

# Presentation to the CESA Presidential Visit on MISA and Government Perspectives

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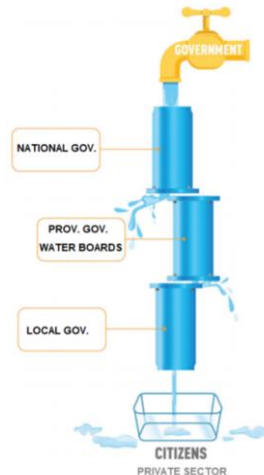
cooperative governance

Department:  
Cooperative Governance  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# Purpose

- The purpose of the presentation is to:
  - Give an overview about MISA and it's 2023/24 APP
  - Introduce the Eastern Seaboard Development Project
  - Challenges and Opportunities for Partnership in the Local Government Space



# ABOUT MISA & OUR RESPONSE



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# BACKGROUND

- MISA's mandate is primarily to provide technical capacity to municipalities in infrastructure planning, delivery, procurement, operations & maintenance and strengthen municipalities' capacity to delivery infrastructure (depicted in the value chain below)



# **MISA 2023/24 APP: IDMSC - ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN TARGETS: 2023/24**



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# MISA Key Performance Indicator Targets

KPI Number	KPI	Number of Targets	Province	Municipalities
1	Number of dysfunctional municipalities reducing non-revenue water by average of 5%.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
2	Number of dysfunctional municipalities achieving EPWP Infrastructure Sector job opportunities allocations through the mainstreaming of LIC.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
3	Number of dysfunctional municipalities with increased MIG allocations for repairs & maintenance (given benchmark and baseline) using 10% of their MIG allocations.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
4	Achieve 85% spending level on MIG allocations for dysfunctional municipalities.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality

# EC KPI Targets

KPI Number	KPI	Number of Targets	Province	Municipality
5	Percentage increase in households with access to water supply services in 22 dysfunctional municipalities.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
6	Number of dysfunctional Water Service Authorities (WSA) with Dysfunctional (Critical Risk) Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTWs) improved to High Risk WWTWs.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
7	Number of dysfunctional Water Service Authorities (WSA) with Dysfunctional (Critical Risk) Water Treatment Works (WTWs) improved to High Risk WTWs.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
8	Percentage increase in households with access to solid waste removal services in the identified 22 dysfunctional municipalities.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality



# EC KPI Targets

KPI Number	KPI	Number of Targets	Province	Municipality
9	Percentage increased in households with access to electricity supply in the identified 22 dysfunctional municipalities.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
10	Number of dysfunctional municipalities with electricity demand reduced by 2%	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
11	Kilometres of roads maintained to include potholes patching and drainage cleaning in the 22 dysfunctional municipalities.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
12	Number of dysfunctional municipalities with flood risk resilient infrastructure implemented.	4	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality Amathole District Municipality Makana Local Municipality Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality



# EASTERN SEABOARD DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

## JUNE 2023

PICTURE: ANDREW HOWARD



cooperative governance  
& traditional affairs  
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



KWAZULU-NATAL  
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

9



Province of the  
EASTERN CAPE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Government has embarked on an initiative to develop the Eastern Seaboard region, to culminate in one or more smart African economic hubs into smart rural eco-cities/villages.

**The President launched the initiative on 12 November 2021**



- **Polycentric**
- **Equity and Equality**
- **Sustainability** through **Renewable energy** etc
- **Localisation** of material and procurement
- **Safety and security**
- **Inclusivity**
- **Ease of travel and connectivity**
- **Municipal Centric**

- **Tourism potential** with cultural heritage
- **Oceans economy** and marine industry
- **Mineral Resources** Oil & Gas potential
- **Agriculture** incl value chain hemp production
- **Film** and creative sector
- **Renewable Energy** potential in wind (on and offshore) and hydrogen economy



# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- The Eastern Seaboard was declared and **Gazetted as a Region** in terms of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) for the purposes of developing a Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) on 20 June 2022.
- Region spans across two (2) Provinces (KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape). Includes **four (4) Districts** and **17 Local Municipalities**.



# MULTI-NODALITY & ECONOMIC LINKAGES



## Strategic Advantages

- Link & connect eThekweni to Buffalo City beyond the current N2 Wild Coast Project
- Potential Greenfield experiment to correct Apartheid Spatial Planning Legacy, promoting social and economic integration with access to efficient infrastructure and socio-economic opportunities

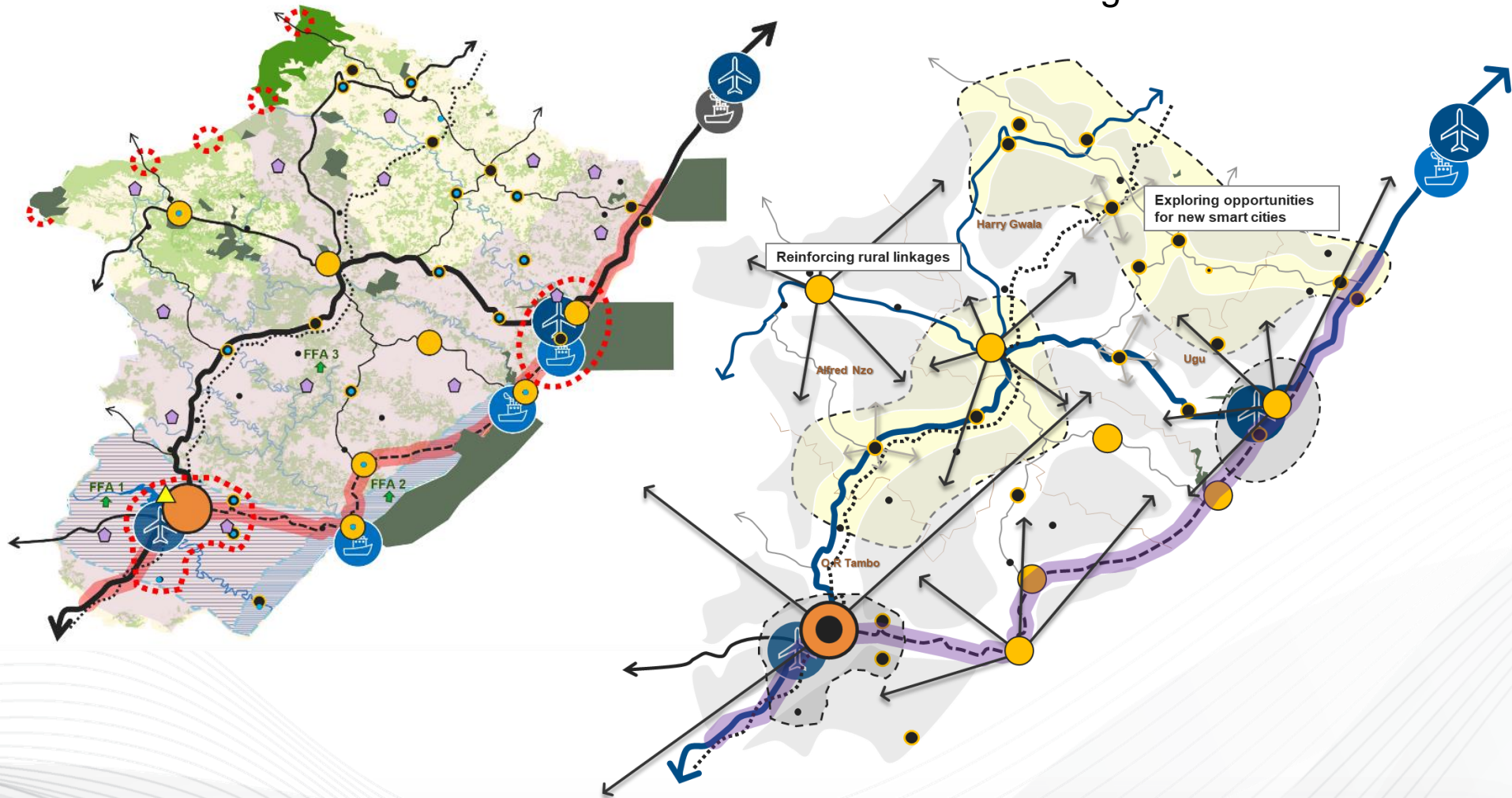
## Multi-Nodal System (NSDF, 2021)

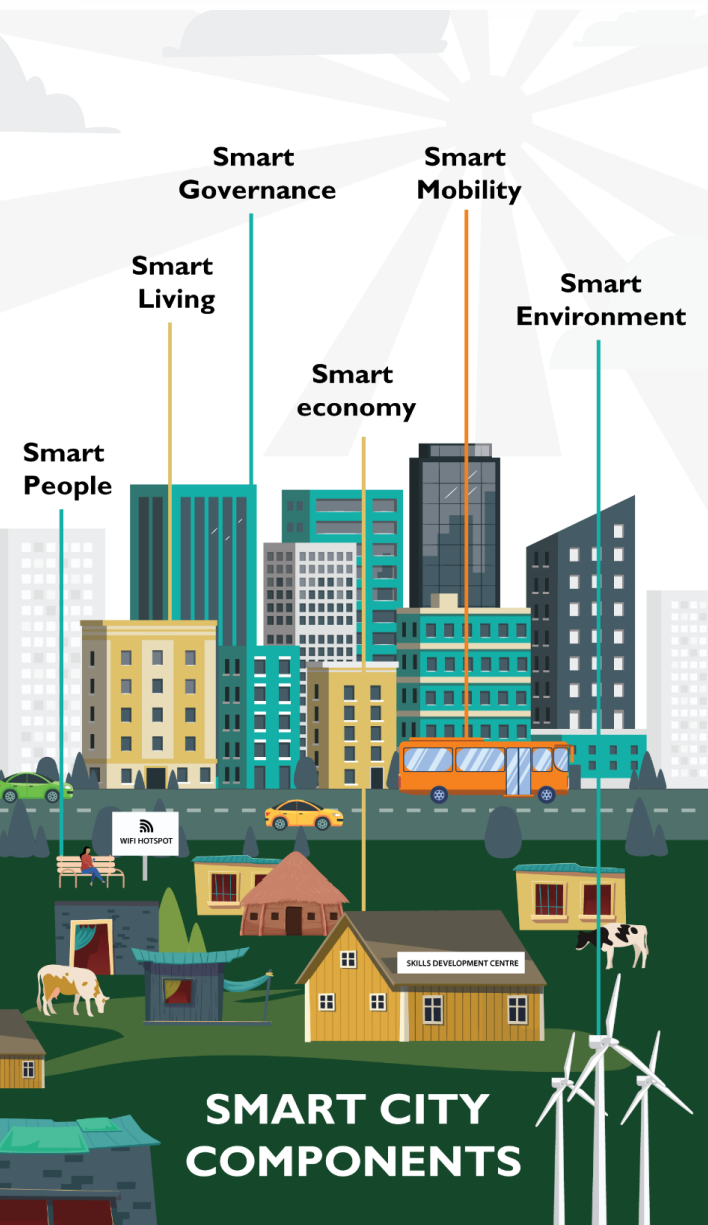
- Functionally integrated system of settlements / nodes of varying size that co-exist & collaborate in mutually beneficial ways, thus, enhance resilience of system & constituent parts.
- Allows provision of series of economic, social & other services to harness, strengthen & optimise:
  - The **unique cultural and environmental qualities** of the settlements / nodes in the system; and
  - The **economic connections** between them.



**Concept Critique:** too focused  
on existing

**Anticipated changes:** exploring  
options for NEW smart cities and  
effective linkages to rural areas





## Smart African Cities:

Inclusive interpretations of the terms “smart” and “city”

### Smart:

Generally, refers to technological and digital concepts and interventions, especially ICT and focus on 4IR (Fourth Industrial Revolution)

However, smart could also mean “**intelligent**”, or “**knowledge-intensive**”, including innovative approaches, techniques and processes, as well as non-conventional interventions and scientific innovation.

### City:

The word “city” has multiple meanings in the smart city conversation. It is a catch-all phrase that **includes various types of settlements, or parts of settlements, e.g.** Cities, towns and villages of any size, including those in rural locations.; A custom-built greenfield development; Upgrading or retrofitting aspects (e.g. transportation or connectivity) or parts (e.g. an educational precinct) of an existing city or town.

**Although it proposed to pilot Smart African Cities in Mthatha and Port-Shepstone-Margate, the approach in the RSDF is to continuously assess the smart-readiness of the other towns/settlements based on the framework outlined in the report (i.e., Kokstad, Lusikisiki, Pennington/Scottburgh, Port St. Johns, Matatiele, etc.).**

# CHALLENGES IN THE SECTOR

- Exorbitant Planning and Design Fees levied for Municipalities
- Claiming for Design Phases that have not been performed
- Incomplete, Insufficient and “Copy and Paste” Design Work
- Inadequate Site Supervision and Administration
- Land Governance & Administration (Communal Land in the Eastern Cape)
- Capacity, Experience and the Skill of Technical Officials within Municipalities
- Climate Change and Specifications
- Increasing Criminality:
  - Corruption collusion between State Officials and Consultants
  - Construction Mafia’s increase in influence
- Intergovernmental Relations: Governance and Institutional Arrangements for Implementation





# OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE SECTOR

- Increased Co-ordination between Government, Voluntary Associations, Statutory Bodies and Stakeholders to confront all challenges affecting the Sector.
- Co-ordinated and Industry-led Training and Skills Development Framework in the Eastern Cape
- The Eastern Seaboard Development Implementation
- Engage Government Nationally for a Crime Intelligence Directorate in Infrastructure
- Implementation of the CESA Proposal of an Engineer-General Office
- Develop and Revise Various Specifications in Various Disciplines to Deal with Climate Change (including identifying projects that need to be urgently implemented)
- Home Affairs to acknowledge the “Engineer” designation once and for all 😊



# THANK YOU