



SOUTH AFRICAN LOCAL
GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

SALGA

Inspiring service delivery

**“Connective Cities
Dialogue”**

**INTRODUCTION TO
SALGA**

**Cologne, Germany,
9-11 July ‘18.**

INDUCTION OUTLINE



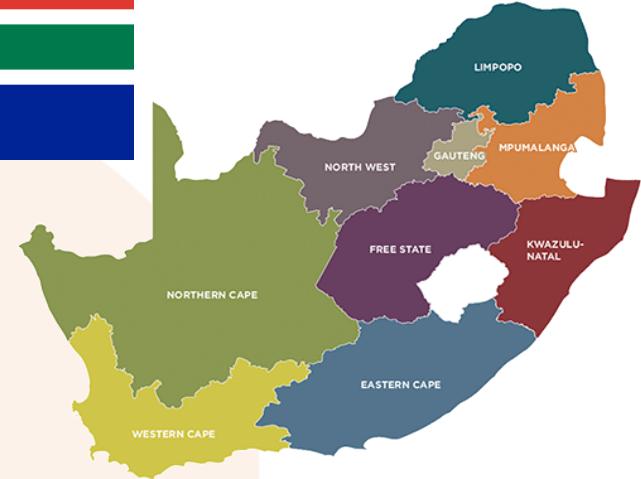
- **Part 1 - Background:** Overview of Government in South Africa
- **Part 2 – Organised Local Government:** Overview of the legislative framework within which it operates.
- **Part 3 – SALGA:** Background to the establishment of SALGA, it's role, mandate, functions and legislative framework.
- **Part 4 – SALGA Governance Framework:** Roles and responsibilities of governance bodies within SALGA.
- **Part 5 – SALGA Revenue Mix:** Revenue Streams and Collection Levels.



PART 1

BACKGROUND

ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA



SIZE : 1 219 090 km² at southern-most tip of Africa, divided into nine (9) provinces

POPULATION : 55.9 million people (2016).

LANGUAGES : 11 national languages protected by the Constitution.

CHARACTERISTICS : A diversity of its people in terms of race, culture and religion.

GOVERNMENT SYSTEM : A Republic; with a President as head of government.

NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES : Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe.

GOVERNMENT IN RSA

The three spheres of government



Constitution of the Republic provides for 3 Spheres of government, having specified powers and functions, but are:-

- Distinctive;
- Interdependent; and
- Interrelated

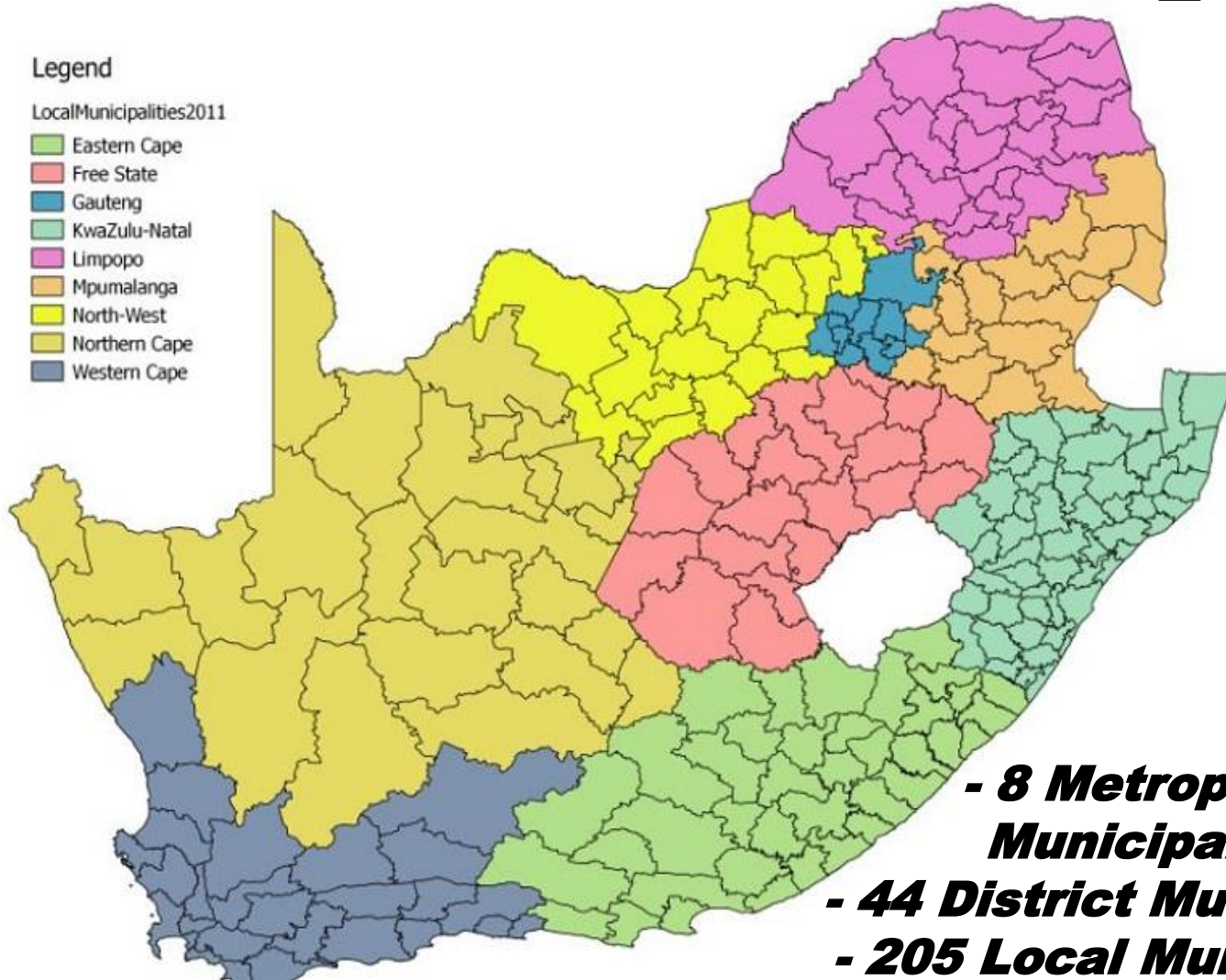
Local Government, as one sphere, plays a crucial role

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RSA

Legend

LocalMunicipalities2011

- Eastern Cape
- Free State
- Gauteng
- KwaZulu-Natal
- Limpopo
- Mpumalanga
- North-West
- Northern Cape
- Western Cape



- 8 Metropolitan Municipalities**
- 44 District Municipalities**
- 205 Local Municipalities**

PART 2

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR ORGANISED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE ENVIRONMENT

- Constitution of the Republic;
- Organised Local Government Act (1997);
- White Paper for Local Government (1998);
- Municipal Systems Act (2000);
- IGR Framework Act (2005); and
- Public Finance Management Act (1999).

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE ENVIRONMENT

Policy and legislative environment summarised:

Constitution provides that OLG:-

- Provides clearly that OLG will take the form of a national organisation as well as provincial organisations to:
 1. consult with the national or a provincial government;
 2. designate representatives to participate in the National Council of Provinces;
 3. nominate persons to the Financial and Fiscal Commission.

Organised Local Government Act:

- Gives effect to the constitutional provisions on OLG by providing for Provincial Organisations and the National Organisation.

Policy and Legislative Environment

**Individual
Municipalities**

**Provincial
Associations**

**National
Organisation**

**Members of the
LGA**

1. All Categories of Municipalities
2. Majority of Municipalities in Province

1. Majority of Provinces;
2. Recognised by Minister (COGTA)

SALGA NORTH WEST (NW LOGA)

SALGA EASTERN CAPE (EC LOGA)

SALGA GAUTENG (GALA)

SALGA FREE STATE (FRELOGA)

SALGA KZN (KWANALOGA)

SALGA LIMPOPO (Nprov LOGA)

SALGA MPUMALANGA (LGAMPU)

SALGA WESTERN CAPE (WECLOGA)

SALGA NORTHERN CAPE (NCLOGA)

SALGA

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE ENVIRONMENT

Policy and legislative environment summarised (cont.):

- **Systems Act** includes a general mandate for OLG. This includes:
 - the development of common approaches for local 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.
- **IGR Framework Act** envisages that in respect of:
 - Issues and/or forums related to national government, OLG will be represented by the National Body;
 - Issues and/or forums related to Provincial government, OLG will be represented by the provincial organisation;
 - Issues or forums within the district realm, municipalities will represent themselves.

PART 3

SALGA

BACKGROUND

- SALGA was established in 1996 and recognised by the Minister in January 1997;
- SALGA's official status stems from its recognition by the Minister.
- SALGA does not have statutory executive authority over its members;
- SALGA's power over its members stems from its Constitution.
- SALGA has demonstrated a political preference for a unitary structure for organised local government, i.e. one structure that is governed through a constitution as one unit.

SALGA'S MANDATE

SALGA MANDATE

Transform local government to enable it to
fulfill its development mandate.

Lobby, Advocate & Represent

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

Employer Body

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

Capacity Building

Build the capacity of the municipality as an institution as well as leadership and technical capacity of both Councillors and Officials.

Support & Advice

Support and advise our members on a range of issues to assist effective execution of their mandate.

Strategic Profiling

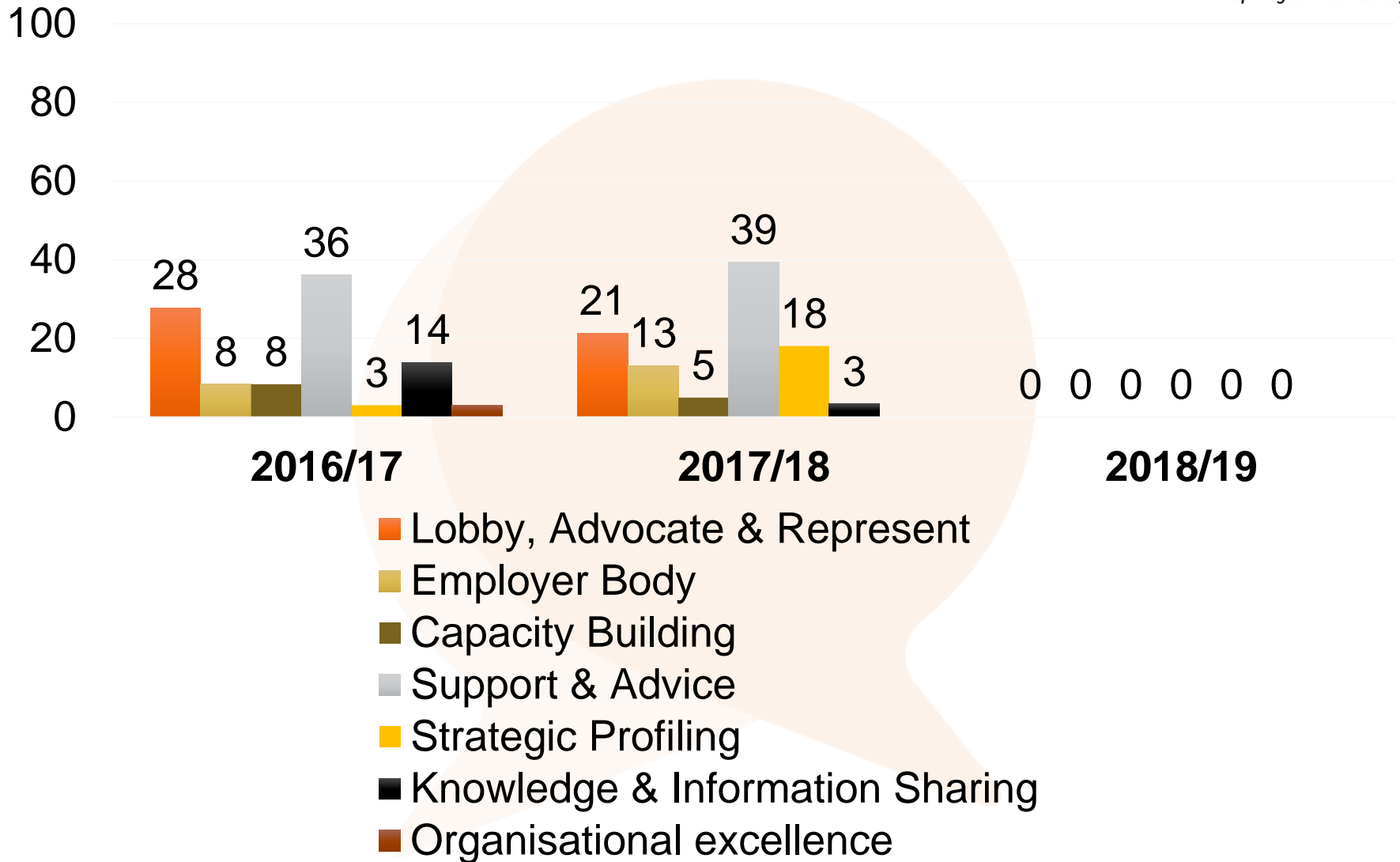
Build the profile and image of local government within South Africa as well as outside the country.

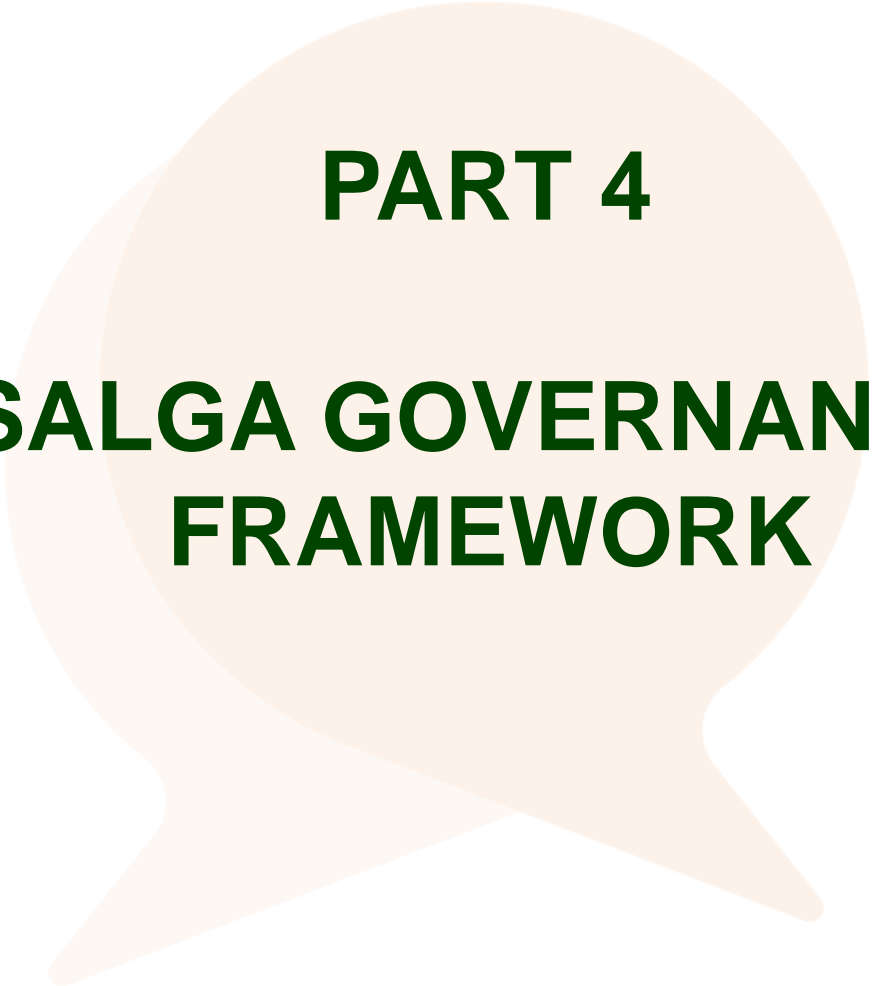
Knowledge & Information Sharing

Serve as a hub for local government knowledge, intelligence and innovation

The voice of local government

SALGA MANDATE ALLOCATION





PART 4

SALGA GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

- Highest Decision-Making Structure;
- Meets every 5 Years after Elections

NATIONAL MEMBERS ASSEMBLY

- Ultimate Authority in between National Conferences;
- Meets at least twice in between National Conferences

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Exercise day-to-day executive authority;
- Meet at least once every 3 months

NATIONAL WORKING GROUPS

- Processes the detail and make recommendations to the NEC;
- Meets Quarterly

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

PREVIOUS NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

NEC comprised of 22 Members:

- Chairperson
- 3 Deputy Chairperson
- 6 Additional Members
- 9 Provincial Chairperson
- 3 Co-opted Members

- Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson & Additional Members elected at the National Conference;
- NEC appoint the 3 Co-opted members;
- 3 Deputy Chairpersons must represent metro, DM & LM

NEW NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

NEC comprise of 31 Members:-

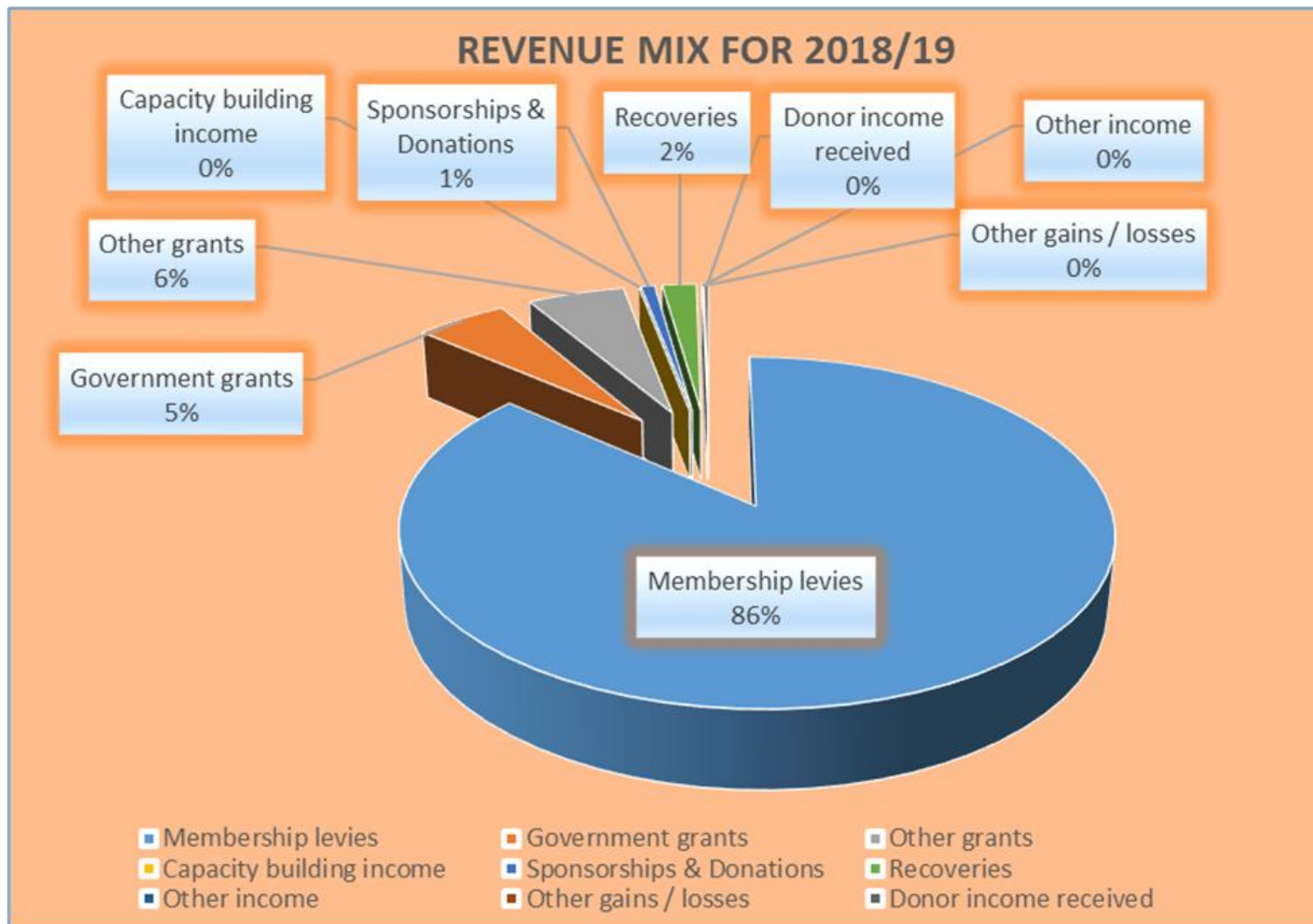
- President
 - 3 Deputy Chairpersons
 - 14 Additional Members
 - 9 Provincial Chairpersons
 - Chairperson of Women's Commission
 - 3 Co-opted Members
- Each province nominates 2 members to the NEC;
 - 3 Deputy Presidents must come from 3 categories of municipalities (metro, district & local);
 - President & Deputies to come from different provinces.



PART 5

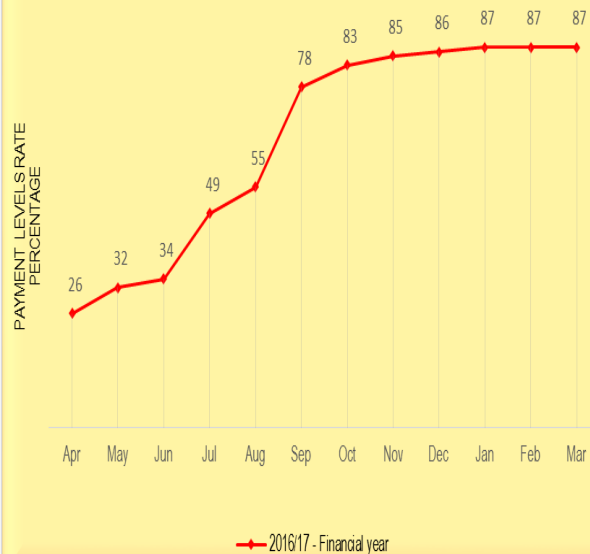
SALGA REVENUE

REVENUE MIX 2018/2019

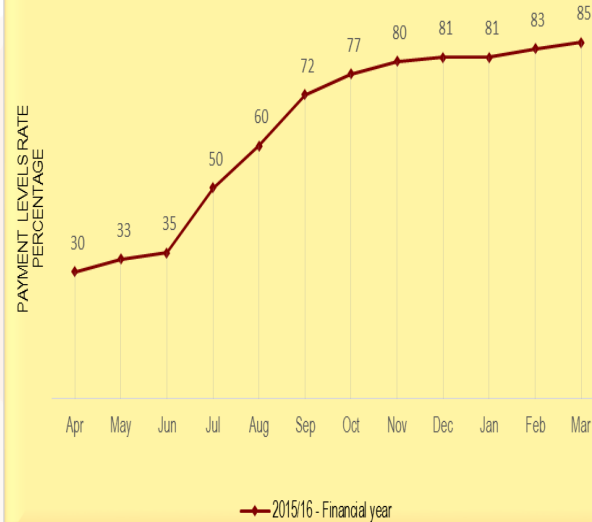


3 Year Payment Levels

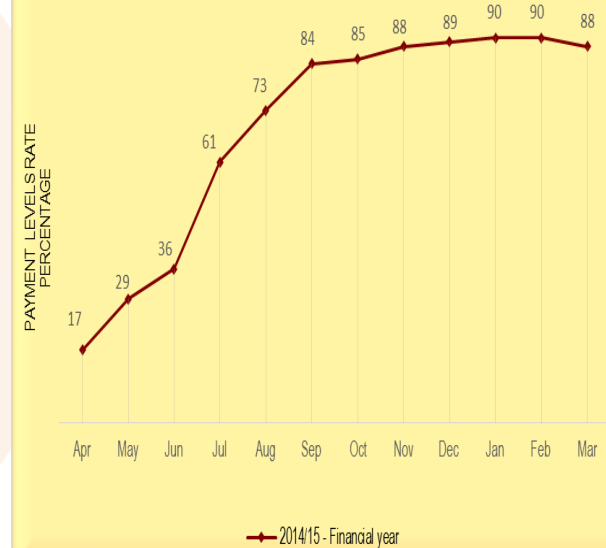
Membership levy cumulative payment levels
(2016/2017 - Monthly interval)



Membership levy cumulative payment levels
(2015/2016 - Monthly interval)



Membership levy cumulative payment levels
(2014/2015 - Monthly interval)



Problem Statements

- **Increased Membership Expectations** – the ability of SALGA to provide direct support to members with positive results has increased membership expectations;
- **Over-reliance on Membership levies** – exacerbated by increased inability of municipalities to collect their own revenue and as a consequence service their debt and commitments;
- **Decrease in Donor Funding** – general decrease in donor funded support to South Africa due to its improved status as a democracy;
- **Limited funding from Government** – despite legislated obligations not appropriately funded by Government;
- **Threat of Membership withdrawals** – though threats at this stage, some members intend withdrawing from SALGA;
- **Legislative Limitations** – due to legislative provisions not allowed to provide services for a fee.



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Thank You