sodoende word geleterdheid en opvoedkundige uitkomst verbeter.

Die bevordering van veeltaligheid kan sosiale samehorigheid verbeter word deur respek en begrip tussen diverse etniese en taalgroepe

te bevorder. Dit is uiters belangrijk vir die verbetering van vrede en stabiliteit oor die hele kontinent heen.

### Oorsig oor die MTOP 2024-2029

Die MTOP 2024-2029 dien as die vyfjaarstrategiese plan vir Suid-Afrika se 7de administrasie onder die Regering van nasionale Eenheid (RNE), wat saamgestel is ná die algemene verkiesing van 29 Mei 2024. Dit dien as die implementeringsraamwerk vir die Nasionale Ontwikkelingsplan (NOP): Visie 2030, wat met die doelwitte daarvan belyn is en die ontwikkelingsuitkomst en ekonomiese groei beklemtoon.

Die MTOP vervang die Mediumtermyn-Strategiese Raamwerk (MTR) en is ontwerp om op minder en hoëvlakingsgrypings te fokus om meetbare resultate te bereik. Dit is op 29 Januarie 2025 deur die Kabinet Lekgotla ("Cabinet Lekgotla") goedgekeur en is om die volgende drie kern- strategiese prioriteite gestruktureer:

1. Inklusiewe groei en werkskepping (Apex – prioriteit) – wat ekonomiese ingrypings oor alle regeringsfere heen dryf.
2. Verminder armoede en takel die hoë lewenskoste – wat sosiale beskerming en ekonomiese inklusiwiteit verseker.
3. Bou 'n bevoegde, etiese en ontwikkelingstaat – verbeter bestuurstoestig, wet en orde en instaatstellende infrastruktuur.

Die Wes-Kaapse Regering (WKR) bely sal sy strategieë met die prioriteite van die MTOP en onderhou terselfdertyd sy eie provinsiale mandate as volg deur die Provinsiale Strategiese Plan (PSP) en die Provinsiale Strategiese Implementeringsplan (PSIP):

- Ekonomiese groei en werkskepping: WKR sal daartoe bydra deur die provinsiale

ekonomiese beleide, die aantrekking van investering, vaardigheidsontwikkeling, en infrastruktuurprojekte wat die nasionale fokus op inklusiewe groei ondersteun.

- Vermindering van armoede en maatskaplike intervensies: Die WKR se maatskaplike ontwikkelingsprogramme, gesondheidsinisiatiewe en opvoedingshervormings sal met die nasionale klem op die verlagings van die lewenskoste bely sal.
- Bou 'n bevoegde staat: Die WKR se bestuurstoesiginnewering, diensleweringdoeltreffendheid en regulatoriese raamwerke sal die nasionale doelwit van die versterking van die institusionele bevoegdheid en etiese leierskap ondersteun.

Die bydrae van die Komitee tot die bereiking van die drie MTOP-prioriteite is as volg:

MTOP-priorite	Bydrae van komitee
<b>Prioriteit 1: Inklusiewe groei en werkskepping</b>	<p>Deur inisiatiewe om taal te bevorder dra die Komitee op die volgende maniere by tot hierdie prioriteit:</p> <p>Sameweking met organisasies aan projekte wat dikwels die aanbieding van verskillende taalopvoedkundige leerstof en onderrigprogramme insluit. Dit verbeter die toegang vir inwoners en rus hulle toe met kommunikasie- en ander vaardighede vir verskeie nywerhede wat wesenlik belangrik vir indiensneming is.</p> <p>Taalopvoeding en vaardighedsopleiding is wesenlike komponente vir werkskepping, veral wanneer vryhandelsooreenkomste tot oorgrens-werkmobiliteit of 'n toenemende aanvraag vir gespesialiseerde vaardighede lei.</p>
<b>Prioriteit 2: Verminder armoede en takel die hoë lewenskoste</b>	<p>Deur inisiatiewe om taal te bevorder dra die Komitee op die volgende maniere by tot hierdie prioriteit:</p> <p>Inspireer inwoners om 'n sin van behoort te voel en identifiseer en moedig die groei van klein ondernemings en entrepreneurs aan. Dit kan plaaslike ekonomieë stimuleer, werk skep en goedere en dienste teen laer koste verskaf.</p> <p>Bevorder gemeenskapsbetrokkenheid en samewerking, wat tot kollektiewe aksie in die oplossing van plaaslike kwessies soos behuising, vervoer en toegang tot hulpbronne lei. Dit kan tot inisiatiewe lei wat die lewenskoste help verlaag.</p> <p>Bevorder 'n inklusiewe omgewing waar elkeen na waarde geag voel. Hierdie sosiale samehorigheid kan tot samewerkingspogings lei waardeur armoede en die hoë lewenskoste getakel word.</p>

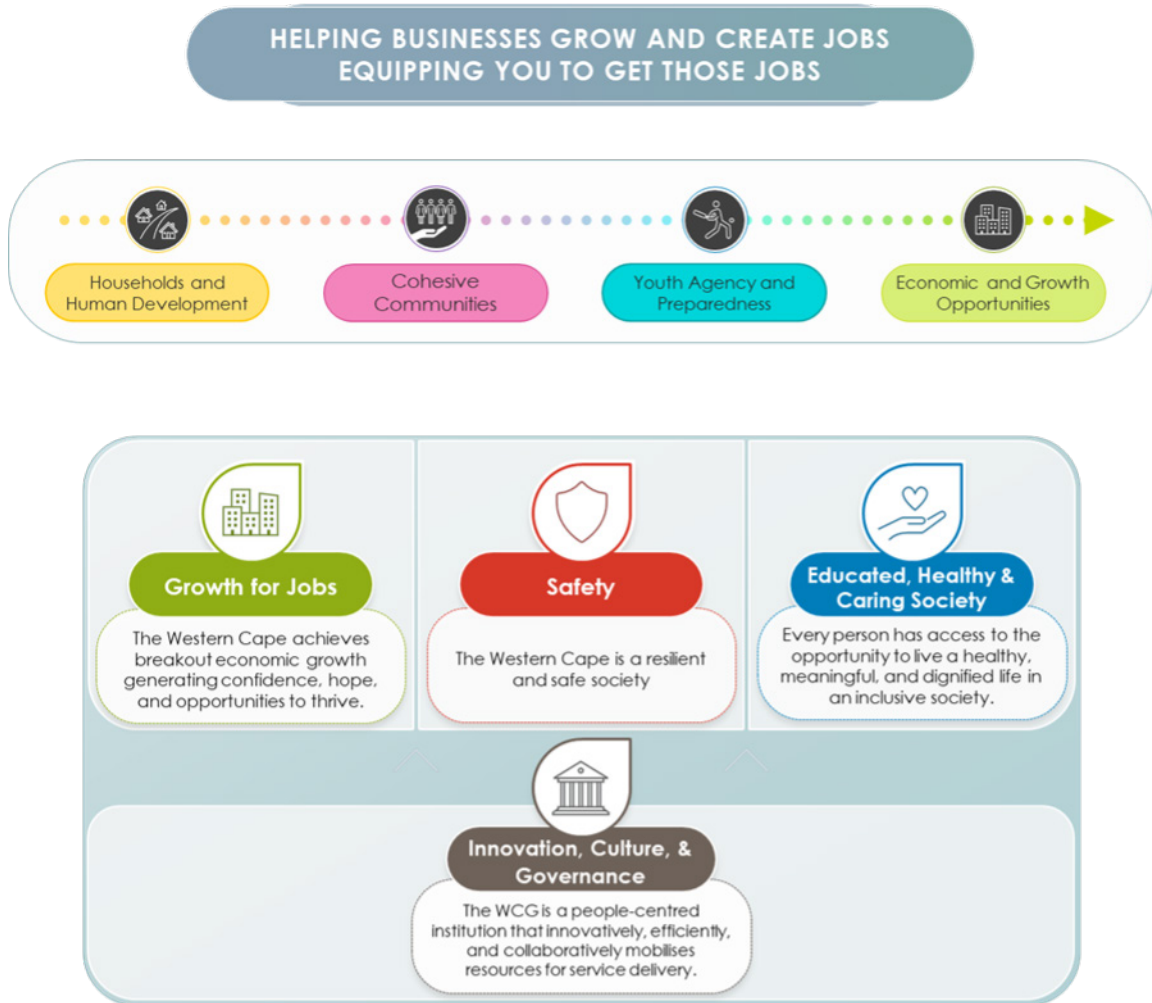
MTOP-priorite	Bydrae van komitee
<b>Prioriteit 3: 'n Bevoegde, etiese en ontwikkelingstaat</b>	<p>Deur inisiatiewe om taal te bevorder dra die Komitee op die volgende maniere by tot hierdie prioriteit:</p> <p>Fasiliteer sosiale insluiting deur respek vir kulturele en taaldiversiteit aan te moedig. Hierdie samehorigheid kan tot 'n meer stabiele en produktiewe werkmag lei.</p> <p>Deur te verseker dat alle inwoners by openbare diskoers betrokke kan raak, toegang tot dienste en deel aan bestuurstoestig het, help die verdelende gapings oorbrug en bemagtig gemarginaliseerde gemeenskappe.</p> <p>Bevordering van die funksionering van regeringsinstellings deur te verseker dat alle beamptes en inwoners doeltreffend kan deelneem en kommunikeer, wat tot meer responsiewe en verantwoordbare bestuurstoestig lei.</p>

## PROVINSIALE BELEIDSKONTEKS

### Provinsiale Strategiese Plan (PSP) 2025-2030

Die Provinsiale Strategiese Plan (PSP) 2025-2030 sit die WKR se strategiese prioriteite en doelwitte vir die volgende vyf jaar uiteen. Dit verskaf oorkoepelende rigting vir regeringsaksie en fokus op mensgerigte uitkomst wat betekenisvolle veranderinge vir inwoners beteken.

## Oorsig van Provinsiale Strategiese Plan 2025–2030







### Provinsiale portefeuljes

Die implementering van die PSP word deur vier provinsiale portefeuljes gedryf. Die portefeuljes is klusters van departemente wat strategiese rigting verskaf en pogings koördineer om programme te implementeer wat met die sleutelprioriteite van die Wes-Kaapse regering belyn is. Hierdie prioriteite span oor die ekonomiese, veiligheids- en sosiale en institusionelebeleidsdomeine.

Die portefeuljes monitor en stuur hoë-prioriteitsprojekte en programme, wat samehorigheid en 'n gekoördineerde benadering tot die bereiking van gedeelde uitkomstes verseker. Elke departement dra by tot een of meer portefeuljes deur geteikende ingrypings te implementeer wat die bedoelde impak van daardie portefeulje ondersteun.

Die vier strategiese portefeuljies is:

	<b>Groei-vir-Werk (G4J)</b>	Die Wes-Kaap bereik deurbraak ekonomiese groei wat vertroue, hoop en geleentheid om te floreer skep.
	<b>Opgeleide, gesonde en sorgsamesamelewing</b>	Elke mens het toegang tot die geleentheid om 'n gesonde, betekenisvolle en waardige lewe in 'n inklusiewe samelewing te lei
	<b>Veiligheid</b>	Die Wes-Kaap is 'n veerkragtige en veilige samelewing.
	<b>Innovering, kultuur en bestuur (IKB)</b>	Die WKR is 'n mensgerigte instelling wat hulpbronne vir dienslewering innoverend, doeltreffend en samewerkend mobiliseer

### Geïntegreerde terreine wat beïnvloed word

Ten einde die doeltreffendheid van regeringsintervensies tot die maksimum te benut volg die PSP 'n benadering van lewenskoers en stelselbenadering. Dit beteken dat beleide en programme die behoeftes en verantwoordelikhede van die inwoners van kindsbeen af tot op 'n hoë ouderdom in ag neem, om te verseker dat regeringsdienste dienoreenkomstig gestruktureer is.



Die PSP bevorder 'n geïntegreerde benadering waar departemente en entiteite saamwerk om die geïntegreerde impak wat vir elk van die vier terreine van die lewensloop omlin is, te bereik.

Hierdie vier terreine van geïntegreerde impak is:

<b>Huishoudings en menslike ontwikkeling</b>	Skep veilige, gesonde omgewings wat lewenslange ontwikkeling en selfgenoegsaamheid bevorder
<b>Samehorige gemeenskappe</b>	Versterk sosiale bande om veilige, sorgsame en veerkragtige gemeenskappe te bou.
<b>Jeugagentskap en gereedheid</b>	Bemagtig jongmense met die vaardighede en geleenthede om in die samelewing deel te neem, toegang tot ekonomiese geleenthede en voortgesette leer.
<b>Ekonomiese en groeigeleenthede</b>	Brei ekonomiese geleenthede uit en bevorder vertroue, hoop en voorspoed.

Daarby takel twee transversale terreine breër strukturele en omgewingsfaktore wat dienslewering vorm en mense oor die hele lewensloop bemagtig:

<b>Veerkragtigheid van hulpbronne</b>	Skep veilige, en gesonde omgewings wat lewenslange ontwikkeling en selfgenoegsaamheid bevorder
<b>Ruimtelike transformasie, infrastruktuur en mobiliteit</b>	Versterk sosiale bande om veilige omgee- en veerkragtige gemeenskappe te bou.

### Departement se belyning met die fokusareas van die PSP

Die PSP sit areas uiteen wat met sy portefeuljes en terreine van geïntegreerde impak belyn is. Elke departement belyn sy Strategiese Plan met hierdie fokusareas om 'n gekoördineerde benadering tot de bereiking van provinsiale prioriteite te verseker.

Sleutfokusareas van die WKTR sluit in:

 <b>Growth for Jobs</b>	 <b>Safety</b>	 <b>Educated, Healthy &amp; Caring Society</b>
Toegang tot indiensneembaarheid en ekonomiese geleenthede	Veilige en samehorige gemeenskappe en infrastruktuur Doeltreffende en responsiewe wetstoepassing	Verhoogde jeugveerkragtigheid, openbare, opvoedkundige en ekonomiese deelname

Die bydrae van die Komitee tot die PSP-portefeuljes is as volg:

#### Groei-vir-Werk

Die bevordering van veeltaligheid fasiliteer sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling, eenheid en die behoud van onderwys. Taalbevordering verseker dat gemeenskappe, en veral mense met gestremdhede, in ekonomiese geleenthede ingesluit word. Deur gemeenskappe aan te moedig om hulle eie tale te gebruik en te ontwikkel word hulle bemagtig om aan ekonomiese en sosiale aktiwiteite deel te neem. Die sin van eienaarskap kan tot groter betrokkenheid in plaaslike ekonomieë lei.

#### Veiligheid

Taal bevorder duidelike en oop lyne van kommunikasie tussen wetstoepassing en gemeenskappe en kan vertroue bou, samewerking aanmoedig en tot meer doeltreffende misdaadvoorkomingstrategieë lei. Taal is die sleutel om gemeenskappe oor die oorsake van misdaad, die belangrikheid van konfliktoplossing en die voordele van sosiale samehorigheid op te voed.

Die Komitee werk al sedert 2022 saam met die Departement van Korrektiewe Dienste en

die Nasionale Biblioteek van Suid-Afrika aan die Funda Mzantsi-program en sal met hierdie vennootskap voortgaan deur aan toekomstige inisiatiewe deel te neem. Hierdie program erken die rol wat taal en lees in die rehabilitasie van oortreders speel. Sulke Programme bevorder veeltaligheid en moedig oortreders aan om te lees en te skryf en waarde te heg aan die idees en denke van ander. Dit help oortreders om hulle gedagtes, gevoelens en ervarings makliker en met groter vryheid uit te druk, wat op sy beurt emosionele verwerking en heling in die hand werk. Dit help ook om nuwe vaardighede en kennis te bekom, wat indiensneembaarheid verhoog en die geneigdheid om in misdadige gedrag terug te val, verminder.

### **Welsyn**

Taal is 'n sleutelkomponent van kulturele identiteit. Die behoud van 'n mens se taal kan selfwaarde en 'n gevoel van behoort aan

verhoog, wat wesenlik belangrik is vir sielkundige welsyn. Deur moedertaal te bevorder kan die Komitee geleenthede fasiliteer waar inwoners van die Wes-Kaap bemagtig kan word om hulle lewe en dié van ander te vorm om 'n sinvolle en aardige lewe te verseker. Dit sal tot maatskaplik samehorige gemeenskappe bydra.

### **Opgeleide, gesonde en sorgsame samelewing**

Taal is 'n sleutelkomponent van kulturele identiteit. Die behoud van 'n mens se taal kan eiewaarde en 'n gevoel van behoort bevorder, wat wesenlik belangrik is vir sielkundige welsyn. Deur die bevordering van die moedertaal sal die komitee geleenthede fasiliteer waar inwoners van die Wes-Kaap bemagtig sal word om hulle lewe en dié van ander te vorm om 'n betekenisvolle en waardige lewe te verseker. Dit sal tot maatskaplik samehorige gemeenskappe en 'n opgevoede, gesonde en omgee-samelewing bydra.

## **3. INSTITUSIONELE BELEIDE EN STRATEGIEË OOR DIE VYFJAAR-BEPLANNINGSTYDPERK**

Die belangrikheid van taal word in artikel 6 van die Grondwet van Suid-Afrika, 1996, aangedui. Dit is belangrik om steeds bewusmaking en die implementering van die Wes-Kaapse Taalbeleid en die Gedragskode vir Taal, soos dit in die Grondwet as 'n mensereg verskans en deur nasionale en provinsiale wetgewing beskerm is, te bevorder is, te bevorder.

Taal is 'n belangrike kommunikasiemiddel wat sukses in opvoeding kan meebring, wat op sy beurt weer 'n impak op sosiale samehorigheid en al die strategiese prioriteitsterreine van die regering het. Daarby is die diversiteit van

ons kulture en die kennis van ons onderskeie gemeenskappe in taal ingebed en is dit dus as sodanig krities belangrik vir die oordrag van kulture en waardes van die geslag tot geslag.

Die WKTK is op 1 Junie 2001 in terme van die Wet op die Bestuur van Openbare Finansies, 1999, as 'n Skedule 3, Deel C provinsiale openbare entiteit gelys. Die Komitee is onder die strategiese leiding van die minister as die uitvoerende gesag en doen via die hoof van die Departement van Kultuursake en Sport verslag. Sy prestasie word deur die DKSS gemoniteer.

## **4. TERSAAKLIKE HOFBESLISSINGS**

Nie van toepassing nie

## 5. VISIE

Die bemagtiging van al die mense van die Wes-Kaap, die verbetering van menswaardigheid deur onderlinge respek vir taal en die bevordering van veeltaligheid.

## 6. MISSIE

Om die gebruik van die drie amptelike tale van die Wes-Kaap te monitor; om die implementering van die Wes-Kaapse Taalbeleid te monitor en om die LUR wat met taalkwessies getaak is en die pan-Suid-Afrikaanse Taalraad oor taalsake in die provinsie, of wat die provinsie beïnvloed, van raad te bedien.

## 7. WAARDES

Sorgsaamheid, bekwaamheid, aanspreeklikheid, integriteit, innovering en responsiwiteit.

## 8. SITUASIONELE ONTLEDING

### 8.1 Ontleding van eksterne omgewing

#### POLITIEKE FAKTORE

Die Wysigingswet op die 18de Amendement van die Grondwet is in 2023 deurgevoer. Die wet het artikel 6(1) van die Grondwet van Suid-Afrika, 1996 gewysig, en voorsiening gemaak vir SAGT as die twaalfde amptelike taal. Dit het standaardtoestande vir die bevordering van SAGT en ook vir die bewusmaking van die behoeftes van dowes geskep. Dit is 'n groot verbetering om aan die behoeftes van gemarginaliseerde groepe te voldoen.

Die bevordering van Afrikatale speel 'n belangrike rol in die verbetering van toegang tot markte en die fasilitering van die sukses van vryhandelsooreenkomste oor die Afrika-komponent heen. Die bevordering van inheemse Afrikatale kan inklusiwiteit bevorder, streeksintegrasie versterk en ekonomiese groei ondersteun.

#### EKONOMIESE FAKTORE

Swak strukturele groei en die Covid-19-pandemie het sosio-ekonomiese uitdagings sterker na vore gebring. Begrotingsbeperkings het fondse vir taalopvoeding, -leerstof en programme verminder, wat taalontwikkelingspogings beïnvloed het. Die Komitee sal sy mandaat deur middel van 'n Bestuurde Netwerkbenadering uitvoer deur met ander belanghebbendes saam te werk. Hierdie benadering sal die deel van hulpbronne beteken, wat tot kostebesparing en verbeterde doeltreffendheid sal lei. Samewerking met betrekking tot die bevordering, ontwikkeling en bewaring van taal verskaf ook geleenthede vir die benutting van vennootskapnetwerke en toenemende beïnvloeding, wat dit makliker maak om voorspraak vir gedeelde doelwitte en die verbetering van volhoubaarheid te maak deur teikens en strategieë te belyn, wat op hulle beurt tot meer duurzame uitkomst lei.

#### MAATSKAPLIKE FAKTORE

Die Algemene Vergadering van die Verenigde Nasies het 2022 tot 2032 as die internasionale dekade vir inheemse tale, verklaar en só die belangrikheid van die behoud en bevordering van inheemse tale uitgelig en wêreldwye aandag op die kulturele en taaldiversiteit van inheemse tale gevestig.

Volgens die jongste sensus deur Statistieke Suid-Afrika in 2022, is IsiXhosa, wat deur 16,3 persent van die bevolking gepraat word, die tweede mees gebruikte huistaal oor die land heen, met 31,4 persent van die sprekers wat in die Wes-Kaap woon. Afrikaans is die huistaal van 10,6 persent van die inwoners van die land, met 41,2 persent van die sprekers wat in die Wes-Kaap aangetref word. Minder as 8,7 persent van Suid-Afrikaners praat Engels as hulle moedertaal, en tog is dit steeds die primêre kommunikasiemiddel in die land. Deur opvoeding in moedertale aan te bied, sal meer individue toegang tot leer hê, wat die vlakke van geletterdheid en opvoedkundige uitkomst sal verbeter.

Die programme van de Komitee sal die bevordering van voorheen gemarginaliseerde tale in die provinsie insluit. Die Komitee sal tot die bereiking van die volhoubare ontwikkelingsdoelwitte, en dan veral dié wat met gehalte-onderrig, vermindering van ongelikheid en die bevordering van vreedsame en inklusiewe gemeenskappe, bydra deur groter bewusmaking van die belangrikheid van inheemse tale te beklemtoon en die bewaringsinisiatiewe te ondersteun.

### TEGNOLOGIESE FAKTORE

Die koms van die vierde industriële revolusie verskaf geleenthede om na nuwe tegnologieë vir innovering in die taaldomein te kyk. Die Komitee sal saam met die Taaldienseenheid van die DKES wek om geleenthede te benut om 'n vertalingshulpmiddel vir taalpraktisyns van die WKR bekend te stel.

### WETLIKE EN REGULATORIESE OMGEWING

Die Agtiende Wysigingswet op die Grondwet is in 2023 deurgevoer. Die Wet het artikel 6(1) van die Grondwet 1996 gewysig, waardeur SAGT as die 12de amptelike taal van die land erken word. Dit skep standaardtoestande vir die bevordering van SAGT en maak bewusmakingsvoorstelle rakende die behoeftes van die dowe gemeenskap. Die Komitee sal met die DKES, PanSAT en ander organisasies wat op die behoeftes van die dowe gemeenskap fokus, saamwerk om opleiding in Suid-Afrikaanse Gebaretaal (SAGT) vir die WKR-personeel en inwoners in gemeenskappe in werking te stel.

### OMGEWINGSFAKTORE

Suid-Afrika word tans met 'n klimaatkrisis gekonfronteer, met veelvoudige rampe weens 'n tempo van aardverhitting wat dubbel dié

van die globale gemiddelde is. Uitdagings soos hierdie kan tot onstabiliteit in gemeenskappe bydra en die bestaande sosiale kwessies verder vererger. Die bevordering van veeltaligheid kan sosiale samehorigheid verbeter deur respek en begrip tussen diverse etniese en taalgroepe te bevorder. Dit is deurslaggewend belangrik vir vrede, solidariteit en stabiliteit. Taal kan beter kommunikasie in omgewings- en sosiale kwessies fasiliteer en só gemeenskappe help om by volhoubare praktyke betrokke te raak.

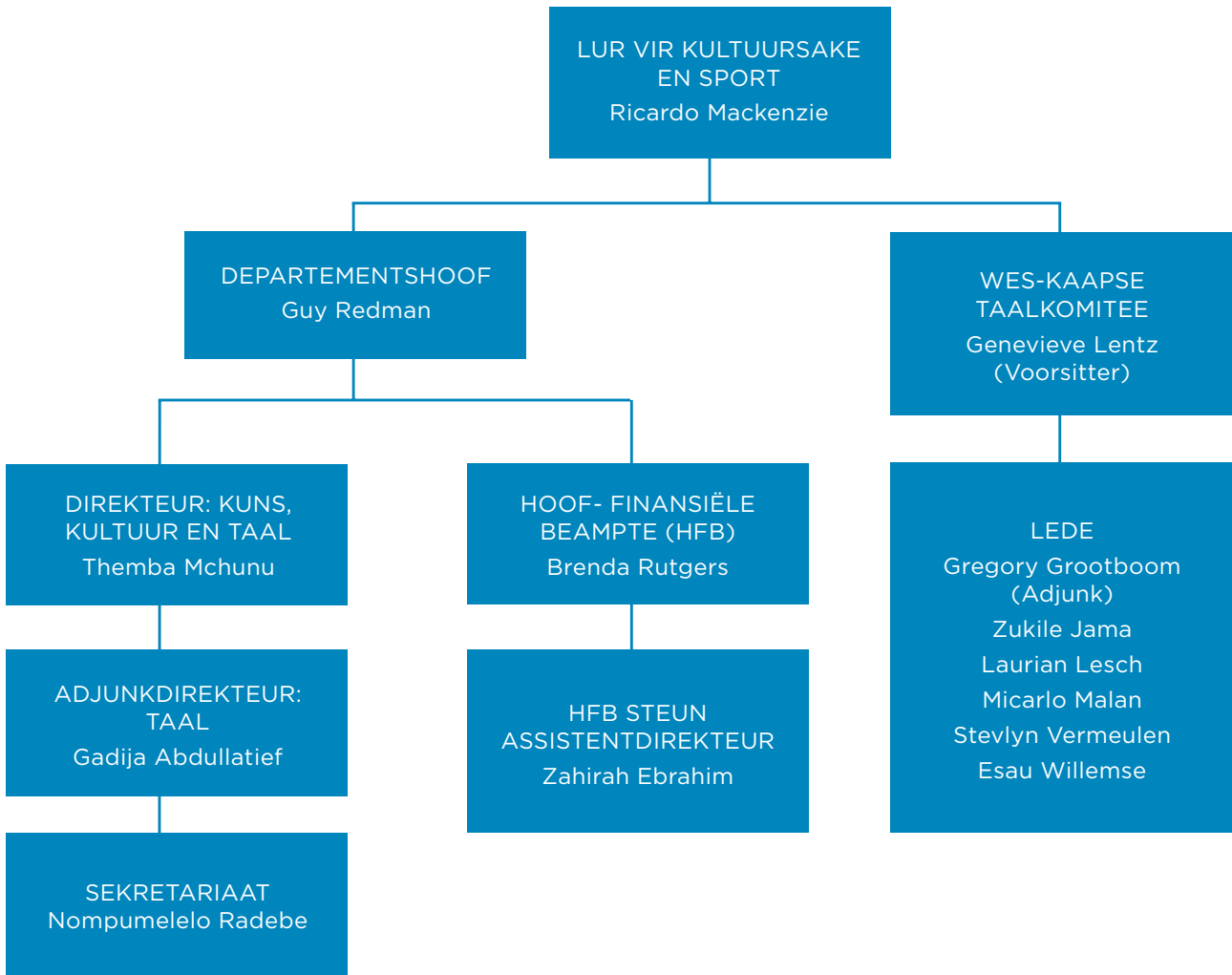
## 8.2 Ontleding van interne omgewing

### Menslikehulpbronprofiel

Die Komitee is in ooreenstemming met artikel 6 van die Wes-Kaapse Wet op Provinsiale Tale, no. 13, 1998, in die lewe geroep. Kragtens die wet word lede van die Komitee vir 'n termyn van drie jaar aangestel. 'n Maksimum van 11 lede mag vir die Komitee aangestel word, en lede word deur middel van 'n openbare nominasie- en kortlysproses wat deur die tersaaklike komitee in die wetgewer gefasiliteer is, aangestel, waardeur die aanstelling deur die provinsiale minister goedgekeur word. Die huidige komitee is op 1 Februarie 2022 ingestel en hulle termyn verstryk op 30 April 2025.

Die komitee is die verantwoordelike gesag van die entiteit en is verantwoordelik vir alle bestuurstoestig-verwante sake ingevolge artikel 49 tot 57 van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur (WOFB), 1999. Daar is op 10 Februarie 2022 besluit dat die voorsitter, ingevolge artikel 56 van die WOFB, namens die openbare entiteit die verantwoordelikheid van die Rekenpligtige Gesag sal vervul. Indien die voorsitter nie beskikbaar is nie, sal die ondervoorsitter dié verantwoordelikheid vervul.

Die organisatoriese omgewing waarbinne die Komitee bedryf word, word deur die onderstaande organogram geïllustreer:



Ingevolge artikel 17 van die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Talewet, 1998, verskaf beamptes in die Taaldienskomponent van die DKES administratiewe steun aan die WKTK. Die administratiewe werk behels die verskaffing van inhoud en prosedurele steun en die bestuur van alle reëlins wat nodig is vir die doeltreffende funksionering van die Komitee. Finansiële bestuursteunfunksies word deur die personeel in die DKES se Finansiële entiteitondersteuningskomponent gelewer.

Alle administrasie-verbante dokumente van die WKTK word by die taaldienseenheid gehou, terwyl finansiële dokumente die verantwoordelikheid van die Finansiëleentiteitondersteuningskomponent is. Die Komitee

se dokumente word in lyn met die IKT-innovering vir verbeterde doeltreffendheid en responsiwiteit ter wille van veiligheid, maklike opvraging en institusionele geheue op die aanlyn Ondernemingsinhoudbestuur- (OIB)-stelsel gehou. Daarby word vergaderingafsprake en dokumente elektronies met alle lede gedeel.

Komiteeledede is nie voltydse personeel nie, en hierdie feit, saam met die Komitee se klein bedryfsbegroting kan beperkings op die aantal projekte plaas wat die Komitee kan voltooi. Hierdie uitdagings sal versag word deur samewerking met en steun van die taaldienseenheid en ander taalorganisasies, wat die Komitee in staat kan stel om sy mandaat uit te voer.

## 9. INLIGTING OOR INSTITUSIONELE PRESTASIE

### 9.1 Meting van die impak

#### Impakverklaring

Die Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee streef deur sy bedrywighede daarna om individue deur taal te bemagtig en tot die skep van inklusiewe en samewerkende gemeenskappe by te dra.

### 9.2 Meting van uitkomst

Utkoms	Utkomsaanwyser	Basislyn	Vyfjaarteiken
Maatskaplike insluiting en lewenslange ontwikkeling word deur platforms bevorder wat toegang tot kennis en betrokkenheid versterk, wat tot meer inklusiewe en bemagtigde gemeenskappe lei.	Verbeterde gebruik en erkenning van die drie amptelike tale en gemarginaliseerde inheemse tale in die Wes-Kaap, verbeter toegang tot kennis, bevorder betrokkenheid, en bevorder maatskaplike insluiting vir diverse gemeenskappe.	8	40

### 9.3 Verduideliking van beplande prestasie oor die vyfjaarbeplanningstydperk

Die Komitee se vyfjaarplan sal in bedryf gestel wees in die Bestuurde Netwerkbenadering deur die implementering van die Wes-Kaapse Taalbeleid te implementeer, met spesifieke fokus op die volgende:

- Bevordering van veeltaligheid en geletterdheid.
- Bevordering van SAGT deur die samewerking met belanghebbende agensskappe om gereelde bewusmaking van die behoeftes van die dowe gemeenskap te bevorder.
- Bevordering van die ontwikkeling en verbetering van voorheen gemarginaliseerde inheemse tale van die Wes-Kaap, soos die San en die Khoi.
- Projekte wat op taalopleiding en -ontwikkeling van die WKR-personeel en taalbelanghebbendes fokus deur gesamentlike pogings met die Pan-Suid-Afrikaanse Taalraad en ander verwante instellings.
- Vennootskappe met akademiese instellings om toegang tot taalkundekenners, navorsingshulpbronne en opvoedkundige leerstof te verkry om sodoende pogings te versterk om taal te bevorder.
- Viering en bevordering van niestandaard-dialekte in die Wes-Kaap.
- Voortbou op projekuitkomst oor die rol van taal in die vorming van kulturele identiteit van die vorige Komitee.
- Viering en bevordering van betekenisvolle nasionale en internasionale taaldatums. Dit sluit in: Internasionale Moedertaaldag (21 Februarie), Wêreldboeke- en kopieregdag (23 April), Geletterdheidsdag (8 September), Dag van Gebaretaal (23 September), Erfenisdag (24 September) en Vertalingsdag (30 September).

Die Komitee sal voortgaan om sy bydrae tot en belyning met die uitkomst van die DKES te assesser betreffende die versekering dat sosiale insluiting en lewenslange ontwikkeling deur platforms bevorder word wat toegang tot kennis en betrokkenheid verbeter. Dit sal tot meer inklusiewe en bemagtigde gemeenskappe

lei, wat op sy beurt tot die bereiking van die MTOP-fokusareas bydra. Bespreking sal rondom uitsette en vorige projekte en die evaluering van toekomstige projekte wentel wat met die mandaat van die Komitee en die Departement verband hou.

## 10. SLEUTELRISIKO'S EN -VERSAGTINGS

Uitkoms	Sleutelrisiko	Risikoversagting
Sosiale insluiting en lewenslange ontwikkeling word deur platforms bevorder wat toegang tot kennis en betrokkenheid versterk, wat tot meer inklusiewe en bemagtigde gemeenskappe lei.	Swak implementering van die Wes-Kaapse Taalbeleid deur provinsiale regeringsdepartemente.	Bevorder die implementering van die provinsiale taalbeleid.
	Onvoldoende hulpbronne om uitvoering te gee aan die mandaat.	Samewerking met entiteite wat soortgelyke mandate het, bv. PanSAT.

## 11. OPENBARE ENTITEITE

Nie van toepassing nie

<b>Aanwysertitel</b>	Verhoogde gebruik en herkenning van die drie amptelike tale en gemarginaliseerde inheemse tale van die Wes-Kaap, verbetering van toegang tot kennis, bevordering van betrokkenheid en die bevordering van maatskaplike inklusiwiteit vir diverse gemeenskappe
<b>Definisie</b>	Projekte gefasiliteer en byeenkomste aangebied om die implementering van die Wes-Kaapse Taalbeleid te bevorder
<b>Databron</b>	Inligting verskaf deur die departemente/programme van gebeurlikhede
<b>Berekenings/ assesseringsmetode</b>	Kwantitatiewe telling van aanwysers: 1.1 Getal aktiwiteite wat die implementering van die Wes-Kaapse Taalbeleid bevorder 1.2 Getal projekte wat inheemse tale bevorder 1.3 Getal formele byeenkomste om die Wes-Kaapse taalbeleid te implementeer
<b>Aannames</b>	Samewerking met ander belanghebbendes in die taaldomein sal 'n groter impak op die bereiking van uitkomstse verseker
<b>Uiteensetting van begunstigdes</b>	Teiken vir vroue: N.v.t. Teiken vir kinders: N.v.t. Teiken vir die jeug: N.v.t. Teiken vir mense met gestremdhede: Die dowe gemeenskap.
<b>Ruimtelike transformasie</b>	Prioriteite van ruimtelike transformasie: Geen Beskrywing van ruimtelike impak: Geen
<b>Gewenste prestasie</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Bo teiken <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Op teiken <input type="checkbox"/> Onder teiken
<b>Verantwoordelik vir aanwyser</b>	Verantwoordelikhedsbestuurder



Western Cape Government



Western Cape Language Committee  
Wes-Kaapse Taalkomitee  
IKomiti yeeLwimi yeNtshona Koloni



Western Cape Language Committee

# Strategic Plan 2025/26 – 2029/30



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## EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT

The Western Cape Language Committee (WCLC) is at the forefront of preserving and advancing the linguistic diversity of our province, recognising that language is a vital thread that weaves together identity, community, and opportunity.

This 5-year Strategic Plan reflects our commitment to aligning the Committee's work with the Provincial Government's priorities. Through language, we aim to contribute meaningfully to economic growth, public safety, and the overall well-being of our residents.

Language promotion creates opportunities for economic inclusion, particularly for marginalised groups and persons with disabilities. Through clear communication, language builds trust between law enforcement and communities, aiding in crime prevention. Initiatives like the Funda Mzantsi programme demonstrate the transformative power of language and literacy in rehabilitation and skill development for offenders. Language is integral to cultural identity and psychological resilience. By celebrating mother tongue languages, the WCLC contributes to fostering dignity, belonging, and cohesive communities.

By promoting multilingualism, fostering social inclusion, and empowering individuals, the Committee ensures that language remains a powerful tool for unlocking potential and strengthening communities.

Our mission to monitor and promote the use of the three official languages of the Western Cape, alongside marginalised and Indigenous languages such as those of the San and Khoi, ensures that our multilingual heritage thrives. This commitment is further reflected in our dedication to promoting South African Sign Language and celebrating linguistic diversity through education, collaboration, and awareness campaigns.

This Strategic Plan also introduces innovative priorities, including partnerships with academic

institutions, targeted training programmes, and the celebration of significant language-related dates. Together, these efforts aim to achieve the WCLC's desired impact: empowered individuals, cohesive communities, and a province where linguistic inclusivity is a hallmark of progress.

As the Executive Authority, I endorse this Strategic Plan with confidence and resolve. It is a roadmap to a more inclusive and linguistically vibrant Western Cape, and I am committed to supporting its implementation. Together, we will advance the vision of a province where language is a bridge to opportunity, unity, and dignity.



**Ricardo Mackenzie**  
**Executive Authority of the Western Cape**  
**Language Committee**



## ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY STATEMENT

The Western Cape Language Committee presents its Strategic Plan for the period 2025/26 - 2029/30, in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999) and the National Treasury Regulations. The Language Committee's proposed strategic goals align with the powers and responsibilities outlined in the Western Cape Provincial Languages Act, 1998. The main objectives are to promote the Western Cape Language Policy implementation and advise the Provincial Minister on language concerns in the Western Cape.

The WCLC is a statutory entity created to promote multilingualism, linguistic equality, and the advancement of the three official languages in the Western Cape. The Committee envisions a province that celebrates linguistic and cultural diversity, develops all official languages equitably, promotes the preservation of indigenous languages and systematically dissolves language barriers to promote social cohesion and inclusivity.

The WCLC's strategic focus for the period 2020 to 2024 was on creating the groundwork for meaningful language development. Key highlights included raising public awareness of the value of multilingualism through campaigns, workshops and community involvement. The Committee focused on the advancement of indigenous languages by encouraging the use of isiXhosa, Nama, and South African Sign Language (SASL) through capacity building and collaborations. Furthermore, a strong emphasis was placed on policy implementation, including monitoring and promoting the Western Cape Language Policy's implementation in Western Cape Government institutions. We celebrated our strengthened collaboration by engaging with local stakeholders, which included the Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB), DeafSA, Iziko Museum, Department of Correctional Services, Western Cape Education Department, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, and the University

of the Western Cape to promote national and provincial language initiatives. The evaluation and monitoring of past projects will ensure alignment with the goals set out in the new term.

As we move into the 2025/30 strategic period, the WCLC will build on past achievements and intensify efforts to achieve our vision. Key priorities for the upcoming period will be on the promotion of multilingualism; advancement of SASL, the development and promotion of marginalised languages. These initiatives contribute to the safeguarding of heritage and cultural identity through language.

I commend the outgoing Committee for its tremendous efforts during the last period and wish the incoming Committee the very best. We are certain that the Committee will continue to work well alongside the Provincial Minister and stay committed to promoting social cohesion in alignment with the Strategic Plan and outcomes of the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport (DCAS). This will be feasible with ongoing engagements and the development of platforms that make language accessible to all residents of the Western Cape.

**Genevieve Lentz**  
**Chairperson of the Western Cape**  
**Language Committee**  
**On behalf of the Accounting Authority**

## OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the Western Cape Language Committee under the guidance of Minister Ricardo Mackenzie
- Considers all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Western Cape Language Committee is responsible
- Accurately reflects the Outcomes and Outputs which the Western Cape Language Committee will endeavour to achieve over the period 2025 - 2030.



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**Brenda Rutgers**  
**Chief Financial Officer (CFO)**



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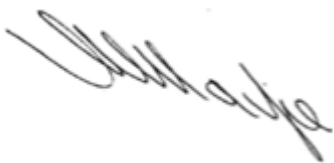
**Genevieve Lentz**  
**Chairperson of the WCLC**  
**On behalf of the Accounting Authority**



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**Guy Redman**  
**Accounting Officer of the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport**

**Approved by:**



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**Ricardo Mackenzie**  
**Executive Authority of the WCLC**



## ACRONYMS

<b>AOP</b>	Annual Operational Plan
<b>APP</b>	Annual Performance Plan
<b>CFO</b>	Chief Financial Officer
<b>DCAS</b>	The Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
<b>ECM</b>	Enterprise Content Management
<b>G4J</b>	Growth for Jobs
<b>GNU</b>	Government of National Unity
<b>ICG</b>	Innovation, Culture and Governance
<b>MEC</b>	Member of the Executive Council
<b>MTDP</b>	Medium-Term Development Plan
<b>MTSF</b>	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>PanSALB</b>	The Pan South African Language Board
<b>PFMA</b>	Public Finance Management Act, 1999
<b>PLC</b>	Provincial Language Committee
<b>POPIA</b>	Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013
<b>PSIP</b>	Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan
<b>PSP</b>	Provincial Strategic Plan
<b>SASL</b>	South African Sign Language
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>Unesco</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
<b>WCG</b>	Western Cape Government
<b>WCLC</b>	Western Cape Language Committee

## 1. CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATES

Section	Description
<b>Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996</b>	
Section 6(3), (4) and (5): Language	<p>The Western Cape Government must, by legislative and other measures, regulate and monitor its use of official languages. All official languages must enjoy parity of esteem and must be treated equitably. The WCLC collaborates with PanSALB to promote the three official languages of the province and to create conditions for the development and use of the Khoi, Nama and San languages and SASL.</p> <p>The WCLC, in collaboration with DCAS, is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Western Cape Language Policy, adopted in 2001, and must report to the Western Cape Provincial Parliament on this mandate at least once a year. DCAS has oversight of the WCLC and provides the Committee with administrative and financial support.</p>
Section 30: Language and culture	The WCLC facilitates opportunities for the people of the Western Cape to exercise their language and cultural rights through the programmes and projects that it presents and supports.
Section 31: Cultural, religious and linguistic communities	The WCLC must ensure that its programmes and projects respect the cultural diversity of the population of the Western Cape.
Section 41: Principles of cooperative government and intergovernmental relations	The WCLC cooperates with all spheres of government in the execution of its mandate.
Schedule 4: Functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence	With regard to language policy and the regulation of official languages to the extent that the provisions of section 6 of the Constitution expressly confer legislative competence upon the Western Cape Provincial Parliament, the WCLC works closely with the national Department of Sport, Arts and Culture and associated organs of state on language policy matters.
Section 195: Basic values and principles governing public administration	DCAS officials responsible for supporting the execution of the mandate of the WCLC must ensure the efficient, economic and effective use of resources. Programmes undertaken in the public sector should yield maximum benefits at the lowest possible cost.

Section	Description
<b>Constitution of the Western Cape, 1997 (Act 1 of 1998)</b>	
Section 5	<p>For the purposes of the Western Cape Government:</p> <p>(a) the official languages, namely, English, isiXhosa and Afrikaans of the province must be used; and</p> <p>(b) the languages must enjoy equal status.</p> <p>The WCLC must monitor the use of isiXhosa, Afrikaans and English in the Western Cape.</p> <p>The WCLC must also implement practical and positive measures to help elevate the status and advance the use of those indigenous languages of the Western Cape whose status and use have historically been diminished.</p>
Section 81(d)	<p>The Western Cape Government must adopt and implement policies to actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people of the Western Cape, including policies aimed at achieving the promotion of respect for the rights of cultural, religious and linguistic communities in the Western Cape.</p>

## 2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

### 2.1 Legislative mandates

Legislation	Reference	Description
Constitution Eighteenth Amendment Act	Act 3 of 2023	The Act amends section 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, by the addition of South African Sign Language as one of the official languages of South Africa.
Pan South African Language Board Act	Act 59 of 1995	Amongst other things, this Act stipulates that the Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB) should establish a Provincial Language Committee (PLC) in every province. The WCLC is recognised by PanSALB as its PLC for the Western Cape. It provides PanSALB with advice on language matters in the province.
Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA)	Act 4 of 2013	<p>The Act promotes the protection of personal information processed by public and private bodies; to introduce certain conditions so as to establish minimum requirements for the processing of personal information. In addition, the Act provides for the establishment of an Information Regulator to exercise certain powers and to perform certain duties and functions in terms of this Act and the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000.</p> <p>The Act further provides for the issuing of codes of conduct; for the rights of persons regarding unsolicited electronic communications and automated decision making; to regulate the flow of personal information across the borders of the Republic; and to provide for matters connected therewith.</p>

Legislation	Reference	Description
Public Finance Management Act (PFMA)	Act 1 of 1999	The WCLC must submit quarterly and annual reports on its performance delivery and audited financial statements based on the strategic objective annual targets for each financial year.
South African Language Practitioners' Council Act, 2014	Act 8 of 2014	When the South African Language Practitioners' Council is established, it will have the power, among other things, to register and accredit language practitioners, to put a code of conduct in place, and to regulate language practice.
Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act	Act 3 of 2019	The Act provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the recognition of traditional and Khoi-San communities, leadership positions and for the withdrawal of such recognition;</li> <li>• the functions and roles of traditional and Khoi-San leaders;</li> <li>• the recognition, establishment, functions, roles and administration of kingship or queenship councils, principal traditional councils, traditional councils, Khoi-San councils and traditional sub-councils, as well as the support to such councils;</li> <li>• the establishment, composition and functioning of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders;</li> <li>• the establishment of provincial houses of traditional and Khoi-San leaders;</li> <li>• the establishment and composition of local houses of traditional and Khoi-San leaders;</li> <li>• the establishment and operation of the Commission on Khoi-San Matters;</li> <li>• a code of conduct for members of the National House, provincial houses, local houses and all traditional and Khoi-San councils; and</li> <li>• regulatory powers of the Minister and Premiers.</li> </ul>
Use of Official Languages Act	Act 12 of 2012	This Act specifically applies to national departments, national public entities and national public enterprises. If aspects of the Act were to have an impact on language policy and practice in the Western Cape, the WCLC would have a mandate to play a role.

Legislation	Reference	Description
Western Cape Provincial Languages Act	Act 13 of 1998	<p>The WCLC must, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitor the use of Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa by the Western Cape Government;</li> <li>• make recommendations to the MEC (Member of the Executive Council) and the Provincial Parliament on any proposed or existing legislation, practice and policy affecting language in the Western Cape;</li> <li>• actively promote the principle of multilingualism;</li> <li>• actively promote the development of previously marginalised indigenous languages;</li> <li>• advise the MEC and the Western Cape Cultural Commission on language matters in the Province; and</li> <li>• advise PanSALB on language matters in the Western Cape.</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Policy mandates

Policy	Description
Code of Conduct for WCLC Members	The primary purpose of the Code is to promote exemplary conduct amongst members to give the WCLC institutional credibility.
Enterprise Risk Management Strategy and Implementation Plan	To give effect to the requirements of the PFMA, Act 1 of 1999, section 51(1)(a)(i) which states that the accounting authority must ensure that the entity has and maintains an effective and efficient and transparent system of financial and risk management and internal control.
Financial Delegations	Delegations of power issued by the Accounting Authority in terms of Section 44(1) and 44(2) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999.
Fraud Prevention Plan	The policy provides response mechanisms to report investigate and resolve incidents of fraud which impact on the Entity.
Materiality Framework	The Accounting Authority is required to develop and agree on a framework of acceptable levels of materiality and significance with the Executive Authority in consultation with external auditors.
National Language Policy Framework (2003)	This policy provides a national framework for the application of the provisions of the Constitution and legislative mandates to all organs of state, including the WCLC. It also sets out principles and implementation strategies to be followed.
Remuneration of Members	To facilitate payment to members of the WCLC nominated to attend conferences, projects, meetings, and workshops on behalf of the Entity.

SCM Delegation	Delegations of power issued by the Accounting Authority in terms of section 44(1) and 44(2) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999.
Supply Chain Management	To regulate supply chain management within the Entity.
Western Cape Language Policy (published in the Provincial Gazette as PN 369/2001 of 27 November 2001)	The WCLC is obliged to monitor the implementation of this policy.

## INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

The Committee's five-year plan responds to the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2025 – 2030, which is the implementation plan for the National Development Plan (NDP).

The NDP aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The National Development Plan Vision 2030 also states that arts, culture and heritage provide opportunities to address outcomes that speak to social cohesion, and inclusion and nation building.

Furthermore, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 non-binding global goals which align to the NDP and Provincial Strategic Plan. The Committee's work around the promotion, development and preservation of languages as a medium for communication and a means of preserving culture, identity and heritage, is an important link in the following NDP and SDGs goals:



## African Agenda 2063

The Committee's work also aligns to the Africa Agenda 2063, which is a strategic framework aimed at transforming Africa by focusing on inclusive growth and sustainable development. The Committee's focus on the promotion, development and preservation of languages

plays a significant role in this agenda for several reasons. Agenda 2063 emphasises the importance of promoting African languages as a means of preserving cultural heritage. Valuing linguistic diversity fosters a sense of identity and pride among communities.

The agenda advocates for quality education that includes African languages. By providing education in local languages, more individuals can access learning, improving literacy rates and educational outcomes.

Promoting multilingualism can enhance social cohesion by fostering respect and understanding among diverse ethnic and linguistic groups. This is vital for peace and stability across the continent.

### Overview of the MTDP 2024-2029

The MTDP 2024-2029 serves as the five-year strategic plan for South Africa's 7th Administration under the Government of National Unity (GNU), formed following the 29 May 2024 general elections. It acts as the implementation framework for the National Development Plan (NDP): Vision 2030, aligning with its goals while emphasizing development outcomes and economic growth.

The MTDP replaces the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and is designed to focus on fewer, high-impact interventions to drive measurable results. It was approved by Cabinet Lekgotla on 29 January 2025 and is structured around the following three core strategic priorities:

1. Inclusive growth & job creation (Apex priority) – driving economic interventions across all spheres of government.

2. Reducing poverty & tackling the high cost of living – ensuring social protection and economic inclusion.

3. Building a capable, ethical & developmental state – enhancing governance, law and order, and enabling infrastructure.

The Western Cape Government (WCG) aligns its strategies with the MTDP's priorities while maintaining its own provincial mandates through the Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) and the Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan (PSIP) as follows:

- **Economic Growth & Job Creation:** WCG will contribute through provincial economic policies, investment attraction, skills development, and infrastructure projects that support the national focus on inclusive growth.
- **Poverty Reduction & Social Interventions:** WCG's social development programmes, health initiatives, and education reforms will align with the national emphasis on lowering the cost of living.
- **Building a Capable State:** The WCG's governance innovation, service delivery efficiency, and regulatory frameworks will support the national goal of strengthening institutional capacity and ethical leadership.

The Committee's contribution to the achievement of the three MTDP priorities is as follows:

MTDP Priority	Committee contribution
<b>Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation</b>	<p>Through language promotion initiatives, the Committee contributes to this priority as follows:</p> <p>Collaborating with other organisations on projects that often include offering different language educational materials and training programmes. This increases access for residents, equipping them with communication and other skills for various industries that are essential for employment.</p> <p>Language education and skills training are essential components for job creation, especially when free trade agreements lead to cross-border labour mobility or increased demand for specialised skills.</p>

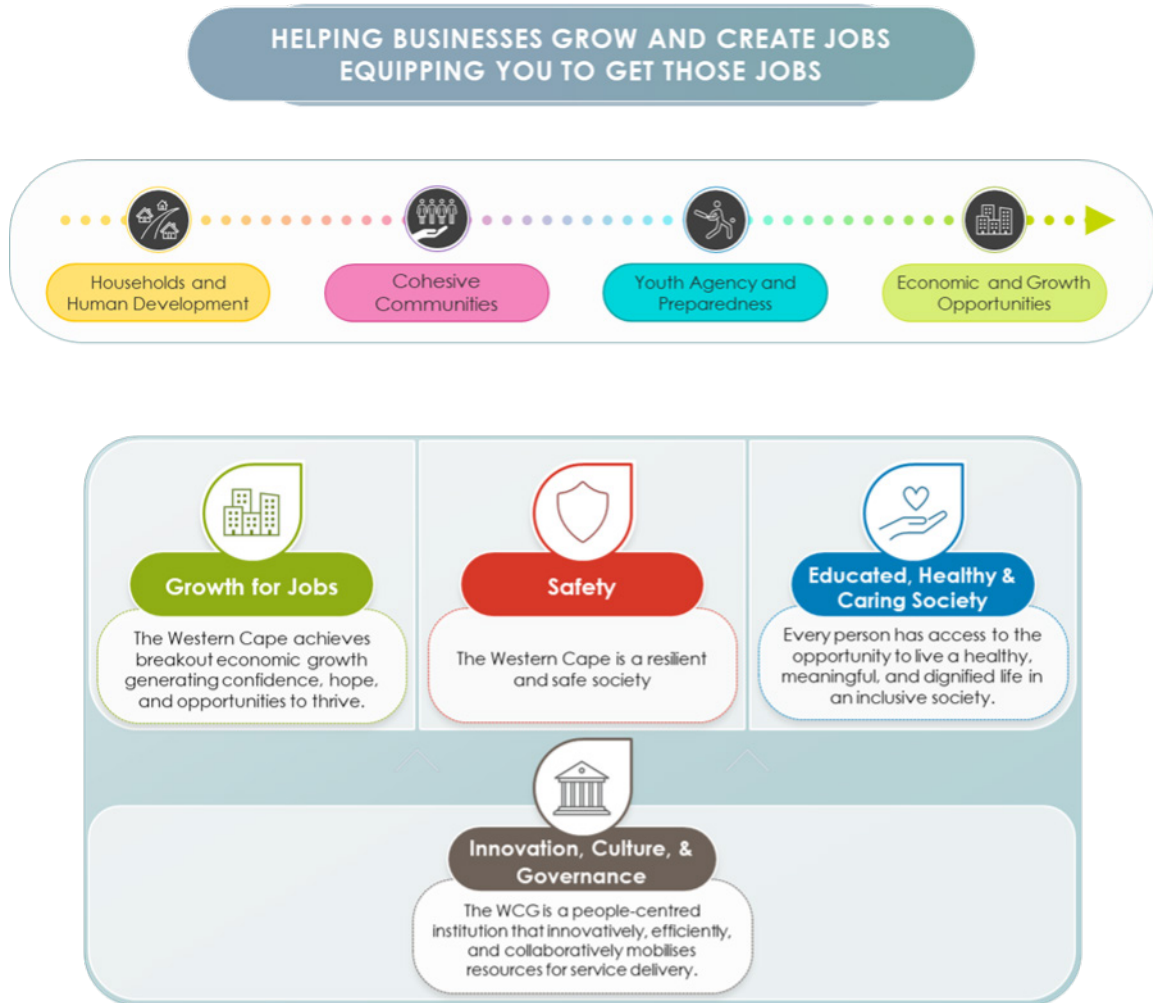
MTDP Priority	Committee contribution
<b>Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living</b>	<p>Through language promotion initiatives, the Committee contributes to this priority as follows:</p> <p>Inspiring residents to feel a sense of belonging and identity encourages the growth of small businesses and entrepreneurs. This can stimulate local economies, create jobs, and provide goods and services at lower costs.</p> <p>Fostering community involvement and collaboration, leading to collective action in addressing local issues such as housing, transportation, and access to resources. This can lead to initiatives that help lower the cost of living.</p> <p>Advancing an inclusive environment where everyone feels valued. This social cohesion can lead to collaborative efforts to address poverty and high living costs.</p>
<b>Priority 3: A capable, ethical and developmental state</b>	<p>Through language promotion initiatives, the Committee contributes to this priority as follows:</p> <p>Facilitating social inclusion by encouraging respect for cultural and linguistic diversity. This cohesion can lead to a more stable and productive workforce.</p> <p>Ensuring that all residents can engage in public discourse, access services, and participate in governance help bridge divides and empower marginalised communities.</p> <p>Enhancing the functioning of governmental institutions by ensuring that all officials and residents can participate and communicate effectively, leading to more responsive and accountable governance.</p>

## PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT

### Provincial Strategic Plan 2025-30

The Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) 2025-2030 sets out the Western Cape Government's strategic priorities and goals for the next five years. It provides overarching direction for government action, focusing on people-centred outcomes that drive meaningful change for residents.

## Overview of Provincial Strategic Plan 2025-2030



### Provincial Portfolios

The implementation of the PSP is driven by four Provincial portfolios. The portfolios are clusters of Departments that provide strategic direction and coordinate efforts to implement programmes aligned with the Western Cape Government's key priorities. These priorities span economic, safety, social, and institutional policy domains.

The portfolios monitor and steer high-priority projects and programmes, ensuring a cohesive and coordinated approach to achieving shared outcomes. Each Department contributes to one

or more portfolios by implementing targeted interventions that support the intended impact of that portfolio.

The four strategic portfolios are:

	<b>Growth for Jobs</b>	The Western Cape achieves breakout economic growth generating confidence, hope, and opportunities to thrive.
	<b>Educated, Healthy, and Caring Society</b>	Every person has access to the opportunity to live a healthy, meaningful, and dignified life in an inclusive society
	<b>Safety</b>	The Western Cape is a resilient and safe society.
	<b>Innovation, Culture, and Governance</b>	The WCG is a people-centred institution that innovatively, efficiently, and collaboratively mobilises resources for service delivery

### Integrated Impact Areas

To maximise the effectiveness of government interventions, the PSP follows a life course and systems approach. This means that policies and programmes consider the needs and responsibilities of residents from childhood to old age, ensuring government services are structured accordingly.



The PSP promotes an integrated approach where Departments and entities work together towards the Integrated Impact outlined for each of the four areas of the life course.

These integrated impact areas are:

<b>Households and Human Development</b>	Creating safe, healthy environments that promote lifelong development and self-sufficiency
<b>Cohesive Communities</b>	Strengthening social ties to build safe, caring, and resilient communities.
<b>Youth Agency &amp; Preparedness</b>	Empowering young people with the skills and opportunities to participate in society, access economic opportunities, and continue learning.
<b>Economic &amp; Growth Opportunities</b>	Expanding economic opportunities and fostering confidence, hope, and prosperity.


In addition, two transversal areas address broader structural and environmental factors that shape service delivery and enable people along the entire life course:

<b>Resource Resilience</b>	Creating safe, healthy environments that promote lifelong development and self-sufficiency
<b>Spatial Transformation, Infrastructure, and Mobility</b>	Strengthening social ties to build safe, caring, and resilient communities.

### Department's Alignment with PSP Focus Areas

The PSP outlines key focus areas that align with its Portfolios and Integrated Impact Areas. Each department aligns its Strategic Plan with these focus areas to ensure a coordinated approach to achieving provincial priorities.

Key focus areas for the WCLC include:

 <b>Growth for Jobs</b>	 <b>Safety</b>	 <b>Educated, Healthy &amp; Caring Society</b>
Access to Employability and Economic Opportunities	Safe and Cohesive Communities and Infrastructure Effective and Responsive Law Enforcement	Increased Youth Resilience, Civic, Educational and Economic Participation

The Committee's contribution to the PSP portfolios is as follows:

#### Growth for Jobs

Promoting multilingualism facilitates socio-economic development, unity and attainment of education. Language promotion ensure that communities are included in economic opportunities, especially people with disabilities. Encouraging communities to use and develop their own languages empowers them to participate in economic and social activities. This sense of ownership can lead to greater engagement in local economies.

#### Safety

Language promotes clear and open lines of communication between law enforcement and communities and can build trust, encourage cooperation, and lead to more effective crime prevention strategies. Language is key in educating communities about the causes of crime, the importance of conflict resolution and the benefits of social cohesion.

The Committee has been collaborating with the Department of Correctional Services and the National Library of South Africa since 2022 on the Funda Mzantsi programme and will continue with this partnership by participating in future initiatives. This programme recognises the role language and reading plays in the rehabilitation of offenders. Programmes like this promote multilingualism and encourage offenders to read, write and value the ideas and thoughts of others. They assist offenders to express their thoughts, feelings, and experiences more freely, allowing for better emotional processing and healing. They also help them to gain new skills and knowledge, enhancing their employability and reducing their inclination to relapse back into criminal behaviour.

#### Educated, Healthy and Caring Society

Language is a key component of cultural identity. Maintaining one's language can enhance self-esteem and a sense of belonging,

which are essential for psychological well-being. Through mother tongue language promotion, the Committee would facilitate opportunities where residents of the Western Cape would be empowered to shape their lives and the lives

of others, to ensure a meaningful and dignified life. This would contribute to socially cohesive communities and an educated, healthy and caring society.

### 3. INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

The importance of language is encapsulated in Section 6 of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996. It is important to continue raising awareness and ensuring the implementation of the Western Cape Language Policy and the Language Code of Conduct as it is enshrined in the Constitution as a human right and protected through national and provincial legislation.

Language is an important tool for communication, which underpins success in education, which in turn has an impact on social inclusion and all government strategic priority areas. Furthermore, language has embedded within it

the diversity of our cultures and the knowledge of our various communities and as such is critical for the transmission of cultures and values from one generation to the next.

The WCLC was listed as a Schedule 3, part C provincial public entity on 1 June 2001 in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999. The Committee is under the strategic direction of the Minister as the Executive Authority and reports via the Head of the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport. Its performance is monitored by DCAS.

### 4. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

Not applicable.

## 5. VISION

The empowerment of all the people of the Western Cape through language; the enhancement of human dignity through mutual respect for language and the promotion of multilingualism.

## 6. MISSION

To monitor the use of the three official languages of the Western Cape; to monitor the implementation of the Western Cape Language Policy and to advise the MEC tasked with language matters and the Pan South African Language Board on language matters in or affecting the province.

## 7. VALUES

Caring, Competence, Accountability, Integrity, Innovation and Responsiveness.

## 8. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 8.1 External Environment Analysis

#### POLITICAL FACTORS

The Constitution Eighteenth Amendment Act was passed in 2023. The Act amended Section 6(1) of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996, allowing for the recognition of SASL as the 12th official language of the country. It creates standard conditions for the advancement of SASL and raising awareness around the needs of the deaf. This goes a long way towards meeting the needs of marginalised groups.

The promotion of African languages plays a crucial role in increasing access to markets and facilitating the success of Free Trade Agreements across the African continent. The promotion of indigenous African languages can enhance inclusivity, strengthen regional integration, and support economic growth.

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS

Weak structural growth and the Covid-19 pandemic have intensified socio-economic challenges. Budget constraints have restricted resources allocated for language education, materials, and programmes, affecting language development efforts. The Committee will execute its mandate through a Managed Network Approach by collaborating with other stakeholders. This approach allows for resource sharing, leading to cost savings and improved efficiency. Collaborations towards the promotion, development and preservation of language also provide opportunities for leveraging partner networks, increasing influence, making it easier to advocate for shared goals and enhancing sustainability by aligning goals and strategies, leading to more durable outcomes.

#### SOCIAL FACTORS

The United Nations General Assembly declared 2022 to 2032 as the 'International Decade of Indigenous Languages', highlighting the importance of preserving and promoting indigenous languages and drawing global attention to the cultural and linguistic diversity they represent.

According to the latest census conducted by Statistics South Africa in 2022, IsiXhosa, spoken by 16.3 percent of the population, is South Africa's second most widely spoken home language, with 31.4 percent of speakers residing in the Western Cape. Afrikaans is the home language of 10.6 percent of South Africans, with 41.2 percent of speakers residing in the Western Cape. Fewer than 8.7 percent of South Africans speak English as their mother tongue, yet it is still the primary means of communication in the country. By providing education in mother languages, more individuals can access learning, improving literacy rates and educational outcomes.

The Committee's programmes will include the promotion of previously marginalised languages in the province. By raising awareness about the importance of indigenous languages and supporting initiatives to preserve them, the Committee will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those relating to quality education, reduced inequalities, and fostering peaceful and inclusive societies.

### **TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS**

The advent of the fourth industrial revolution provides opportunities to look at new technologies for innovation in the language domain. The Committee will be working with the DCAS Language Services Unit to look at opportunities to introduce a translation tool for WCG Language Practitioners.

### **LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT**

The Constitution Eighteenth Amendment Act was passed in 2023. The Act amended Section 6(1) of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996, allowing for the recognition of SASL as the 12th official language of the country. It creates standard conditions for the advancement of SASL and raising awareness around the needs of the deaf. The Committee will collaborate with DCAS, PanSALB and other organisations that focus on the needs of the deaf to roll out South African Sign Language (SASL) training for WCG staff and residents within communities.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS**

South Africa is currently confronting a climate crisis, with multiple disasters, due to a warming rate that is double the global average. Challenges such as these may contribute to

instability within communities and further exacerbate existing social issues. Promoting multilingualism can enhance social cohesion by fostering respect and understanding among diverse ethnic and linguistic groups. This is vital for peace, solidarity and stability. Language can facilitate better communication in environmental and social issues, enabling communities to engage in sustainable practices.

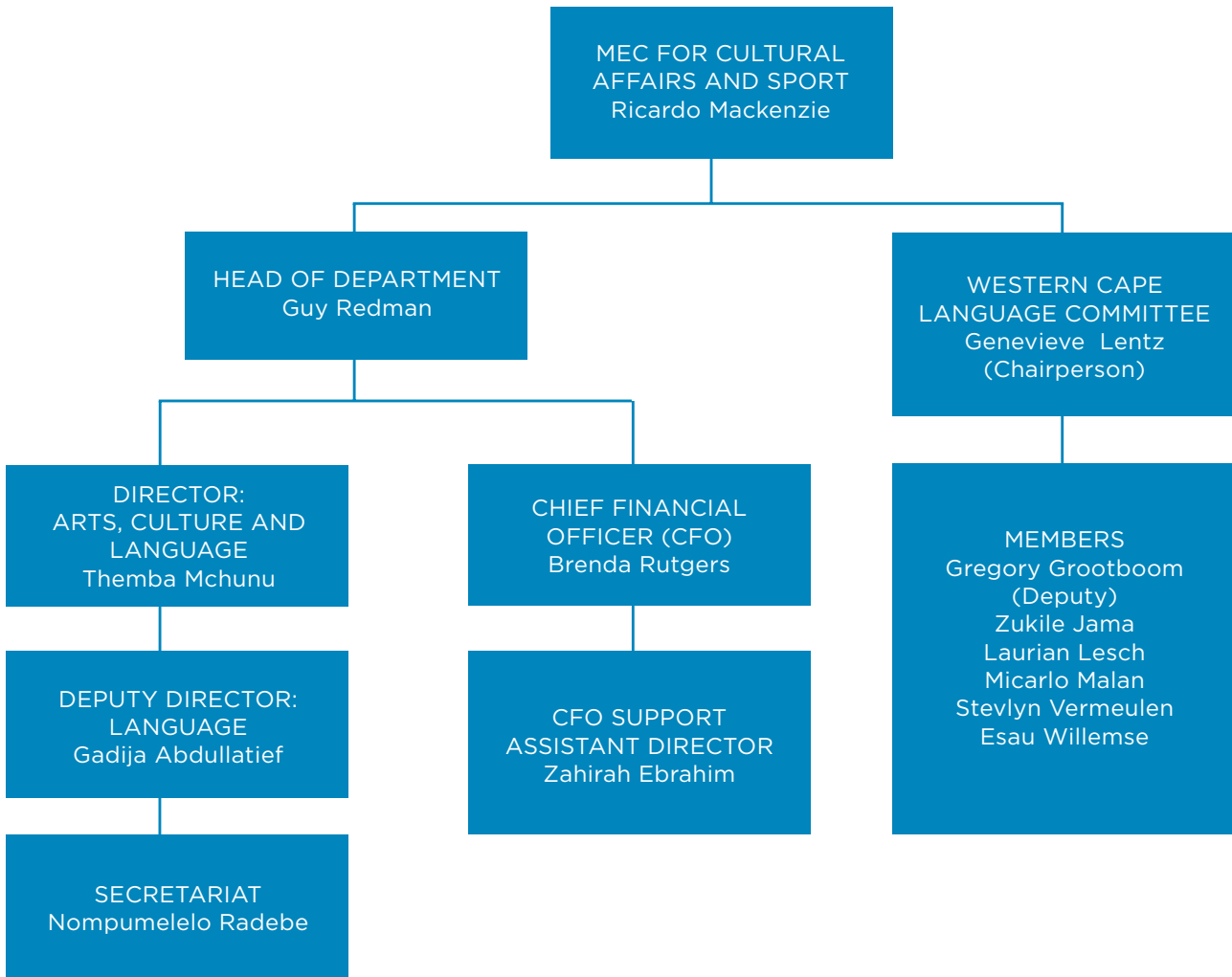
## **8.2 Internal Environment Analysis**

### **Human Resource profile**

The Committee is established in terms of Section 6 of the Western Cape Provincial Languages Act, No 13, 1998. According to the Act, Members of the Committee are appointed for a three-year term. A maximum of 11 members may be appointed to the Committee. Members of the Committee are appointed through a public nomination and shortlisting process, facilitated by the relevant Committee in the Legislature, followed by appointment by the Provincial Minister. The current Committee was established on 1 February 2022 and its term will end on 30 April 2025.

The Committee is the Accounting Authority of the Entity and is responsible for all governance-related matters in terms of Sections 49 to 57 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999. A decision was taken on 10 February 2022 that the Chairperson, in terms of Section 56 of the PFMA, would fulfil the responsibility of the Accounting Authority, on behalf of the Public Entity. Should the Chairperson be unavailable, then the Deputy Chairperson fulfils the responsibility of the Accounting Authority, on behalf of the Public Entity.

The organisational environment in which the Committee operates is illustrated by the organogram below:



In terms of section 17 of the Western Cape Provincial Languages Act, 1998, officials in the Language Services component of DCAS provide administrative support to the WCLC. The administrative work entails providing content and procedural support and managing all arrangements necessary for the effective functioning of the Committee. Financial management support functions are performed by staff in the DCAS Finance Public Entity Support component.

All administrative-related documents of the WCLC are maintained at the Language Services Unit and financial-related documents are with the Finance Public Entity Support component. In line with ICT innovation for enhanced

efficiency and responsiveness the Committee's documents are saved to the online Enterprise Content Management (ECM) system, for safekeeping, easy retrieval, and institutional memory. Furthermore, meeting appointments and documents are shared electronically with all members.

Committee members are not full-time office bearers and this together with the Committee's small operational budget could place limitations on the number of projects the Committee could focus on and complete. These challenges will be mitigated through collaborations with and support from the Language Services Unit and other language organisations, thus enabling the Committee to achieve its mandate.

## 9. INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### 9.1 Measuring the Impact

<b>Impact statement</b>	The Western Cape Language Committee through its activities, endeavours to empower individuals through language and contributing to the creation of inclusive and cohesive communities.
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### 9.2 Measuring Outcomes

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five-year target
Social inclusion and lifelong development are fostered through platforms that enhance access to knowledge and engagement, leading to more inclusive and empowered communities.	Increased use and recognition of the three official languages and marginalised indigenous languages in the Western Cape, enhancing access to knowledge, fostering engagement, and promoting social inclusion for diverse communities.	8	40

### 9.3 Explanation of Planned Performance over the Five-Year Planning Period

The Committee's five-year plan would be operationalised within the Managed Network Approach by promoting the implementation of the Western Cape Language Policy, with specific focus on the following:

- a) Promotion of multilingualism and literacy.
- b) Promotion of SASL through collaborations with stakeholder agencies to promote regular awareness of the needs of the deaf community.
- c) Promoting the development and advancement of previously marginalised indigenous languages of the Western Cape, such as the San and the Khoi.
- d) Projects focused on language training and development of WCG staff and language stakeholders through combined efforts with the Pan South African Language Board and other relevant institutions.
- e) Partnerships with academic institutions to gain access to linguistic experts, research resources, and educational materials to enhance language promotion efforts.
- f) Celebration of and promotion of non-standard dialects within the Western Cape.
- g) Build on the previous Committee's project outcomes on the role of language in shaping cultural identity.
- h) Celebrating and promoting select national and international language dates of significance. These would include International Mother Language Day (21 February), World Book and Copyright Day (23 April), Literacy Day (8 September), Day of Sign Languages (23 September), Heritage Day (24 September) and Translation Day (30 September).

The Committee will continue to regularly assess its contribution to and alignment with the DCAS outcomes as it relates to ensuring that social inclusion and lifelong development are fostered through platforms that enhance access to knowledge and engagement. This will lead to more inclusive and empowered communities, which in turn contribute to the achievement of the MTDP focal areas. Discussion will revolve around outputs of previous projects and evaluations of future projects as they relate to the Committee and Departmental mandate.

## 10. KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Social inclusion and lifelong development are fostered through platforms that enhance access to knowledge and engagement, leading to more inclusive and empowered communities.	Poor implementation of the Western Cape Language Policy by provincial government departments.	Promoting the implementation of the provincial language policy.
	Insufficient resources to deliver on mandate.	Collaborate with entities sharing similar mandates, e.g PanSALB.

## 11. PUBLIC ENTITIES

Not applicable

<b>Indicator title</b>	Increased use and recognition of the three official languages and marginalised indigenous languages in the Western Cape, enhancing access to knowledge, fostering engagement, and promoting social inclusion for diverse communities.
<b>Definition</b>	Projects facilitated and events hosted to promote the implementation of the Western Cape Language Policy
<b>Source of data</b>	Information provided by departments/Programmes of events
<b>Method of calculation/assessment</b>	Quantitative Count of indicators: 1.1: Number of activities that promote the implementation of the Western Cape Language Policy 1.2: Number of projects that promote indigenous languages 1.3: Number of formal engagements to implement the WC Language Policy
<b>Assumptions</b>	Collaborations with other stakeholders in the language domain will ensure a greater impact to achieving outcomes
<b>Disaggregation of beneficiaries</b>	Target for women: N/A Target for children: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: the deaf community
<b>Spatial Transformation</b>	Spatial transformation priorities: None Description of spatial impact: None
<b>Desired performance</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Higher than target <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Lower than target
<b>Indicator responsibility</b>	Responsibility Manager

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