



# ***Ethiopian Cities Association Study Visit to South Africa***

## **Intergovernmental Relations**

**9 May 2022**

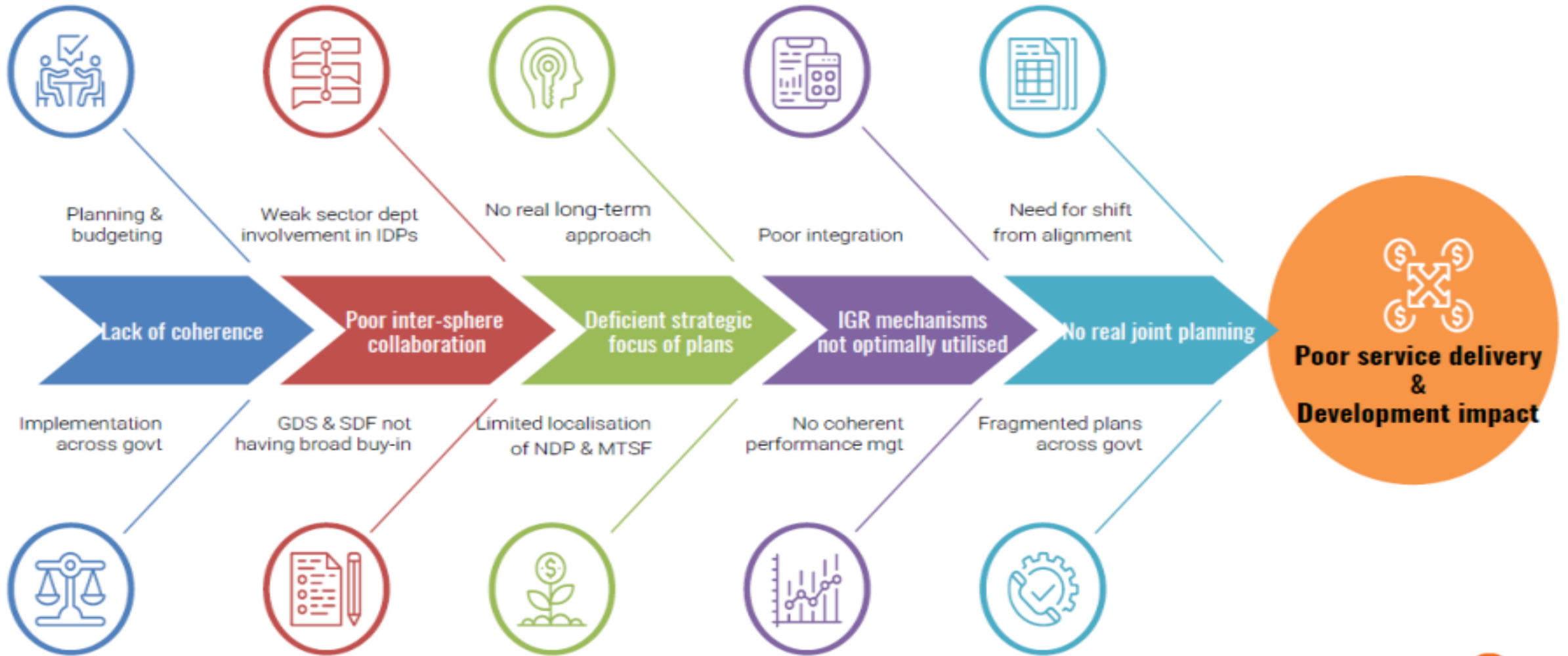


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# Introduction

- One of the most pervasive challenges facing LG is need to redress poverty, underdevelopment and unemployment.
- All spheres of govt are obliged by our Constitution to provide effective, efficient, transparent, accountable and coherent government for the country. Cooperative govt is thus the hallmark of the constitutional system .
- A challenge which can only be addressed through concerted effort by all spheres and tiers of LG to integrate their actions, as far as is practical and necessary, in providing services and developing our areas/ regions.
- Co-operative govt is the marshalling of the distinctive effort, capacity, leadership & resources of each municipality; and directing these as effectively as possible towards the dev & service delivery objectives of region as a whole.

# Introduction...



## ❖ CONSTITUTIONAL IMPERATIVES

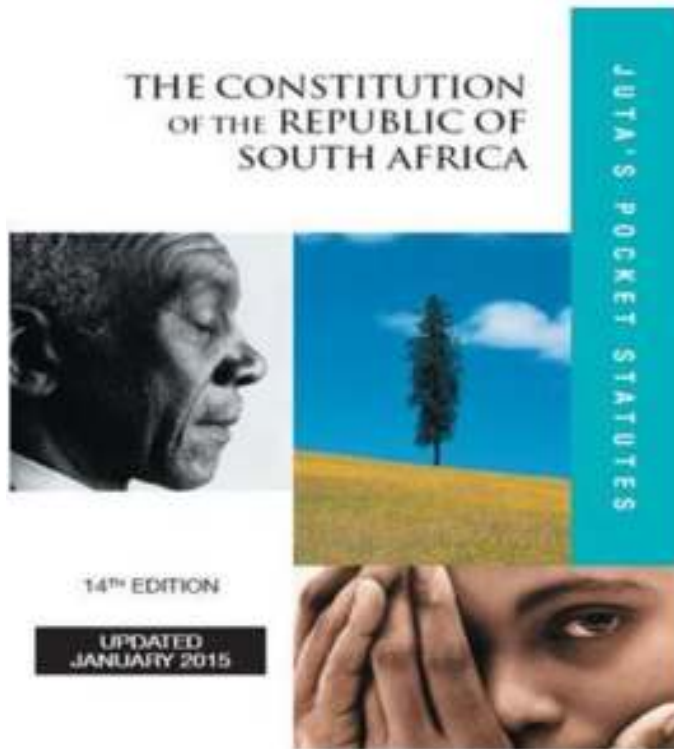
- ❑ Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 is the supreme law. Provides fundamental framework for structures and processes of government.
- ❑ Chapter 3, section 40(1) of the Constitution, provides for three spheres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated.
- ❑ The three spheres of government should co-ordinate their actions, avoid turf battles and participate in the intergovernmental relations structures.

- ❑ The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (IRFA) came into effect on 15 August 2005. This Act formalises the relations between (and within) the three spheres of government.
- ❑ All district municipalities must create DIFs to realise this goal of cooperative government.
- ❑ The district IGR forums play an important role in coordinating the delivery of services and facilitating social and economic development within the district.
- ❑ Intergovernmental system ensures –
  - ❖ Mutual consultation on policy and legislation;
  - ❖ Co-ordinated strategic planning; and
  - ❖ Accountability for performance and expenditure in terms of legislation.

The meaning of:

- Co-operative government– the spheres must co-operate with one another (*chapter 3*)
- Intergovernmental relations–power relations among the spheres & advocate coherent government
- Distinctiveness–distinct functional areas (*schedules 4 and 5*)
- Interrelatedness–co-operation on matters of common interest
- Interdependences–assistance and support( *section 154*)





## Section **152**

**Provide democratic & accountable government for local communities**

- **Services provision** in sustainable manner
- Promote **social & economic development**
- Promote **safe & healthy environment**
- Encourage **involvement** of communities

## Section **153**

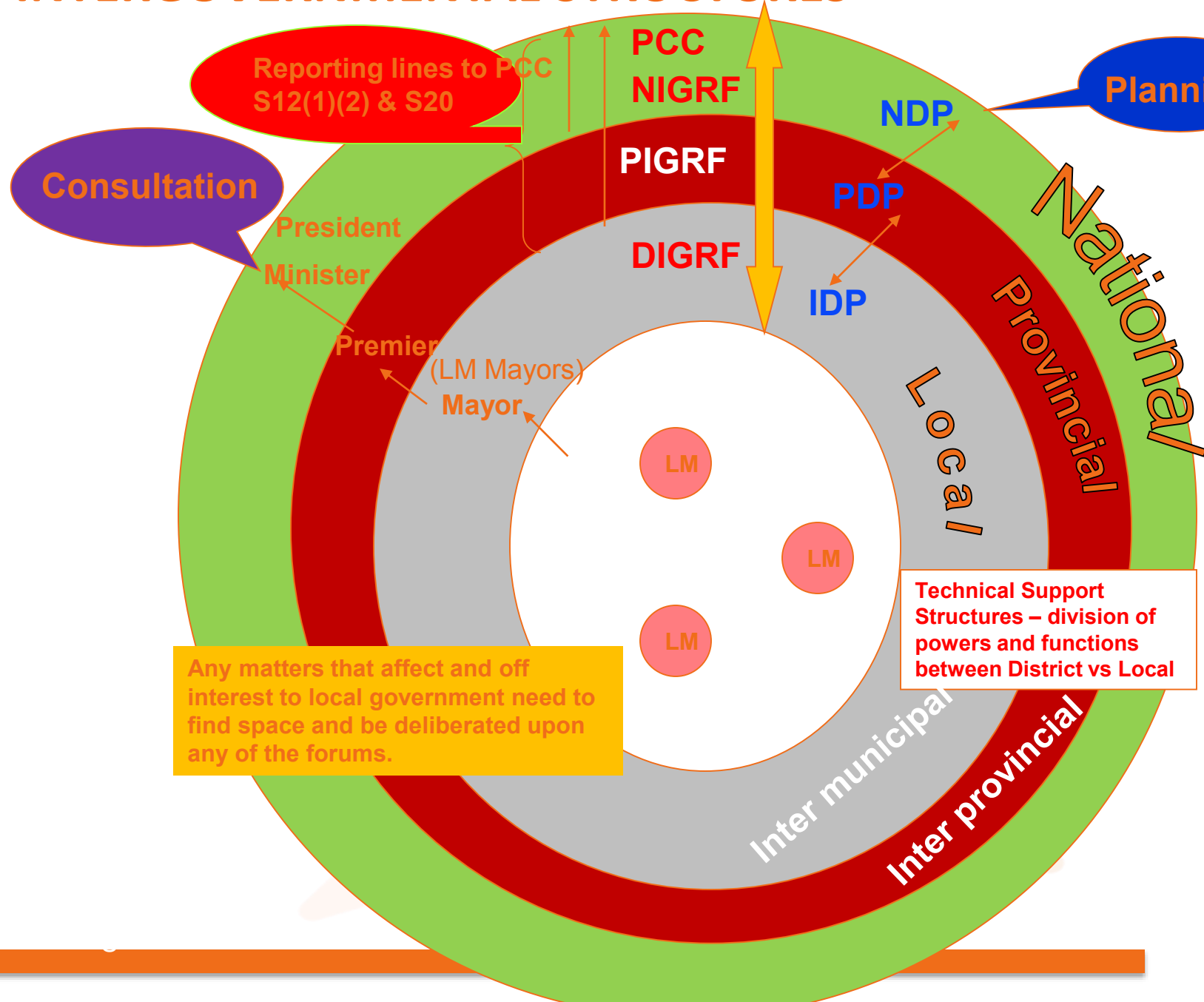
**Developmental duties of municipalities**

- Administer, budget & plan: **priority to basic needs**
- Promote **social & economic development** of community
- **Participate** in national and provincial development programmes

## Section **154**

**The national government and provincial governments, by legislative and other measures, must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions.**

# INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES





- ❑ The role of IGR Forums is to serve as consultative forum, to consult on matters of mutual interest
- ❑ Intergovernmental forums can establish technical support structures
- ❑ Every intergovernmental structure must adopt rules to govern internal procedures
- ❑ Includes Terms of Reference, procedures, and frequency of meetings
- ❑ Interprovincial forums and District forums can be established
- ❑ IGR forums by themselves do not and cannot constitute co-operative government; it is the systems and processes they produce and implement in the spheres that make co-operative government work.

- ❑ The lack of policy frameworks to implement and guide IGR, the result of which is the proliferation of structures and lack of coordination
- ❑ IDPs are still not perceived as the single planning instrument for all spheres and IDPs and provincial development plans and priorities are not always aligned to one another due in part to separate unsynchronized budgeting and planning
- ❑ IGR structures do not have an IGR Calendar Framework which is informed by the budgeting and planning cycle.

- ❑ Poor understanding of district forums.
- ❑ Local municipalities questioning the district's ability or capacity to provide effective leadership, either in policy or action.
- ❑ In some districts, one or more strong local municipalities are wealthier and have more capacity than their districts.
- ❑ The proliferation of intergovernmental and other specialised bodies at district level, with a whole range of forums existing for many purposes. The danger then that these bodies exist in name and not in practice, indicating inaction regarding substantive intergovernmental issues.
- ❑ Agendas are dominated by the district municipality

# Objectives of the District Developmental Model



The strategic objectives of the DDM include *inter-alia*:

- To improve **integrated & joint planning** across government (solve silo's, duplication and fragmentation).
- To streamline and ensure effective local government and/or authority's capacity building by consolidating and strategically **coordinating capacity building initiatives and programmes** at district level.
- To monitor the **effectiveness of government and the spatial and developmental impact** on communities in the 52 IGR Impact Zones.
- To focus on the **district/metropolitan spaces as the appropriate scale and arena for intergovernmental planning** and coordination.
- To produce a **Spatially Integrated Single Government Plan** (as an Intergovernmental Compact) for each district/metro that guides and directs all strategic investment spending and project delivery across government, and forms the basis for accountability.
- To **align long term plans of sectors and departments with the National Development Plan** including policy change required to ensure consistency and coherence.
- To **monitor the effectiveness of government and the spatial and developmental impact** on communities in the 52 IGR Impact Zones.



# South African Local Government Association Governance



[www.salga.org.za](http://www.salga.org.za)

- The South African Local Government Association is an autonomous association of all 257 South African local governments, comprising of a national association, with one national office and nine provincial offices. Membership of the association is voluntary.
- SALGA derives its mandate from **Section 163** of the South African Constitution, 1996 and the **Organized Local Government Act** of 1997.
- SALGA is listed as a Schedule 3A public entity and is therefore accountable for its revenue and expenditure in terms of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999.
- It is called to account to Parliament annually on its performance and expenditure as a consequence of its listing in terms of this Act.



## SALGA MANDATE

Transform local government to enable it to fulfil its developmental mandate

# 1

### LOBBY, ADVOCATE & REPRESENT

Lobby, advocate, protect and represent the interest of local government within relevant structures and across platforms.

# 2

### EMPLOYER BODY

Act as an employer body representing all municipal members and, by agreement, associate members.

# 3

### CAPACITY BUILDING

Build the capacity of the municipality as an institution, as well as the leadership and technical capacity of councillors and officials.

# 4

### SUPPORT & ADVICE

Support and advise members on a range of issues to assist with the effective execution of their mandates.

# 5

### STRATEGIC PROFILING

Build the profile and image of local government within South Africa and outside the country.

# 6

### KNOWLEDGE & INFORMATION SHARING

Serve as the custodian of local government intelligence, the knowledge hub and centre of local government intelligence for the sector.

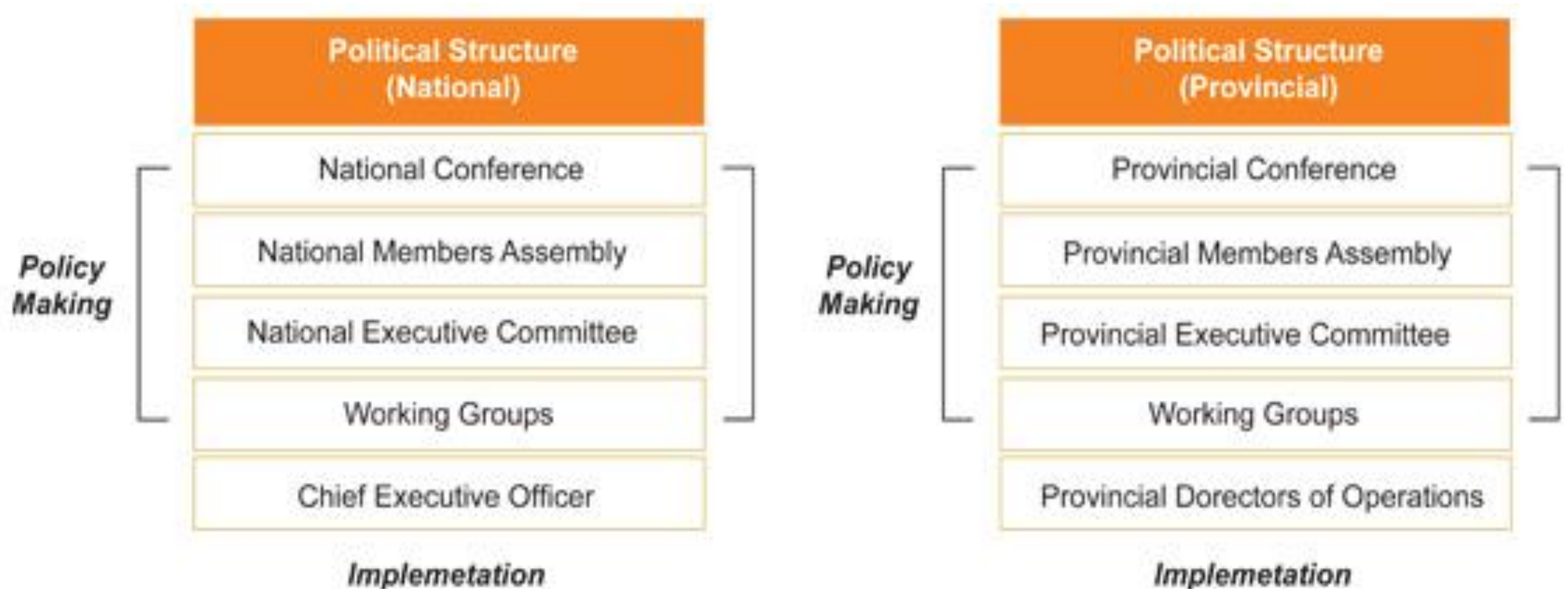
INSPIRING SERVICE DELIVERY



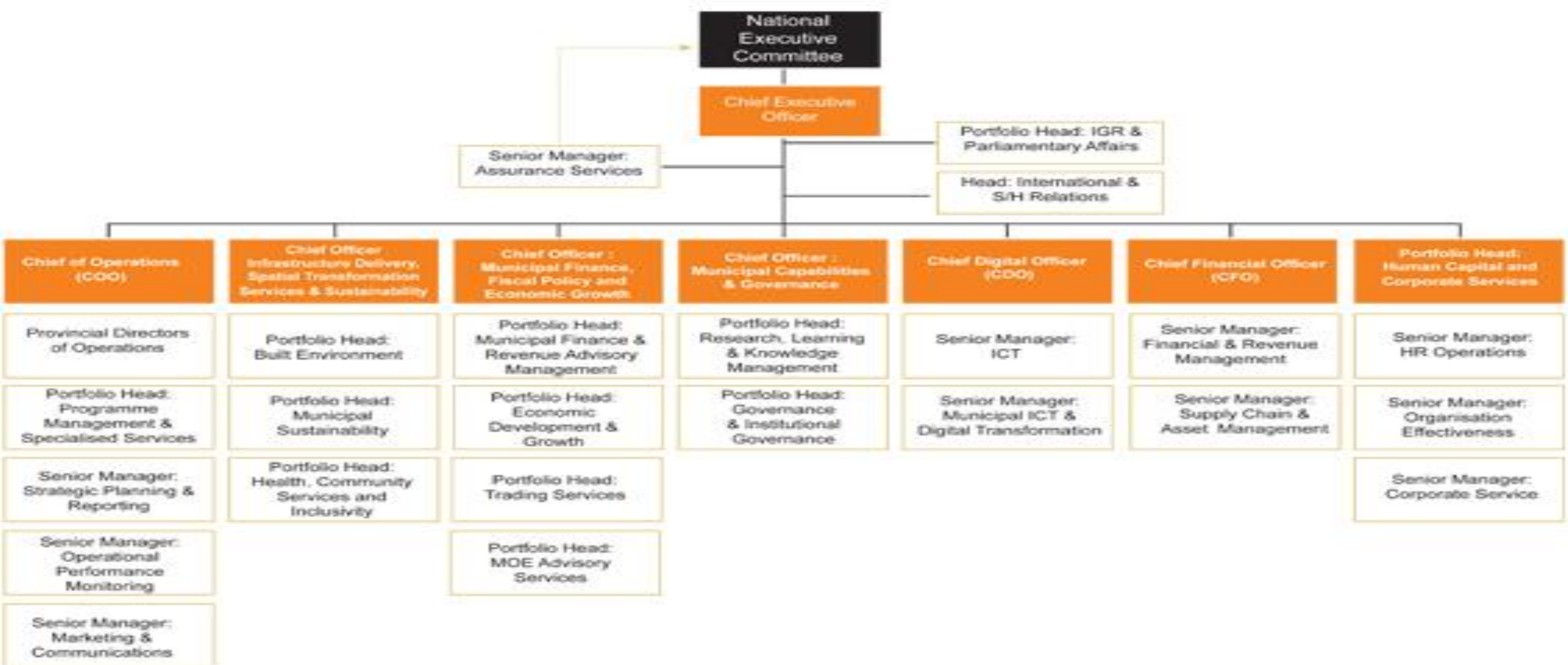
The Systems Act includes a general mandate for organised local government. This includes:

- the development of common approaches for local government as a sphere of government,
- finding solutions for problems that relate to local government generally,
- enhancing co-operation between municipalities, and
- generally playing a meaningful role in intergovernmental relations. This includes advocating for, and protecting local government's interests in the various institutions and structures where organised local government is represented.

# Political structure



# Administrative structure



## The National Conference

- The National Conference is the highest decision-making body of SALGA and the ultimate authority of SALGA resides in the National Conference.

Its powers and duties are to:

- Elect the members of the National Executive Committee.
- Establish and review SALGA's oversight bodies as may be required by law.
- Consider audited financial statements in respect of the previous year, approve the programme of action, business plan and the budget of SALGA as approved by the National Executive Committee in respect of the ensuing year and review SALGA's financial performance.

## The National Members Assembly

- The ultimate authority of SALGA in between National Conferences reside in the NMA
- Act in accordance with the directions of the National Conference;
- Consider audited financial statements in respect of the previous year
- Adopt SALGA's programme of action, business plan and the budget of SALGA as approved by the National Executive Committee;
- Review SALGA's financial performance;
- Consider reports from the working groups and oversight bodies.

- The National Executive Committee (NEC) exercises authority of SALGA in between the National Conferences and National Members Assemblies.

The NEC consists of the president, three deputy presidents and 6 additional members elected separately by National Conference and provincial chairpersons who are ex-officio members of the NEC.

- The NEC meets bi-monthly and these meetings are rotated between the nine provinces allowing SALGA to engage with member municipalities in provinces. The NEC develops and reviews the organisations strategic priorities and activities also adopting SALGA's administrative policies.



The Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) exercise authority of SALGA in between the Provincial Conferences and Provincial Members Assemblies.

The PEC consists of the chairperson, three deputy chairpersons and 6 additional members elected separately by Provincial Conferences.

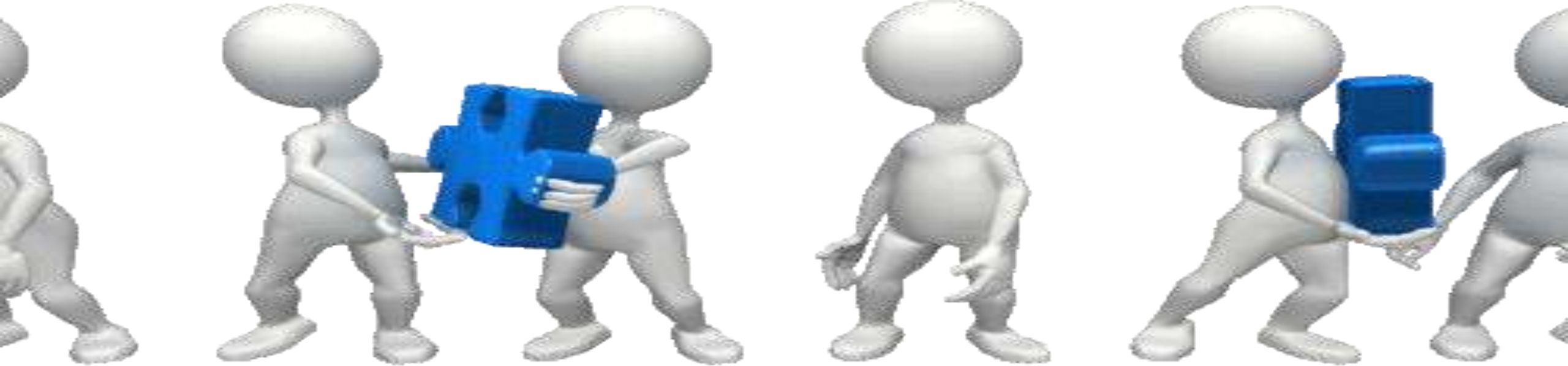
The PEC meet bi-monthly and exercise day-to-day executive authority in the province.

PEC act in accordance with the directions of Provincial Conferences or Provincial Members Assemblies whichever occurs first.

- The working groups, within their derived mandate, must develop policies, strategies and programmes to address critical local government issues.
- Working groups serve as a forum through which organized local government can consult on a political level in order to contribute towards the creation of democratic and economically viable local government.



**“After climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb.” – Nelson Mandela**





# Thank You



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