

in session



All set for
SONA
2024



President Ramaphosa to deliver State of the Nation Address at Cape Town City Hall

President Cyril Ramaphosa will deliver the 2024 State of the Nation Address in a joint sitting of Parliament on Thursday, 8 February at 7 pm in Cape Town's City Hall.

Since Cape Town City Hall was declared part of the parliamentary precinct for the purpose of the sitting, all laws and joint rules shall apply to the sitting as if it were held in the National Assembly Chamber. The theme for the 2024 SONA is consistent with the theme of the sixth Parliament, "Following up on our commitments: making your future work better".

The City Hall is now officially a precinct of Parliament, as per the definition of the precincts of Parliament provided for in Section 2 of the Powers, Privileges, and Immunities of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act. In addition to the State of the Nation Address, the hall will also host the two-day debate on the President's address in a joint sitting of the Houses and the President's reply to the debate, as well as the Minister of Finance's Budget Speech a few days later.

All attendees, including MPs and invited guests, will be physically present in the chamber and the public gallery. Approximately 490 Members

of Parliament and representatives of the South African Local Government Association will be accommodated on the floor of the chamber, while 263 guests representing various sectors of our society will be accommodated in the public gallery of the hall.

SONA is called by the President in terms of the Constitution in order to give the nation an update on progress on government commitments while outlining government's programme of action for the new financial year. It is a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament, the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) and is presided over jointly by

the Speaker and the Chairperson of the NCOP. The only item on the agenda is the President's speech.


Members of Parliament will then debate the address in a joint sitting over two days and the debate will be followed by the President's reply a day later. SONA will be broadcast live on radio and TV, as well as streamed live on Parliament's website, DTSV channel (408) and YouTube channel.

This year's SONA proceedings will follow the full ceremony format. Activities undertaken and observed during a full ceremony include the 21-gun salute, an aircraft flypast, the ceremonial guard, the salute of the step guard, the singing of the national anthem, the full military band and the ceremonial processions of the provincial Speakers, Premiers, the judiciary, the Deputy President and the President.

The President will take a salute at the platform set up in front of the statue of Madiba, which is on the balcony of the City Hall, where he will observe the singing of the national anthem by the South African National Defence Force military band, synchronised with the 21-gun salute and flypast.

The role of the imbongi in the SONA programme has been an important feature of this key state event since 1994 and remains crucial to the celebration of our cultural diversity and social cohesion. The imbongi is selected in conjunction with the provincial legislatures and the language in which the praise song is rendered is determined on a rotational basis to ensure all languages are afforded equal importance. 🇿🇦





Your guide to the 2024 State of the Nation Address

President Ramaphosa accompanied by Parliament's Presiding Officers receive ceremonial honours on the saluting balcony.

The State of the Nation Address (SONA) is called in terms of Section 42(5) of the Constitution by the President of the Republic. It is a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament and one of the rare occasions that bring together the three arms of the state under one roof.

SONA provides the President with an opportunity to speak to the nation on the general state of South Africa, to reflect on a wide range of political, economic and social matters within the domestic and global contexts,

to account to the nation on the work of government and to set out government's programme of action. Traditionally, the President makes key government announcements during this important joint sitting of Parliament.

It is a ceremonial joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament, called specifically for the President to deliver his SONA and no other business may be considered on this day.

SONA usually takes place during February and is presided over by the Speaker and/or the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, by

arrangement between them. During the week following the SONA, a debate over two days is held on the contents of the SONA speech. The President is then given an opportunity to reply to the debate on the third day and to close the debate. The SONA debate is one of the major general debates of the parliamentary year.

The President delivers his SONA before Parliament because Parliament is charged with ensuring that the work flowing from the address is implemented. Most importantly, SONA is delivered in Parliament because the priorities pronounced in it have budgetary implications demanding

robust oversight – one of Parliament’s constitutional responsibilities.

Parliament may accept, reject or amend the allocation of budgets to government departments to ensure that these are in line with national priorities as outlined in the SONA. Parliament may also withhold the budgets of departments whose annual performance plans are not in line with these priorities.

The session is referred to as the State of the Nation Address to distinguish it from the Opening Address, which usually occurs at the start of a term of Parliament. In practice, the terms SONA and Opening of Parliament are used interchangeably.

How is the Joint Sitting to deliver SONA convened?

Section 84(2)(d) of the Constitution provides that the President may summon the National Assembly, the National Council of Provinces, or Parliament to an extraordinary sitting to conduct special business. Joint Rule 7(1)(a) provides that the President may call a joint sitting of the Houses when it is necessary for the President to deliver the annual or a special address to Parliament.



Former presidents of the Republic, including Mr Thabo Mbeki (centre right), attend SONA every year.

What are the ceremonial elements of the SONA programme?

The official programme usually begins with three processions – of provincial Speakers, provincial Premiers and the judiciary – who enter through the main entrance to the Cape Town City Hall, which is declared part of the parliamentary precinct for this occasion.

Then the presidential cavalcade arrives. The President alights, is welcomed by the Presiding Officers and their deputies, and proceeds into City Hall building. The aides-de-camp lead the presidential procession (see Aides-de-camp below).

Aides-de-camp

As the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, aides-de-camp are attached to the President of the Republic of South Africa at all ceremonies of the state. Their role in the country is limited to ceremonial duties. Once this task has been fulfilled they are immediately withdrawn.

During the SONA, they travel with the President from President’s place of residence to the City Hall. The aides-de-camp also lead the presidential procession onto a saluting balcony, to receive the ceremonial honours, the guard of honour by the National Ceremonial Guard, the 21-gun salute, the national anthem and a salute flight. They then lead the procession into the Chamber and stand guard at the entrance of the Chamber.

21-gun salute

In 1842, the 21-gun salute became the international norm as the highest honour a nation rendered and it is fired in honour of the President. The first shot of the salute is synchronised to coincide with the playing of the national anthem. The salute takes one minute and 40 seconds.





President Ramaphosa prepares to deliver his SONA speech in Cape Town's City Hall.

In the Chamber

Members of both Houses must be seated before the procession enters. Each of the nine provinces is represented by its full quota of six permanent and four rotating members. A delegation of 10 South African Local Government Association members is also present.

Members' guests, representatives of statutory and constitutional bodies, the Judges President, provincial Speakers, Directors-General of state departments, guests from civil society approved by the Presiding Officers, and staff of the Presidency and Parliament are accommodated in the galleries and the Officials' Bays to the right and left of the Speaker's Chair, and in other rooms via a live audio-visual relay of the proceedings in the National Assembly Chamber.

The Presiding Officers and the President enter the Chamber in procession, preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms and the Usher of the Black Rod and followed by the Secretary to Parliament.

Imbongi

A new element of the SONA since the birth of democracy is imbongi, the praise singer. Although our Parliament is based on the Westminster traditions that originate in the UK, imbongi praise singing gives African traditions pride of place – narrating the President's personal history, clan and family lineage in song, dance and narration. Imbongi starts this narration as the presidential procession enters the Chamber.

Serjeant-at-Arms and Usher of the Black Rod

The Serjeant-at-Arms and the Usher of the Black Rod are responsible for compliance with security policy in and around the City Hall and its galleries, and implement related instructions from the Speaker, the Chairperson of the NCOP and other presiding officers. They also perform ceremonial functions, among others leading the procession into the main City Hall Chamber at the start of proceedings.

The Serjeant-at-Arms and the Usher of the Black Rod lead the President and

the Presiding Officers to their seats and proceed to place the Mace and the Black Rod in place before the Speaker and the Chairperson of the NCOP, respectively.

Mace and Black Rod

The Mace is a symbol of authority of the Speaker of the National Assembly. When the Serjeant-at-Arms carries the Mace into the Chamber and places it before the Speaker of the National Assembly, it means that the National Assembly is formally in session and that its proceedings are official.

The Mace was designed to reflect South Africa's history, traditions, and diverse cultures and languages. The design also celebrates the country's natural beauty, its plant and animal life and its rich mineral resources. The shape of the Mace recalls the knobkerrie, an African symbol of defence as well as authority and leadership. Gold symbolises not only our country's natural wealth, but also the indigenous knowledge of Africa and the ancient African gold mining traditions of Mapungubwe.



The Mace is carried into the National Assembly Chamber by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Black Rod is the symbol of the authority of the Chairperson of the NCOP. The Black Rod reflects the important role of the provinces in the functioning of the NCOP. When the Usher of the Black Rod carries the rod into the Chamber and places it before the Chairperson of the NCOP, it means that the NCOP is formally in session and that its proceedings are official.

The shape of the Black Rod is in the form of a knobkerrie, an African symbol of defence, of authority and leadership. The protea, at the head of the Black Rod, is South Africa's national flower and symbolises national pride. The beadwork reflects South Africa's diverse people and its rich cultural heritage. The clasping hands in gold symbolises freedom, peace and cooperation.

The Black Rod stands in a drum when the council is in session. The drum is an expression of the African tradition of drums calling people to gather and speak. It is also symbolic of our achievement of democracy through dialogue.

Start of Proceedings

The Presiding Officer, while standing, bows to the left and then to the right in greeting and request a moment of silence for prayer or meditation. Once everyone is seated, the Presiding Officer reads out the notice calling the joint sitting and call on the President to deliver his Address to the joint sitting.

As the joint sitting is called specifically for the President to deliver his SONA, no other business may be considered on this day. The President then delivers the SONA and no other debate takes place. Members of all parties have an opportunity to express themselves on the SONA during a full two-day debate

in the week following the SONA. On the third day, the President has an opportunity to reply to the debate and close the debate.

The Joint Rules concerning the order in joint sittings and the rules of debate, contained in Chapter 2A of the Joint Rules of Parliament apply to the SONA. Joint Rule 12 also further provides that when the Houses sit jointly, the Assembly Rules on discipline remain applicable to Assembly members and the Council Rules on discipline remain applicable to a Council member.

On the conclusion of the President's speech, the Presiding Officer adjourns the sitting. Members are required to wait while the procession leaves the Chamber.

In previous years, the Presiding Officer would host a gala dinner after the SONA for Members of Parliament and invited guests only. Consistent with Parliament's endeavour to scale down on costs in light of the prevailing economic conditions, the post-SONA gala dinner will not take place in 2024.

Media

Broadcast and photographic opportunities are also provided to the media inside and outside of the Chamber. 🌐



Dear Mr President . . .

South African citizens tell the President what they would like to hear in SONA 2024.



Diana Drying

The President promised to end loadshedding, which has unbearable consequences of stifling job opportunities and economic stagnation. He must tell the nation his truthful plans to end the loadshedding, as the division of Eskom into three separate and independent entities never materialised and the appointment of the Minister of Electricity has not ended loadshedding as he promised in his last SONA speech.

We are expecting him to announce his practical strategies to fight crime, as it is out of hand right now. Public healthcare is crumbling; he must tell the nation how he revamps it.

Ms Robin Munnik

The President should say something more on creating employment and give timeframes for when that will take place.

We have heard a lot of promises on that very important responsibility of his government from his previous State of the Nation addresses. As a result, I am

not waiting for this with faith, given the unfulfilled promises he made in his previous addresses. His government must stop its very bad tendency of giving people grants, such as the R350 that kills creativity in the minds of young people. We are hoping that the President will also admit the failures of the government in the rural provinces, where we see on TV how hospitals are crumbling, patients dying in queues waiting for healthcare services, and road infrastructure crumbling on a daily basis.



Richard Horne

I wish President Cyril Ramaphosa would say something about a reduction of property rates. It will also be fantastic if the President ensures that the repo rate comes down.

We are looking forward to his delivery of his State of the Nation Address where he will be saying more on what the government is going to do to improve the lives of ordinary citizens and start building the country's economy.



Joseph Khoister

The government must improve its support to small business in all the sectors. It must benchmark its support at the way the Chinese government supports small business development.

It must ensure that new economic opportunities are opened in urban and rural communities. Where there are people, business opportunities must be opened, as technology operates where there are people.

We are hoping that the President will say something on the development of small business and on township and rural economy.

The former President Thabo Mbeki used to say more on the second economy and indicate in his SONA speeches how the government planned to develop it into the first and formal economy. The President must say something about our hair industry.

This industry is ignored yet it has a potential to grow.



Rev Zamani Sikupela

Our country remains a deeply divided society where real opportunity continues to be defined by race, gender, geographic location and

linguistic background. It is also evident that our cultural legacy of exclusion will persist, generation after generation, virtually intact, even as the economic and social and demographic conditions that spawned them begin to vanish. Something needs to be done beyond blaming each other.

The President must talk about changes that the government, the private sector and civil society can make to rid ourselves of this legacy of exclusion. He must talk about what we can do to promote inclusiveness to begin to evolve. I believe he must direct

the nation, the privileged and the impoverished, to a new set of attitudes and behaviours that will create a new legacy and a new sense of our future.

What happened that so much joy in 1994 and in July 2010, when we hosted the Soccer World Cup, that it can be followed up by so much anger? The nation-building concept that was brought in 1994 is still very important to inculcate a feeling of belonging, where we can continue to talk about inclusive societies, inclusive economies, inclusive healthcare and education, and so on.

Recovery, Rebuilding and Progress Since Parliament Fire



The 2nd of January this year marked the second commemoration of the fire that ravaged the National Assembly building, including the National Assembly Chamber;

hundreds of offices of Members of Parliament and staff, and inflicted extensive damage to parts of the historic Old Assembly Chamber.

The incident inflicted a collective national trauma on South Africans, a memory that will linger for many years. In the face of this crisis, the Presiding Officers of Parliament led by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula, and the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Mr Amosa Masondo, said: "Our resilience as a nation and as a crucial arm of the state was profoundly tested. Together with the people of South Africa, we navigated the unimaginable and we advanced and fulfilled our constitutional obligations to the nation."

In the first year after the fire, Parliament promptly initiated a business continuity management framework to minimise disruptions. This included securing alternative venues for joint sittings of the two Houses for the State of the Nation Address and National Assembly sessions, repairing the ICT system in the Chamber of the National Council of Provinces, and facilitating both virtual and physical committee sittings.



A significant portion of the first year was dedicated to damage assessment by agencies appointed by the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, a process that continued for most of 2022. Concurrently, Parliament secured over R2 billion for reconstruction of the damaged buildings and R118 million for unforeseen expenditure due to the fire and Covid-19, in collaboration with the National Treasury.

Last year, in marking the first year after the fire, the Presiding Officers emphasised the urgency of restoring Parliament. Following a meticulously designed rebuilding blueprint, 2023 was dedicated to laying the groundwork for the reconstruction.

Early in 2023, Parliament and the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) formed a partnership for the rebuilding project. The agreement encompassed capacity development, technical support and implementation of infrastructure projects. This involved refurbishing the Old Assembly and National Assembly buildings and the link building, clearing rubble for detailed assessments, and remodelling 155 offices in the 90 Plein Street building to accommodate MPs' physical return to the precinct.

Significant progress has been made, particularly in creating the 155 offices for MPs and preparing the construction site. Both were the two major objectives for 2023 in terms of the rebuilding project roadmap. All tasks were completed within the set timelines.

The reconfiguration of the fourth and fifth floors of the 90 Plein Street Building has provided alternative office space for MPs, offering appropriate workspace during restoration. Concurrent with office remodelling, Parliament completed site preparation for reconstruction, including rubble and debris removal, as well as asset verification and removal from damaged buildings. The site is now primed for construction.

An essential aspect of site preparation was also installing temporary roofing on the damaged Old Assembly building, protecting the upcoming construction from adverse weather.

Following rubble removal, the DBSA conducted detailed site assessments, prepared designed concepts for the damaged buildings, prepared elemental costing and presented budget estimates as well as an implementation plan to Parliament.

Parts of the building found to be structurally unstable will be demolished as part of the actual rebuilding work. This will be in line with the South African Heritage Resources Agency requirements.

The stage 2 design concepts, compliant with National Building Regulations, will incorporate green building principles. A green Parliament building would not only be an investment in environmental sustainability but also bring economic, health and social benefits, aligning the values and practices of the institution with the pressing need for environmental sustainability.

The heritage permit application process is underway, including stakeholder engagements. A pre-qualification process for contractors has begun to expedite procurement upon completion of detailed designs and documentation. These designs aim to promote open access to the Parliament precinct, foster professionalism and teamwork, and highlight South Africa's rich cultural diversity. Construction is set to commence in the first quarter of 2024 and conclude at the end of 2025. As previously stated, this reconstruction presents an unparalleled opportunity to design spaces tailored to a

democratic Parliament's needs and to modernise its digital infrastructure. The previous Parliament buildings were designed to meet the specific, limited requirements of colonial and apartheid-era governance. However, the new Parliament building is being developed to effectively address the demands of a democratic era. This includes improving oversight, leveraging advancements in modern communication technology,

fostering increased public participation and facilitating more effective law-making processes.

At this significant moment, we remind South Africans that the construction of the new Parliament building is not just an ordinary project; it is one of the most historic and crucial national endeavours. This undertaking transcends mere bricks and mortar. It

is about shaping our future, realising the collective hopes and aspirations of every South African. This project belongs to each and every citizen. It is a shared venture and in that spirit, every South African will be afforded the opportunity to voice their opinions and contribute to the decision-making process regarding the design and functionality of their Parliament. 🌍

National Assembly and National Council of Provinces adopt amendments to Joint Rules of Parliament

The National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces in their separate plenaries on 6 December 2023 adopted amendments to chapters 1-2B of the Joint Rules Committee (JRC) of Parliament (6th edition).

The JRC referred the Joint Rules of Parliament (6th edition) to the Joint Subcommittee on Review of the Joint Rules on 9 July 2019 to review the Joint Rules. The purpose of the review was to update the Joint Rules, given the innovations contained in the Revised Rules of the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces.

The review provided an opportunity to incorporate Joint Rules adopted by the Houses subsequent to the 6th edition (2011) as well as recent jurisprudence affecting the Joint Rules of Parliament. The JRC received a report from the



Joint Subcommittee on proposed amendments to Chapters 1 – 2B dealing with, inter alia:

- new definitions;
- sources of authority and application;
- authority of the presiding officers;
- conduct of members;
- grossly disorderly conduct;
- rules on disorder in joint sittings;

- control of microphones;
- opening of Parliament after an election; and
- points of order and questions of privilege.

The JRC adopted the proposed rule amendments, with a proviso that the section on definitions in Chapter 1 would be updated once the rest of the rules (Chapters 3, 4 and 5 and the Schedules) were reviewed. 🌍




State-of-the-Art Television Studio and Control Centre Unveiled in Parliament

In a momentous demonstration of commitment to public involvement and accountability, Parliament has unveiled a new state-of-the-art television studio and final control centre.

This groundbreaking initiative, presented as part of MultiChoice's enduring partnership with Parliament, marks a significant leap forward in bolstering the institution's broadcasting capabilities.

Since the beginning of South Africa's first democratic Parliament, MultiChoice has been a steadfast partner in the parliamentary broadcasting services, and this latest contribution is a testament to their continued support. The new studio and control centre are poised to revolutionise Parliament's broadcasting services, enabling more accessible and engaging ways for the public to participate in the democratic process while ensuring transparency and accountability in government affairs.

With cutting-edge technology and enhanced capabilities, Parliament is bolstering its ability to fulfil its constitutional obligations, by fostering greater public involvement and transparency. The unveiling of the state-of-the-art television studio and control centre is a historic moment in the evolution of parliamentary broadcasting and promises a brighter and more inclusive future for the nation. 

*(From page 11)
Insession spoke to the Secretary to the National Assembly on the amended Joint Rules of Parliament. This is what he said:*

Section 45 of the Constitution states that Parliament – the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces – must establish a Joint Rules Committee (JRC) to make rules and orders concerning the joint business of the two houses. The purpose of the rules is, in principle, to set out a framework within which members and political parties can interact. The Joint Rules deal with, among other matters, order in joint sittings and rules of debate, joint committees, the legislative process and the code of ethics for parliamentarians.

The JRC has been tasked with a review of the Joint Rules for some time. The last edition of the Joint Rules was adopted in June 2011 and a lot has happened since then. The review process was necessary to incorporate recent rules; align the Joint Rules with jurisprudence;

and incorporate innovations from the Rules of the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces. The fifth Parliament initiated the review process but was unable to conclude the endeavor at the time and the sixth Parliament therefore continued with the exercise.

In December last year, Parliament, on the recommendation of the JRC, adopted proposed revisions to Chapters 1 and 2, which deal with order and debate in joint sittings. In summary, substantive changes made to chapters 1 and 2 include rules pertaining to the

opening of Parliament and the State of the Nation Address; the responsibilities of presiding officers; the conduct of members; and points of order and questions of privilege.

The reviewed rules now state that no member may interrupt the President when he is delivering the State of the Nation Address. The rules also incorporate provisions to empower presiding officers to order that a member be removed from a sitting if such a member is deemed to have acted in a grossly disorderly manner. The rules also clarify how members

can raise points of order and what constitutes a point of order. Members may not, for instance, raise points of order simply to disrupt proceedings. What is more, a presiding officer's ruling on a point of order is final and may not be questioned in the House.

The new rules will assist in maintaining decorum and foster discipline. Members are obligated to adhere to the rules to foster the efficacy of Parliament and maintain and restore its standing and dignity. The JRC will continue the process of reviewing the rest of the joint rules. 🌟

Mpumalanga's young imbongi is excited to praise the President

Imbongi for the 2024 State of the Nation Address will be Ms Senziwe Hatty Maliba from Mpumalanga.

Senziwe is currently a radio presenter, voice-over artist and praise poet. She recently used her praise-singing skills at the event held on 8 January this year in Mpumalanga to commemorate the founding of the African National Congress one hundred and twelve years ago. "I felt honoured to share stage with President Cyril Ramaphosa," Senziwe said after the event.

Senziwe, who was born in 2000, has performed at Nkomazi ummimo, an event hosted annually by Mpumalanga-based traditional leaders, as well as at Freedom Day celebrations at Nkomazi Kamaqhekeza stadium and mayoral Heritage Day celebrations. She has also performed with Ringo Madlingozi at Durban's International

Convention Centre at the Miss Indoni cultural South Africa pageant in 2018. She has also shared the stage with other prominent artists, including Dr Malinga, Oscar Mbo and Rebecca Malope.

Senziwe regards praise singing as a gift from God. "It is not a talent. Regarding it as a talent is underrating and devaluing it. I am saying this from experience.

"I was shocked and emotional when I was informed that I have been selected for praise singing the President at the State of the Nation Address this year. I couldn't believe it. I even asked myself who am I to be performing for the President. As a child of God, I remembered that God's timing is always perfect. Indeed, I am highly favoured by God, I am so happy." 🌟





ROAD CLOSURES

Due to the State of the Nation Address, access to certain roads around Parliament and the City Hall will be restricted in a phased approach, starting from 01 February 2024.

PHASE 1

Closure for the period 07:00 on 1 February until 23:59 on 23 February 2024

Closure of:

- Corporation Street between Darling and Longmarket Street

Fencing:

Corporation Street 1.8m from KFC

curb in taxi zone from Darling to Longmarket Street

- Curb side fencing around the perimeter of Cape Town City Hall, Darling Street, Parade Street and centre of Longmarket Street.
- A pedestrian gate to be erected on the corner of Longmarket Street and Corporation Street.

PHASE 2 (Soft Lock)

Closure for the period 5 - 7 February 2024 from 06:00 until 23:59 (Rehearsal)

- Darling street between Buitenkant and Lower Plein Street
- Parade Street between Darling and Caledon Street

- Closing Parade: Corporation Street from Longmarket to Castle Street
- Castle Street from Corporation to Buitenkant Street

Fencing:

- Extension of Annexure A
- Castle Street on pavement in keeping with the tree line.
- Parade Street to Corporation Street from left of the library door to the curb running on the library side of the curb to Corporation Street. Parade Street to be closed with gates
- Darling Street closed at Buitenkant and Corporation Street with gates.
- Darling Street to be fenced on parade in front of the statue and then to dog leg into the tree line and continue to Buitenkant Street.
- Buitenkant Street fenced on the parade curb from Castle to Darling Street
- Corporation Street fenced across the parade from Darling and Castle Street

PHASE 3

Closure for the period 5-8 February 2024 from 17:00 until 20H00 (Rehearsals)

- Buitenkant from Castle Street to Glynn Street (including all side streets)
- Roeland Street from Buitenkant to Brandweer Street
- Harrington Street between Darling and Roeland Street
- Roeland Street closed up to Hope Street to Brandweer Street
- Parade Street between Caledon and Darling Street

- Caledon Street between Parade and Corporation Street

Fencing:

Closure for the period 8 February 2024 from 06h00 to 23h59

- Buitenkant from Castle Street to Glynn Street (including all side streets)
- Roeland Street from Buitenkant to Brandweer Street

PHASE 4

PARKING RESTRICTION

In the following areas from 20h00 on 7 February 2024 to 23h59 on 8 February 2024

- Roeland from Brandweer to Plein Street
- Commercial Street
- Buitenkant from Glynn to Castle Street
- Darling Street from Sir Lowry to Plein Street
- Hanover Street from Darling Street to Tenant Street
- Caledon Street from Corporation to Buitenkant Street
- Corporation Street from Darling to Albertus Street
- Parade Street between Albertus Street and Darling Street
- Plein Street between Darling Street and Longmarket Street

PHASE 5 (Hard Lock)

In the following areas from 06h00 to 23h59 on 8 February 2024

- Darling Street from Lower Plein

Street to Corporation Street

- Hanover Street from Darling Street to Tenant Street
- Longmarket Street between Plein and Corporation Street
- Corporation Street between Longmarket and Caledon Street
- Longmarket Street between Plein to Buitenkant Street
- Parade Street from Albertus Street to Darling Street

Fencing:

- Extension of Annexure B
- Gate to be placed on the corner of Lower Plein and Darling Street with fencing on both sides of the road interlocking at corners of Corporation Street
- Gate to be placed on corner of Lower Plein and Longmarket Street. Fencing on both sides of the curbs interlocking at Corporation Street
- A gate to be placed on corner of Caledon and Corporation. Fencing on both sides of the curb interlocking at Longmarket Street
- Parade Street – Gate to be placed corner of Parade and Caledon Street. Fencing on both sides of the curb interlocking at Longmarket Street
- Longmarket Street between the library and campus next to Buitenkant Street

PHASE 6

Road Closure 17h45 to 20h00 on 8 February 2024

- Klipper Road, Newlands: from Main Road (M4) to Newlands Avenue

- Princess Anne Avenue, Newlands: From Newlands Avenue to Union Avenue
- Newlands Avenue, Newlands: from Dean Street to Princess Anne Avenue
- Dean Street, Newlands westbound: from Main Road (M4) to Newlands
- M3, Union Avenue, Rhodes Drive, Philip Kgosana Drive (De Waal Drive)
- Roeland Street, City Bound Carriageway: from Newlands Avenue to City Centre
- Woolsack Drive, Rondebosch, westbound: between Main Road (M4) and Rhodes Drive (M3)
- Anzio Road, Observatory: from Main Road (M4) to Philip Kgosana Drive (De Waal Drive) (M3)
- N2 Settlers Way City-bound carriageway, from Main Road (M4) to City Centre
- Roeland Street: between Buitenkant and Brandweer Street
- Buitenkant Street: between Roeland and Darling Street



NB: additional short-term road closures will be affected as per operational requirements



OUR SOUTH AFRICA – THE SUN

The sun heals the divisions of the past, improves the quality of life of all South Africans, frees the potential of each person and builds a united and democratic South Africa, taking its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations.



OUR PEOPLE – THE PROTEA LEAVES

Our people, building on the foundation of a democratic and open society, freely elect representatives, acting as a voice of the people and providing a national forum for public consideration of issues.



OUR PARLIAMENT – THE DRUM

The drum calls the people's Parliament, the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces, to consider national and provincial issues, ensuring government by the people under the Constitution.



OUR CONSTITUTION – THE BOOK

Our Constitution lays the foundation for a democratic and open society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights. It is the supreme law of our country, and ensures government by the people.