



# GOVERNMENT



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Government's outcomes approach is embedded in and a direct resultant of the electoral mandate.

Five priority areas were identified: decent work and sustainable livelihoods, education, health, rural development, food security and land reform and the fight against crime and corruption. These translated into 12 outcomes to create a better life for all:

- an improved quality of basic education
- a long and healthy life for all South Africans
- all South Africans should be safe and feel safe
- decent employment through inclusive growth
- a skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
- an efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities with food security for all
- sustainable human settlements and an improved quality of household life
- a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system
- environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and enhanced
- a better Africa and a better world as a result of South Africa's contributions to global relations
- an efficient and development-oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

In 2010, performance agreements for the outcomes were signed between President Jacob Zuma and Cabinet ministers. Delivery agreements will further unpack each outcome.

The Department for Performance Monitoring and Evaluation in The Presidency will facilitate the process of regular reporting and monitoring of progress against the agreed outputs and targets in the delivery agreements. This process will foster an understanding of how the various spheres of government are working together to achieve the outcomes.

### The Presidency, March 2011

President: Jacob Zuma

Deputy President: Kgalema Motlanthe

## The Constitution

The Constitution is the supreme law of the country. No other law or government action may supersede its provisions.

The Preamble to the Constitution states that its aims are to:

- heal the divisions of the past and establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights
- improve the quality of life of all citizens and free the potential of each person
- lay the foundations for a democratic and open society in which government is based on the will of the people, and in which every citizen is equally protected by law
- build a united and democratic South Africa that is able to take its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations.

## Government

Government consists of national, provincial and local spheres. The powers of the legislature, executive and courts are separate.

## Parliament

Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). Parliamentary sittings are open to the public. Several measures have been implemented to make Parliament more accessible and accountable. The National Assembly consists of no fewer than 350 and no more than 400 members, elected through a system of proportional representation for a five-year term. It elects the President and scrutinises the executive.

## National Council of Provinces

The NCOP consists of 54 permanent members and 36 special delegates, and aims to represent provincial interests in the national sphere of government.

## The Presidency

The President is the head of state and leads the Cabinet. He or she is elected by the National Assembly from among its members, and leads the country in the interest of national unity, in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

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There are two ministers in The Presidency, one responsible for the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the other for Monitoring and Evaluation as well as Administration.

The NPC is responsible for strategic planning for the country to ensure one national plan to which all spheres of government would adhere.

The *Green Paper on National Strategic Planning* sets out the rationale for planning and the institutional structures, processes and outputs of the national planning process.

A monitoring and evaluation competency in The Presidency was also created to monitor and evaluate the performance of government in all three spheres.

### The Deputy President

The President appoints the Deputy President from among the members of the National Assembly.

### Cabinet

Cabinet consists of the President, as head of the Cabinet, the Deputy President and ministers. The President appoints the Deputy President and ministers, assigns their powers and functions and may dismiss them. No more than two ministers may be appointed from outside the National Assembly.

#### Seats in the National Assembly, following the election in April 2009

African National Congress	264
Democratic Alliance	67
Congress of the People	30
Inkatha Freedom Party	18
Independent Democrats	4
Freedom Front Plus	4
United Democratic Party	4
African Christian Democratic Party	3
United Christian Democratic Party	2
African People's Convention	1
Azanian People's Liberation Organisation	1
Minority Front	1
Pan Africanist Congress	1

### Premiers, as at January 2011

Province	Premier
Eastern Cape	Noxolo Kiviet
Free State	Elias Sekgobelo Magashule
Gauteng	Nomvula Mokonyane
KwaZulu-Natal	Dr Zweli Mkhize
Limpopo	Cassel Mathale
Mpumalanga	David Mabuza
Northern Cape	Hazel Jenkins
North West	Thandi Modise
Western Cape	Helen Zille

## Provincial government

Each of the nine provinces has its own legislature of 30 to 80 members. They elect the premiers who head the executive councils.

Provinces may have legislative and executive powers concurrently with the national sphere, over:

- agriculture
- casinos, horse racing and gambling
- cultural affairs
- education at all levels, except university and university of technology education
- environment and nature conservation
- health, housing and welfare
- language policy
- police services, public transport, traffic regulation and vehicle licensing
- regional planning and development and urban and rural development.

Provinces are also responsible for promoting trade, investment and tourism.

They have exclusive competency over:

- abattoirs
- ambulance services
- liquor licences
- museums other than national museums
- provincial planning
- provincial cultural matters

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- provincial recreation
- provincial roads and traffic.

### **Traditional leadership**

Chapter 11 of the Constitution states that the institution, status and roles of traditional leadership, according to customary law, are recognised, subject to the Constitution.

Government remains committed to strengthening the institution of traditional leadership and appreciates the role it plays in society.

The Department of Traditional Affairs was established in April 2010 to underline the critical focus on traditional leadership.

### **Local government**

Local governments are not merely instruments of service delivery, but are expected to act as key agents for economic development.

### **Municipalities**

There are 283 municipalities focused on growing local economies and providing infrastructure and services. The Constitution provides for three categories of municipalities:

- metropolitan municipalities
- local municipalities
- district areas or municipalities.

South Africa has nine metropolitan municipalities, namely:

- Buffalo City (East London)
- City of Cape Town
- Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (East Rand)
- City of eThekweni (Durban)
- City of Johannesburg
- Mangaung Municipality (Bloemfontein)
- Msunduzi Municipality (Pietermaritzburg)
- Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality (Port Elizabeth)
- City of Tshwane (Pretoria).

Municipalities enjoy significant powers to corporatise their services. Legislation provides for them to report on their performance, and for residents to compare this performance with that of other municipalities.

## Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, as at January 2011

Portfolio	Minister	Deputy Minister
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Tina Joemat-Pettersson	Dr Pieter Mulder
Arts and Culture	Paul Mashatile	Dr Joe Phaahla
Basic Education	Angie Motshekga	Enver Surty
Communications	Roy Padayachie	Obed Bapela
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Sicelo Shiceka	Yunus Carrim
Correctional Services	Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula	Adv Ngoako Ramathodi
Defence and Military Veterans	Lindiwe Sisulu	Thabang Makwetla
Economic Development	Ebrahim Patel	Enoch Godongwana
Energy	Dipuo Peters	Barbara Thompson
Finance	Pravin Gordhan	Nhlanhla Nene
Health	Dr Aaron Motsoaledi	Dr Gwen Ramokgopa
Higher Education and Training	Dr Blade Nzimande	Prof. Hlengiwe Mkhize
Home Affairs	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Fatima Chohan
Human Settlements	Tokyo Sexwale	Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks
International Relations and Cooperation	Maite Nkoana-Mashabane	Marius Fransman Ebrahim Ebrahim
Justice and Constitutional Development	Jeff Radebe	Andries Nel
Labour	Mildred Oliphant	-
Mineral Resources	Susan Shabangu	Godfrey Oliphant
Police	Nathi Mthethwa	Makhotso Soty
Public Enterprises	Malusi Gigaba	Benedict Martins
Public Service and Administration	Richard Baloyi	Ayanda Dlodlo
Public Works	Gwen Mahlangu-Nkabinde	Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu
Rural Development and Land Reform	Gugile Nkwinti	Thembelani Nxesi

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### Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, as at January 2011

Portfolio	Minister	Deputy Minister
Science and Technology	Naledi Pandor	Derek Hanekom
Social Development	Bathabile Dlamini	Maria Ntuli
Sport and Recreation	Fikile Mbalula	Gert Oosthuizen
State Security	Dr Siyabonga Cwele	-
The Presidency National Planning Commission	Trevor Manuel	-
The Presidency Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration	Collins Chabane	Dina Pule
Tourism	Marthinus van Schalkwyk	Thokozile Xasa
Trade and Industry	Dr Rob Davies	Elizabeth Thabethe Thandi Tobias-Pokolo
Transport	Sibusiso Ndebele	Jeremy Cronin
Water and Environmental Affairs	Edna Molewa	Rejoice Mabudafhasi
Women, Children and People with Disabilities	Lulu Xingwana	-

### Local Government Turnaround Strategy

In December 2009, Cabinet approved a turnaround strategy for local government. This is expected to ensure that local government has the correct management, administrative and technical skills.

The strategy has been distilled into a local government 10-point plan, which includes:

- improving the quantity and quality of basic services for all people in terms of water, sanitation, electricity, waste management, roads and disaster management
- enhancing the municipal contribution to job creation and sustainable livelihoods through local economic developments, utilising cooperatives in every ward
- deepening democracy through a refined ward committee system that will be based on the will of the people



The Presidential Hotline enables citizens to escalate their queries and suggestions to the President's Office.

In the first year of its inception, the hotline received 72 299 calls. The service resolves about 400 cases per week.

The public liaison contact details are: telephone: 17737, fax: 086 681 0987 and e-mail: president@po.gov.za.

The service is toll-free.



- ensuring that municipalities have and implement reliable and credible integrated development plans
- building and strengthening the administrative, institutional and financial capabilities of municipalities
- creating a single window of coordination, support, monitoring and intervention to deal with uncoordinated interaction by other spheres of government with municipalities, including unfunded mandates
- rooting out corruption, nepotism and maladministration in local government
- developing a coherent and cohesive system of governance and a more equitable intergovernmental fiscal system
- developing and strengthening a stable system of municipalities
- restoring the institutional integrity of municipalities.

### **Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)**

The MIG, introduced in 2004/05, is the largest infrastructure transfer programme administered by the Department of Cooperative Governance.

The MIG funds are distributed to all municipalities based on a formula that accounts for existing backlogs in service delivery as well as the functions assigned to individual municipalities.

In February 2010, the local government equitable share received a further R6,7 billion to support municipalities to cushion poor households against the rising cost of electricity and water. An additional R2,5 billion was allocated for the MIG.

Total allocations to municipalities rose from R55 billion in 2009/10 to R78 billion in 2012/13.

### **Communicating with the people**

The Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) is primarily responsible for facilitating communication between government and citizens. A high premium is placed

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on communication that emphasises direct dialogue, especially with people in disadvantaged areas.

The GCIS is responsible for maintaining government's website ([www.gov.za](http://www.gov.za)), which includes both an information portal for general information about government and a services portal that is a source of information about all the services offered by national government.

The GCIS leads or is involved in various communication partnerships.

The GCIS publishes, among other things, the *South Africa Yearbook*, the *Pocket Guide to South Africa* and *Vuk'uzenzele*. It has also introduced a magazine for public-sector managers.

The following entities report to the GCIS:

- the International Marketing Council (IMC)
- the Media Development and Diversity Agency.

### International Marketing Council

The IMC of South Africa was established in 2000 as a public-private partnership aimed at creating a positive, united image for South Africa to give the country a strategic advantage in an increasingly competitive marketplace.



The IMC's threefold mission is to:

- articulate a brand for South Africa, which positions the country to attract tourism, trade and investment, as well as realise international relations objectives
- establish an integrated approach within government and the private sector towards the international marketing of South Africa
- build national support for Brand South Africa.

### The Public Service

By the end of March 2010, the Public Service had 1 272 311 people in its employ (including members of the South African National Defence Force). Of these employees, 63% were attached to the social services sector (health, social development, education and home affairs), followed by 20% in the criminal justice sector.

The toll-free, 24-hour National Public Service Anti-Corruption Hotline facility (0800 701 701) was established for the reporting of fraud and corruption.



In August 2010, the Department of Home Affairs was working on rolling out an online Identity Document (ID) verification system expected to crack down on fraudulent documentation.

The project will allow the South African Social Security Agency, banks, insurance companies and the retail sector, real-time access to the Home Affairs National Identification System (Hanis) for the verification of the identity of prospective and current clients.

The Hanis stores South African citizens' ID numbers, fingerprints and photos.

Accessing the Hanis will equip these sectors with the ability to conduct on-the-spot verification of the fingerprints of a client against the information stored in the system.

Batho Pele remains government's leading campaign to achieve the desired crucial transformation of the hearts and minds of public servants. This is a public-service culture reorientation programme that is aimed at aligning the behaviour and attitudes of public servants towards the practice of Batho Pele ethos.

To intensify the implementation and impact of this policy, the Minister of Public Service and Administration, Mr Richard Baloyi, launched the Batho Pele Impact Assessment in 2010.

This will enhance partnerships, collaboration and better coordination towards the implementation of Batho Pele and intervene decisively and coherently in the economy and society to address social and economic developmental goals.

The Batho Pele ("People First") policy promotes integrated and seamless service delivery. Various projects are being delivered through Batho Pele. These include:

- government information and services websites
- modernising government, for example, through the Centre for Public Service Innovation
- creating new service-delivery mechanisms such as Thusong service centres and one-stop centres
- the Government Information Technology Officers' Council to alert government when and how to intervene to improve service delivery
- active auditing of national and provincial departments' anti-corruption capabilities by the Public Service Commission.

## Home affairs

The Department of Home Affairs has a network of offices in all provinces. Where the establishment of fixed offices is

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not warranted, mobile offices or units service such areas regularly.

In 2010, President Jacob Zuma and the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, launched the National Population Registration Campaign aimed at the registration of children within 30 days of birth and encouraging 16-year-olds and above to apply for identity documents in line with the law.

### **Permanent residence**

The department is responsible for admitting people suitable for immigration, such as skilled workers who are in short supply locally.

Applications are particularly encouraged from industrialists and other entrepreneurs who wish to relocate their existing concerns or establish new concerns in South Africa.

Those wishing to enter the country as work seekers or for study purposes must have the relevant permit, which is issued outside the country.

### **Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)**

The IEC is a permanent body created by the Constitution to promote and safeguard democracy in South Africa. Although publicly funded and accountable to Parliament, the commission is independent of government. Its immediate task is the impartial management of free and fair elections at all levels of government.

Local government elections were held on 18 May 2011.

### **Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy (Palama)**

Palama (Sesotho for “ascend”), as the public-sector training academy, has a central role to play in building the capacity of the public sector to perform more effectively.

Palama’s offerings address the practical management competencies required for improved service delivery in all spheres of government.

Special courses are developed and customised to meet departmental-specific training needs.