



**cooperative
governance**

Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**Introductory briefing on the Department of
Cooperative Governance
Technical delegation from Ethiopian Cities Association**

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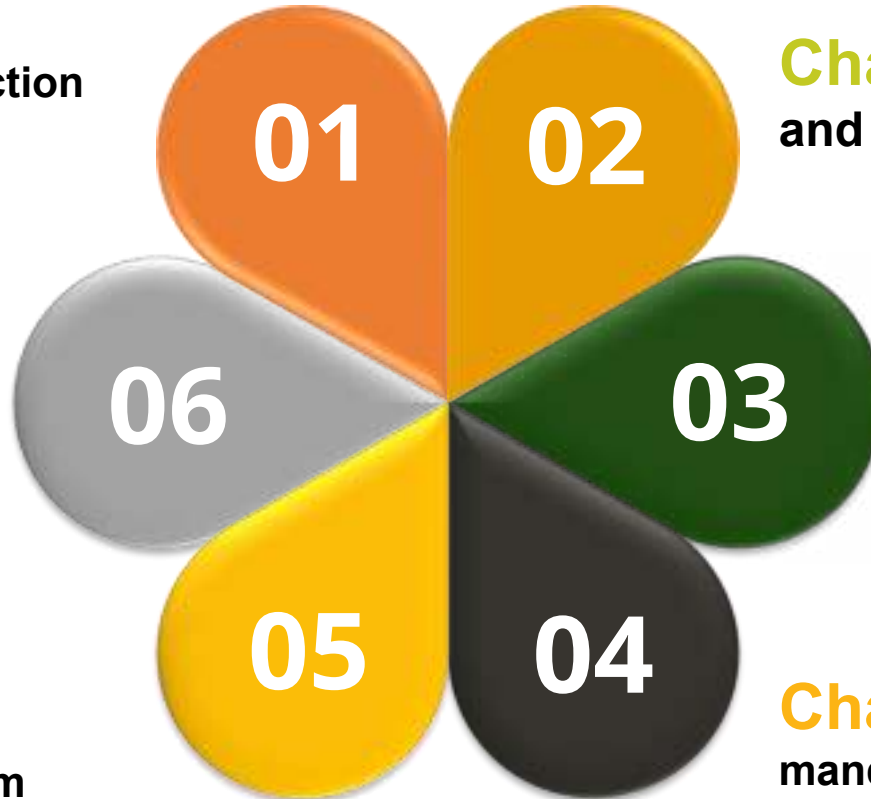
Role Of Cogta In The DDM

Constitutional Mandate

Chapter 2 – Bill of Rights – section 24 (a) on Disaster Management

Chapter 5 – National intervention in provincial administration when the province cannot or does not fulfil and Executive obligation under the Constitution

Chapter 7- Support and strengthening of municipalities to manage their own affairs and perform their Constitutional duties



Chapter 3 – Cooperative governance and intergovernmental relations.

Chapter 6 – Provincial intervention in local government when municipalities fail in their Executive obligations or are facing a financial crisis

Chapter 9 – Oversight of institutions mandated to strengthen Constitutional democracy. E.g. AGSA, IEC

CoGTA Legislative Mandate

<p>Local Government: Municipal Structures Act,1998 (Act No. 117 of1998)</p>	<p>To provide for the establishment of municipalities, in accordance with the requirements relating to categories and types of municipality; to define the types of municipality that may be established within each category; to provide for an appropriate decision of powers and functions between categories of municipality; to regulate the internal systems, structures and office-bearers of municipalities; to provide for appropriate electoral systems; and to provide for matters in connection therewith</p>
<p>The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act(Act No. 13, of 2005)</p>	<p>To facilitate coordination by the three spheres of government in the implementation of policy and legislation. It also provides for the basic architecture of intergovernmental structures and for processes to guide the settlement of intergovernmental disputes.</p>
<p>Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998)</p>	<p>To provide for criteria and procedures for the determination of municipal boundaries by an independent authority; and to provide for matters connected thereto.</p>
<p>Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No.6 of 2004)</p>	<p>To regulate the power of a municipality to impose rates on property; to make provision for municipalities to implement a transparent and fair system of exemptions, and for fair and equitable valuation methods of properties; and to make provision for an objections and appeals process therewith.</p>

CoGTA Legislative Mandate

<p>Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)</p>	<p>To secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and other institutions in the local sphere of government;</p>
<p>Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)</p>	<p>To provide for the core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of local communities; to ensure universal access to essential services that are affordable to all; to provide for the manner in which municipal powers and functions are exercised and performed; to provide for community participation</p>
<p>Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002)</p>	<p>To provide for an integrated and coordinated disaster management policy, which focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery.</p>
<p>Fire Brigade Services Act, 99 of 1987</p>	<p>To provide for the establishment, maintenance, employment, coordination and standardisation of Fire Brigade Services; and for matters connected therewith.</p>
<p>Fire Brigade Services Act, 99 of 1987</p>	<p>To provide for the establishment, maintenance, employment, coordination and standardisation of Fire Brigade Services; and for matters connected therewith.</p>
<p>Remuneration of Public Bearers Act, 20 of 1998</p>	<p>To provide for a framework determining the salaries and allowances of the President, members of the National Assembly, permanent delegates to the National Council of Provinces, Deputy President, ministers, deputy ministers, traditional leaders, members of provincial Houses of</p>

CoGTA Legislative Mandate Continued

<p>Organised Local Government Act, 52 of 1997</p>	<p>To provide for the recognition of national and provincial organisations representing the different categories of municipalities; to determine procedures by which: Local government may designate representatives to participate in the National Council of Provinces; Local government may consult with national and provincial government; Local government may nominate persons to the Financial and Fiscal Commission; and to provide for matters connected therewith.</p>
<p>Remuneration of Public Bearers Act, 20 of 1998</p>	<p>To provide for a framework determining the salaries and allowances of the President, members of the National Assembly, permanent delegates to the National Council of Provinces, Deputy President, ministers, deputy ministers, traditional leaders, members of provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders and members of the Council of Traditional Leaders</p>
<p>Local Government: Cross-Boundary Municipal Act, 29 of 2000</p>	<p>To give effect to section 155(6A) of the Constitution by authorising the provincial executives affected to establish cross-boundary municipalities; to provide for the re-determination of the boundaries of such municipalities under certain circumstances; and to provide for matters connected therewith.</p>

DCOG Value Chain

PRIMARY ACTIVITIES



**Responsive,
Accountable,
Effective, and
Efficient,
developmental
Local
Government**

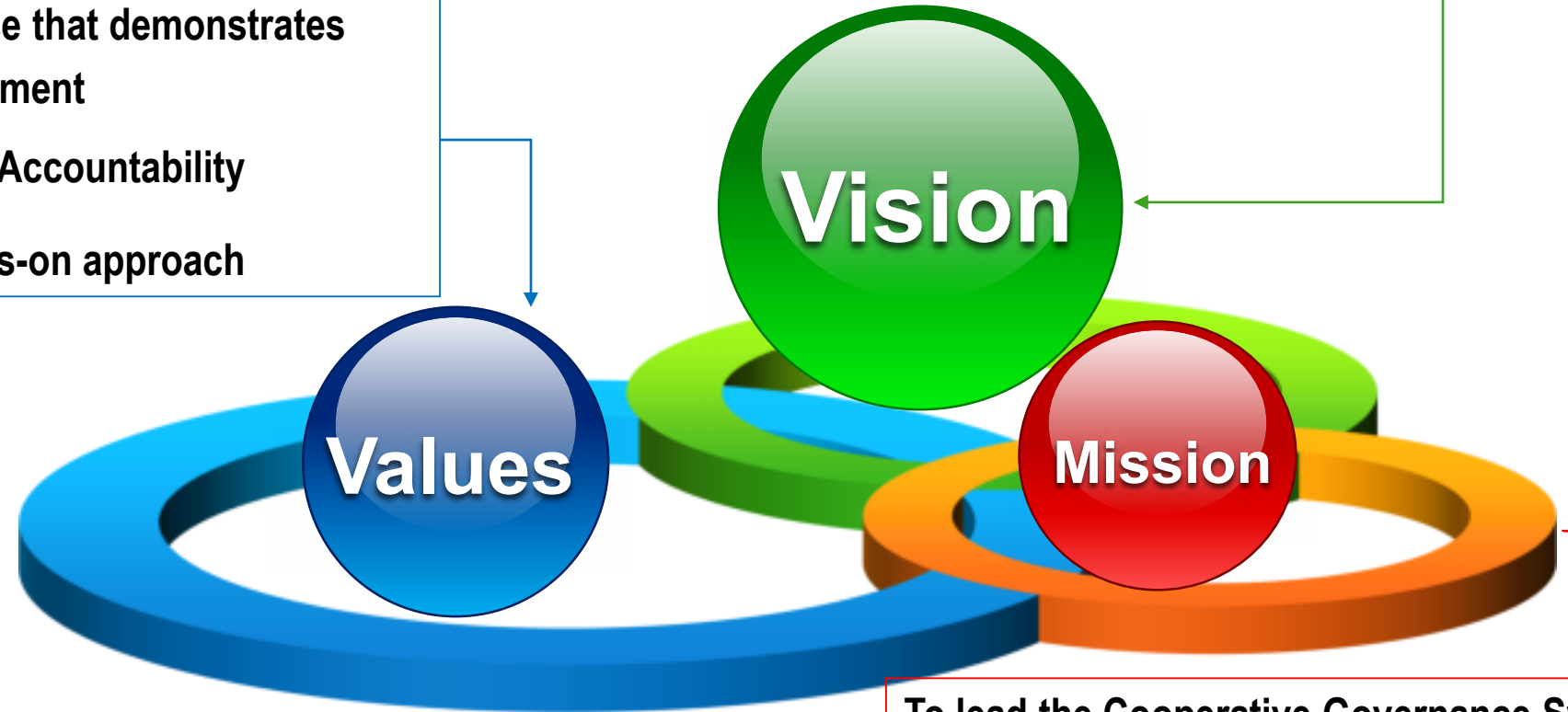
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

- Human Capital Management
- ICT
- Financial Management
- Facilities and Security
- Strategic Management

Revised Vision, Mission and Value

Efficient & effective cooperative governance system that enables resilient, safe, sustainable, prosperous, cohesive, connected and climate smart communities

1. A Commitment to public service that demonstrates Energy, Enthusiasm and Enjoyment
2. Professionalism, Integrity and Accountability
3. Servant leadership and a hands-on approach



To lead the Cooperative Governance System in support of integrated planning and implementation across all spheres of government

Revised priorities, focus areas and outcomes

Impact: Efficient & effective cooperative governance system that enables resilient, safe, sustainable, prosperous, cohesive, connected and climate smart communities

Mission: Lead the Cooperative Governance System in support of integrated planning and implementation across all spheres of government

Outcomes	Functional inter-governmental governance systems	Citizens engaged and participating in Government	Basic services delivered to all citizens in an effective and efficient manner	Financially viable municipalities and metros	Sustained Good Municipal Governance
Focus	Direct Legislation and Policy	Cooperate Cooperative & Participatory government	Coordinate Integrated planning and implementation	Support / Intervene Institutional capacity, governance & accountability	Enable Integrated knowledge management
Priorities	Policy Review Policy Compliance Policy triggers	IGR– horizontal + vertical integration Social Compacts & Citizen participation	District profiles, District One-Plans, All plans, budgets aligned to One-Plans	Governance, Financial Viability, Capacity, Support / Intervention	Integrated Knowledge Integrated Monitoring & Reporting

The revised SP prioritizes the right policy universe that enables IGR to jointly plan, monitor, support, and intervene. The focus is therefore on activating policy levers to direct implementation of government initiatives through cooperation of government and non-government actors including communities. The achievement of the intended Outcomes is an enabler to realise our Impact = **resilient, safe, sustainable, prosperous, cohesive, connected and climate smart communities**

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

ROLE OF COGTA IN THE DDM



The President assigned the coordination of the DDM to the **Minister of COGTA**.

COGTA IS EXPECTED TO

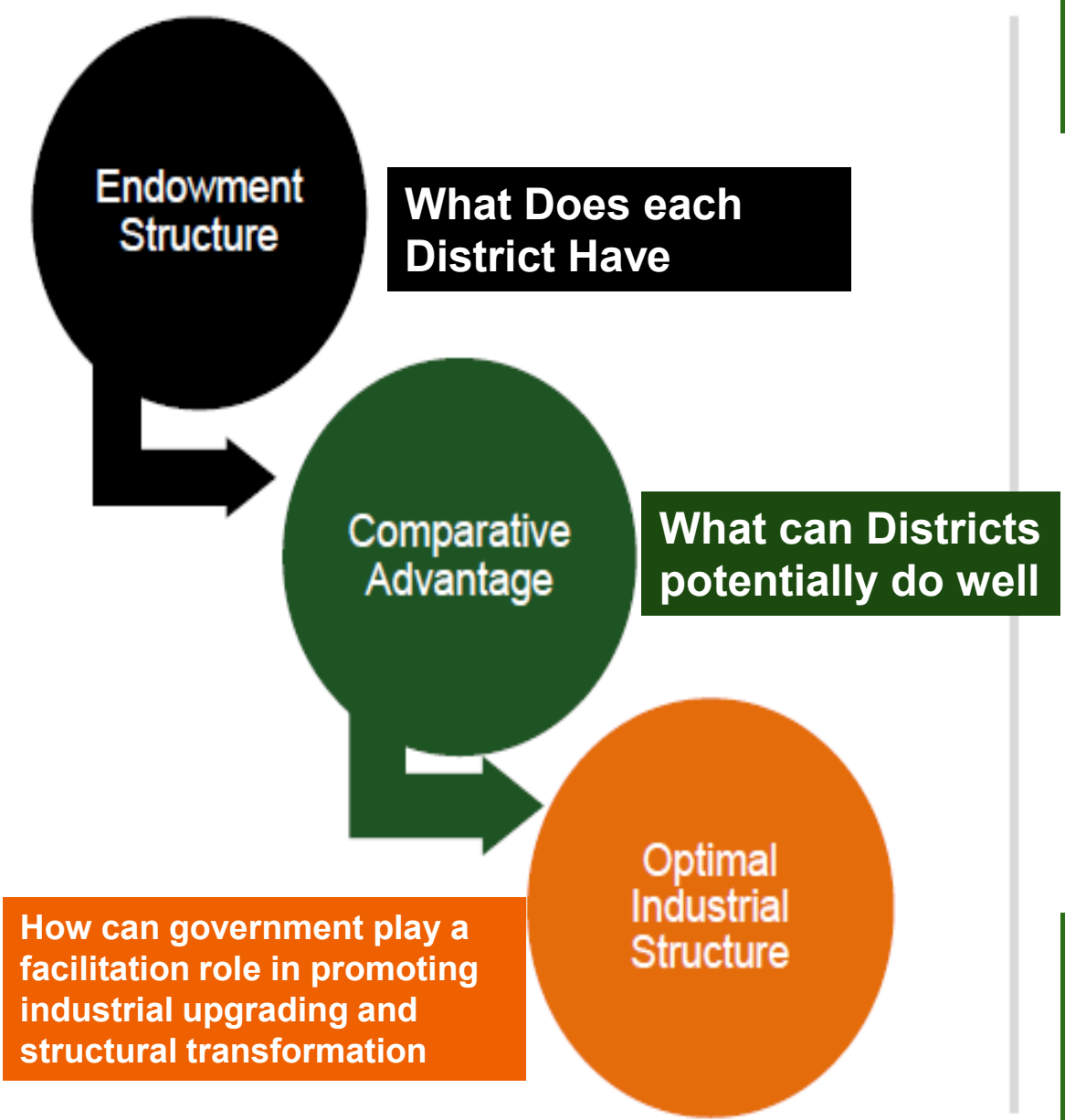
- enable integrated planning & delivery 44 district & 8 metros.
- **mobilise all sectors** of society to participate in DDM and coordinate the implementation of programmes and projects in spaces within the DDM framework.
- produce regular reports of the implementation of DDM in the various districts and metros.
- **The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)** were appointed by COGTA as an implementing agent for the roll-out of the DDM in the three DDM pilot sites

INSTITUTIONALISATION OF THE DDM



DDM is anchored on the **ONE PLAN** – this intergovernmental plan sets out a long-term development trajectory for the district /metro transformation.

- DDM is positioned **in relation to** NDP, MTSF & NSDF to enhance the overall system to **synergize national, provincial and local priorities** i.r.t. district & metros.
- **ONE PLAN:**
 - comprises of **6** transformation areas.
 - does not deal with the **non-strategic aspects** that each of the existing plans may cover.
 - covers full range of responsibilities that existing plans cover i.r.t. core powers and functions.
- These **intergovernmental strategic frameworks** make **strategic sense** of available plans and synthesize or localize these plans in context of the spatial logic of the district and metros.



Ethiopia Aims to Become Africa's Manufacturing Hub
15 industrial parks planned- Industrial parks Adama city, Dire Dawa city, Kilinito and Bole Lemi-II (specialized in pharmaceuticals textile and apparel productions sector)

- **Massify & optimise** industrial structure
- **Marshal** all society & structure partnerships
- Link communities to **skills revolution** (especially youth/women)
- Link **economic activities** of localities to districts
- Interlink **districts, prov./nat. economies**
- **Link** to regional (AcFTA) and global markets

In South Africa, with 52 districts having unique endowment structures work has started in 3 Pilot sites emphasis is on the Eastern Seaboard which straddles across two provinces. 12 Spatial Economic Zones

Nine other special economic zones

Maluti-a-Phofung SEZ

The Maluti-a-Phofung SEZ in Hammitsmith in the Free State lies at the midpoint of the crucial Durban to Johannesburg logistics route. This SEZ offers exporters a logistics base that facilitates access to the Port of Durban, as well as intermodal logistics solutions for the transfer of freight on road and by rail. The zone is well suited and licensed for general manufacturing, offering a convenient production base for light and medium manufacturing. It also has excellent logistics links by road or rail to the southern Bloemfontein to Cape Town route.



OR Tambo SEZ

The OR Tambo SEZ in Gauteng aims to develop land around OR Tambo International Airport to stimulate economic development through the use of the industrial development zone mechanism. The OR Tambo SEZ supports the growth of the beneficiation of precious metals and minerals sector, with a focus on light, high-margin, export-oriented manufacturing of South African precious and semi-precious metals.

Musina-Makhado SEZ

The Musina-Makhado SEZ in Limpopo comprises two geographical locations that address unique industrial clusters. The site in Musina targets the light industrial and agroprocessing clusters, while the Makhado site is a metallurgical-mineral beneficiation complex. A third site has been identified to target the petrochemical industries. The SEZ is strategically located along the N1 north-south route into the SADC, and is close to the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Saldanha Bay SEZ

The Saldanha Bay SEZ is situated north of Cape Town. It serves as the primary oil, gas and marine repair engineering and logistics services complex in Africa, servicing the needs of the upstream oil exploration industry and production service companies operating in the oil and gas fields off the sub-Saharan African coastline.



Atlantis SEZ

The 124,5-hectare zone in the Western Cape is designated for the manufacturing of green technologies, alternative waste management, energy-efficient technology, alternative building material and many other clean technologies.



Coega SEZ

The Coega industrial development zone is the largest SEZ in southern Africa and was South Africa's first. It was designated in 2001 and is located in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality in the Eastern Cape. This SEZ has attracted investment in the agroprocessing, automotive, aquaculture, energy, metals logistics and business process services sectors.



East London SEZ

This SEZ was established in 2003 and has become a prime industrial park in South Africa. It is renowned for its customised solutions for various industries, including automotive, agroprocessing and aquaculture. It is located in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality in the Eastern Cape.



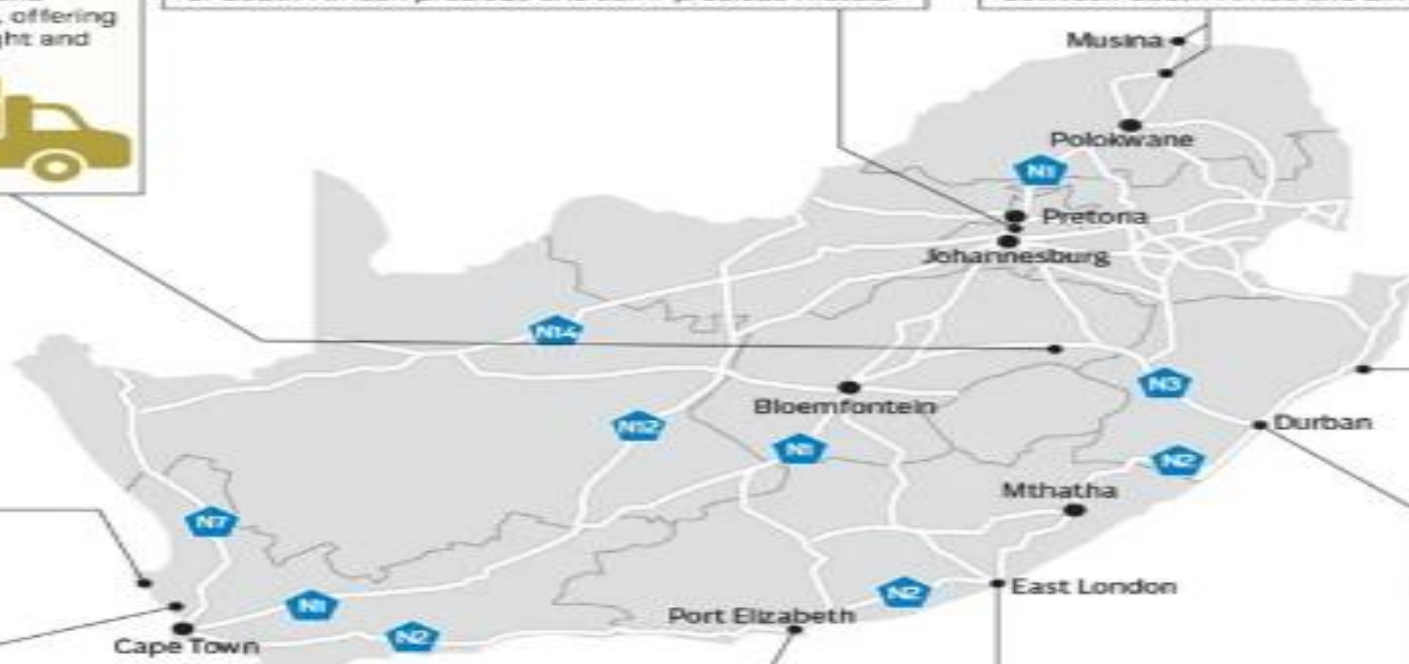
Dube TradePort SEZ

The Dube TradePort SEZ is a catalyst for global trade and a portal between KwaZulu-Natal and the world. It is the only facility in Africa that brings together an international airport, a cargo terminal, warehousing, offices, a retail sector, hotels and an agricultural area. It is located 30km north of Durban.



Richards Bay SEZ

The Richards Bay SEZ in KwaZulu-Natal is a purpose-built and secure industrial estate on the northeastern South African coast. The N2 business corridor links the province's two major ports, Durban and Richards Bay, and connects with Maputo in Mozambique and, ultimately, to areas in east Africa. It is tailored for the manufacturing and storage of minerals and products to boost beneficiation, investment, economic growth and, most importantly, the development of skills and job creation.





- Concentration of **opportunity**: eThekweni (60% GVA)
- Underutilisation of **strategic competitive advantage** areas in Agriculture (most fertile land) and Oceans
- High **poverty levels**: 6/10 poorest Districts being in KZN
- Limited skills to **take up opportunities**
- Outward **migration** especially more skilled people
- Crime & grime
- **Corruption** corrodes trust of the people
- Unscrambling the **omelette**
- Covid-19 avails **economic reset button**:
Better and more equitable future based on a long-term plan, at least 25 years broken into 5-year implementation plans



Governance & Political

inappropriate political/administrative/business interface, poor oversight, polarization & coalitions government, inaction & no consequence management...



Service Delivery

Inadequate and failure to provide services, No municipality budgets the required 8% for maintenance – average KZN municipalities being the highest at 1,8%; community protests



Administrative

high vacancy rates, especially CFOs, technical services, engineers, environmental specialists, planners... long turn-around fill positions, poor leadership, appointment not meeting regulations, corruption allegations



Financial Management

poor audit outcomes, financial distress, failure to approve legislated measures, high levels of irregular expenditure, over-use of consultants, adoption unfunded budgets...

ENDOWMENT

- The people
- Transport and logistics value chain
- Eastern Coastline 580km
- Abundance of marine life
(*Sardine runs; 36 species of whales & dolphins; 2 marine-protected areas*)
- Good climate, breathtaking landscapes, nature reserves, and wetlands
- UNESCO World Heritage site (uKhahlamba)
- Wettest area
- Big Five and birdlife
- Rich Cultural and Historic sites
- Cleanest air
- Communal land under traditional leadership



COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

- People
- Fertile land
- Warmest coastline
- Floating tourism
- Tourism destination,
- Entertainment, leisure, sports & training facilities
- Strategic location/infrastructure logistics platform
- Borders 3 countries
- Trade and coal corridor
- 2 international ports
(78% of RSA cargo turnage)
- World-class education facilities

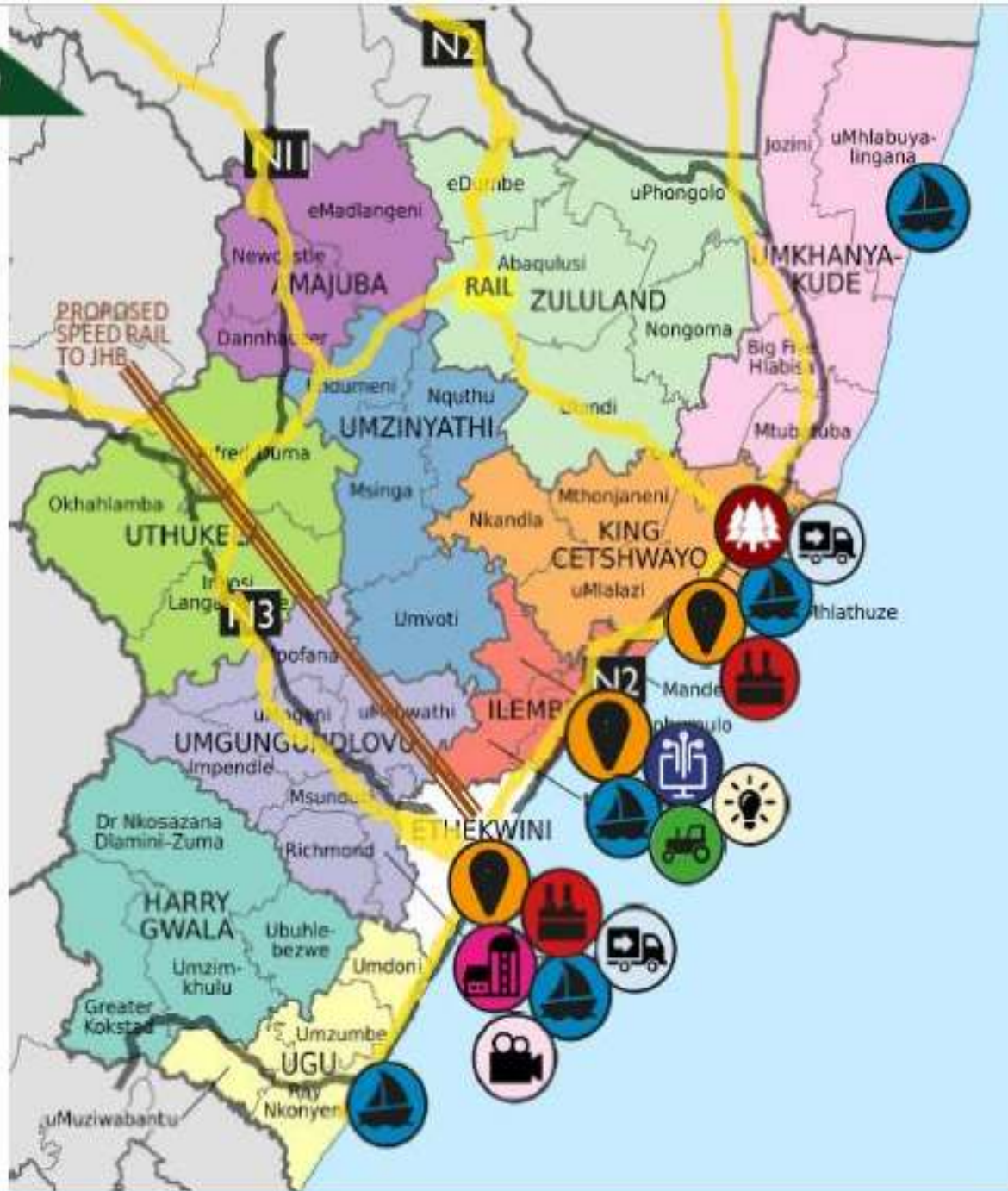


OPTIMAL INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

- Diversify & spread the economy, to relieve development pressures in urban areas (eThekweni)
- Enhance tourism sector
- Build logistics hubs
- Ocean economy
- Construction of vessels and ferries
- Resuscitate manufacturing industry
- Build an arts and film industry



KZN REIMAGINED



Ilembe (Dep Min David Masondo)

- Oceans & cultural Tourism
- ICT
- Wind Energy



King Cetshwayo (Min Fikile Mbalula)

- Manufacturing
- Ecotourism
- Forestry
- Transport & logistics



Ethekezi (Dep Min Ncawu Mafu & Dep Min John Jeffrey)

- Manufacturing
- Transport and logistics
- Agriculture, agro-processing
- Fisheries
- Tourism
- Cultural and Filming
- High speed rail (to Jhb)

Conclusion

The Department as one of the Departments at the centre of Government is expected to drive the vision of a developmental local government to tackle unemployment, poverty and inequality. Economic Development is a key unblocking action. Hence our programmes on Small Town Regeneration, Local Economic Development, Smart Cities Framework using the DDM approach. However there are parallel processes running to sort out governance challenges ranging from corruption (Anti-corruption Strategy), appointment of unqualified municipal officials (Regulations on appointment of suitably qualified Municipal officials, unskilled officials (Professionalisation).

THANK YOU

Ngiyabonga | Re a leboga | Ndo livhuwa | Nndza nkhenisa | Ke a leboha haholo | Dankie | Enkosi