



NTABANKULU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Development driven

Background

Ntabankulu Local Municipality, in the Eastern Cape of South Africa, was founded in 2001.

Vision

A developmental municipality that creates an enabling environment which empowers and develops community economically and socially to ensure sustainable and affordable services.

Mission

In pursuing our vision NLM will:

- Ensure the optimal use of resources effectively and efficiently through active community participation.
- Promote human development through the provision of quality and sustainable services, generate revenue and stimulate economic growth through investing in human capital.

Ntabankulu in Brief

Ntabankulu Local Municipality occupies 1 455 km² of the Alfred Nzo District Municipality. The population is estimated at 123 976 and some 24 980 households. The area falls between the great Umzimvubu and Umzintlaba Rivers.

Economic Potential

Main Economic Sectors: Agriculture, sand and quarry mining, forestry, and tourism.

Key Investment Opportunities: Land availability for middle income housing, shopping complexes, and Ntabankulu Cultural Village.

Agriculture

The topography, climate and average rainfall provide huge potential for the agricultural sector, with maize, sorghum and green vegetables as the best growing crops. The available grazing land provides even more potential in livestock farming. Studies show the best performing livestock as Nguni cattle and goats as they are native to our area.

Forestry

A feasibility study conducted in 2008 shows about 4 000 hectares available for forestry with eucalyptus and pine as the best species for the area.

Tourism

Culture, history and heritage create opportunity for tourists and the tourism industry.

- Lalashe Horseshoe, a magnificent bend in the mighty Umzimvubu River.
- Emfundisweni Mission was established in 1862.
- Xukula Bushman gravesite and caves are located at the Bathweni Village. Watching the locals pray for rain is a sight to behold.
- Mowa Village or Emahlathini Place, the site of a volcanic eruption that occurred in 1976.

The municipal area is mountainous, hence the isiXhosa name, Ntabankulu, meaning 'great mountain'.

- Annual Pondo Cultural Festival showcases the Pondo culture in its diversity.

The Municipality's economic policy encourages Public Private Partnerships to exploit the economic potential to the fullest, thereby creating jobs and growing our economy.

We invite all investors to come together and work with us as we believe that by 'working together we can do more'.

Contact

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www.ntabankulu.gov.za



Sindile Tantsi, Municipal Manager

The Office of the Municipal Manager holds the responsibility for the formation and development of economical, effective and accountable municipal administration



South Africa

KEY FACTS

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|----------------------|---|
| Joined Commonwealth: | 1931 (Statute of Westminster; left in 1961, rejoined in 1994) |
| Population: | 50,460,000 (2011) |
| GNI p.c.: | US\$6,960 (2011) |
| UN HDI 2011: | world ranking 123 |

Geography

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| Area: | 1,221,038 sq km |
| Coastline: | 2,800 km |
| Capital: | Pretoria |

The Republic of South Africa has land borders with: Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland. Its sea borders are with the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Lesotho is enclosed within its land area.

The country comprises nine provinces: Eastern Cape (provincial capital Bisho), Free State (Bloemfontein), Gauteng (Johannesburg), KwaZulu–Natal (Pietermaritzburg), Limpopo (Polokwane), Mpumalanga (Nelspruit), Northern Cape (Kimberley), North-West (Mafikeng) and Western Cape (Cape Town).

Constitution

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| Status: | Republic with executive President |
| Legislature: | Parliament of the Republic of South Africa |

The constitution came into effect in February 1997. It provides *inter alia* for the supremacy of the constitution, a federal state, a bill of rights, universal adult suffrage, regular multiparty elections, recognition of traditional leaders, 11 official languages, and democracy-buttrussing institutions such as the Public Protector, and Commissions for Human Rights and Gender Equality. It also includes a Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities.

The bicameral legislature comprises the 400-seat National Assembly – elected every five years by universal adult suffrage under proportional representation – and the 90-seat National Council of Provinces with direct representation of members of provincial governments. The President is elected by the National Assembly and can serve a maximum



of two five-year terms. The Deputy President and cabinet are appointed by the President.

Judicial system

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| Supreme court: | Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa |
| Ministry: | Department of Justice and Constitutional Development |

The common law is based on Roman–Dutch Law. The judicial system comprises the Supreme Court of Appeal, High Court and magistrates’ courts, as well as several special courts, including the special income tax courts, labour and labour appeal courts, and Land Claims Court.

The Supreme Court of Appeal, in Bloemfontein, is presided over by a President, and is supreme in all matters except those relating to the constitution, which together with human rights cases are the responsibility of the Constitutional Court, in Johannesburg. The High Court has at least one division in every province. Circuit Courts are part of the High Court, which move around the country sitting periodically in the more rural areas.

The High Court deals with appeals from the magistrates’ courts and the most serious civil and criminal cases, other less serious cases by the magistrates’ courts. Cases before the High Court are heard by a single judge, appeals by at least two judges.



POISED TO STRIKE
against corruption

www.siu.org.za

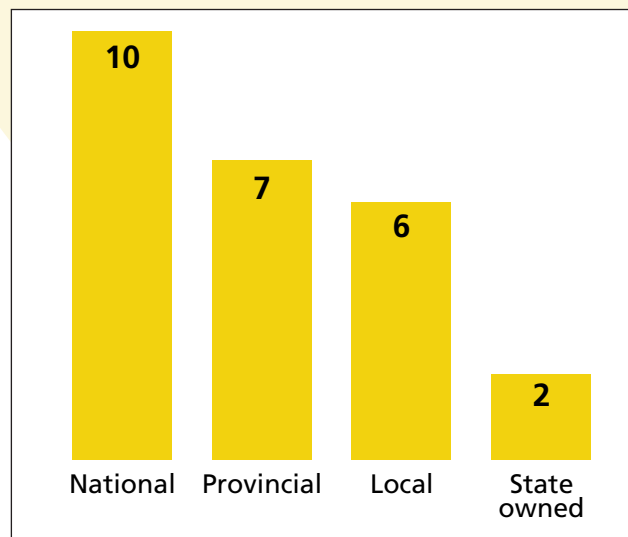
The SIU was established by the President in terms of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunal Act, Act no. 74 of 1996 (SIU Act) to investigate corruption and maladministration in the public sector. It is an independent statutory body that is accountable to the President and Parliament in terms of its activities.

The SIU's primary mandate is to recover and prevent financial losses to the state caused by acts of corruption, fraud and maladministration.

The SIU can only investigate when the President has issued a proclamation authorising such an investigation. SIU has the power to investigate, litigate (civil matters) and refer matters (criminal and disciplinary) to other state agencies. These other agencies can arrest or prosecute matters of a criminal nature and they include the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and the South African Police Services (SAPS).

Since 2001, the President has issued 85 proclamations mandating the Unit to conduct investigations into national, provincial and state-owned entities (70 proclamations plus 15 extensions). Currently, there are 25 ongoing investigations.

Proclamations according to Sphere of Government



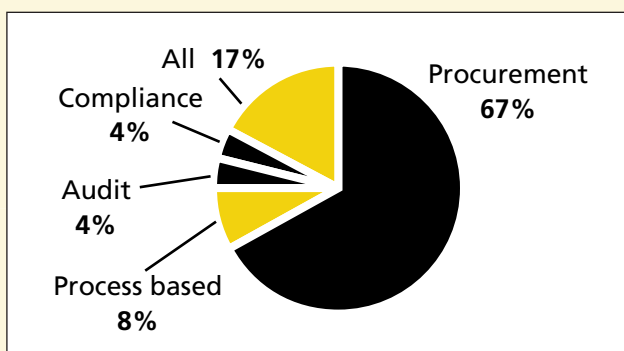
SIU currently has 25 active proclamations. This graph depicts the governmental breakdown of active proclamations

The Unit focused on the following major investigations since 2005:

- National Department of Transport investigation in respect of the irregular issuing of drivers and learners licences and the registration of stolen vehicles on the National Traffic Information System (E-Natis).
- National Department of Social Development (SASSA) investigation into the administration of social grant benefits due to suspected fraud, corruption and maladministration.
- National Department of Housing investigation into the loss of state funds that were allocated to low-cost housing schemes.

Procurement matters under investigation valued at R7 billion

The Unit has had to refine its operations to focus on more complex, procurement type investigations as the allegations pertaining to these types of irregularities appear to be on the increase. The current value of procurement matters under investigation is approximately R7 billion. These investigations are more complex than the matters that the Unit had focused on previously and so take time to produce the desired results. The experience gained in these procurement investigations continues to position the Unit as a key member of the multi-agency efforts against corruption. These efforts include being part of the Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) which comprises the Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI/Hawks) and the NPA (Prosecutors and Asset Forfeiture Unit), among others.



Breakdown of the types of investigations

Approximately R16 billion future losses prevented

The Unit's focus on process-driven investigations over the past 10 years has been very successful. The three major investigations mentioned previously have resulted in the conviction of 26 277 individuals. The biggest contributor was the SASSA investigation with 24 959 convictions, with a significant portion being government officials who were found guilty for collecting social grants to which they were not entitled.

To date, the Unit has prevented future losses to the value of R16 billion.

Prevention of future losses is the approximate value of future savings to state institutions resulting from our interventions. This means that if the Unit was not mandated to intervene, the state would have lost this amount to corruption and maladministration. The value of the savings, i.e. the amount of money that was not paid out (actual savings) based on our recommendations since 2001, amounts to R1.6 billion. These recommendations included removing irregular beneficiaries from the low-cost housing and Social Pensions (Socpen) systems.

Arrests in high-level corruption cases

In two procurement matters, the SIU investigations have led to the seizure of assets amounting to approximately R97 million in the Department of Public Works KwaZulu-Natal and Ekurhuleni Metro Municipality investigations.

By March 2013, the Unit had already made a significant contribution to the ACTT by referring 39 cases of 90 prioritised cases. The cases referred by the Unit amounted to R5.75 billion. 53 arrests had been made out these cases. 18 cases were still in court and one had been withdrawn.

Delivering on its mandate

The Unit will continue to invest in its employees, processes and technology to be able to build capacity and to be able to deliver on its mandate. These investments are also aimed at accelerating performance. As part of the Unit's long term vision in line with the National Development Plan, the Unit aims to improve its contribution not only to the national efforts but to regional and global efforts against corruption and maladministration.



NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY
South Africa

Justice in our society, so that people can live in freedom and security

Constitutional Mandate

The National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa (NPA) derives its mandate from section 179 of the Constitution. Section 179 (2) expressly empowers the prosecuting authority to institute criminal proceedings on behalf of the State, and to carry out any necessary functions incidental thereto, without fear, favour or prejudice.

NPA Governance Structure

The National Director of Public Prosecutions (NDPP), as head of the prosecuting authority, and Directors of Public Prosecutions (DPPs), as heads of the NPA at the various seats of the High Court, are responsible for compliance with the abovementioned constitutional obligation. The NDPP must determine prosecution policy and issue policy directives, which must be observed in the prosecution process. The NDPP has four deputies responsible for the various sub-programmes of the NPA - including general and specialised prosecutions, asset forfeiture and witness protection.

The Chief Executive Officer is the Accounting Officer for the NPA, with delegated powers from the Director-General of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

NPA Contribution to Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster

The NPA contributes to the achievement of the following cluster outputs:

- *Output 1:* Reduced overall levels of serious crime, in particular, contact and trio crimes
- *Output 2:* A more effective Criminal Justice System (CJS)
- *Output 3:* Reduced corruption
- *Output 4:* Managed and improve perceptions of crime among the population
- *Output 7:* Secure cyber space

These outputs are further refined, and specific activities and measures are identified for each. In respect of the NPA the following require priority:

- a. Prosecute serious and priority crimes, which includes corruption and contact crimes
- b. Improve prosecutor capacity and efficiency
- c. Participate in the implementation of integrated case flow management in all courts
- d. Increase the finalisation of criminal cases through trials and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
- e. Improve support to victims of crime, which includes an increase in the number of Thuthuzela Care Centres
- f. Successfully convict 100 people by 2014 for corruption where the amount involved is more than R5 million

For more information, visit our website: www.npa.gov.za



Acting National Director of Public Prosecutions, Adv. Nomgcobo Jiba



Chief Executive Officer, Adv. Karen van Rensburg

Judges are appointed by the President of the republic with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.

Government and politics

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| Last elections: | April 2009 |
| Next elections: | 2014 |
| Head of State: | President Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma |
| Head of Government: | the President |
| Ruling party: | African National Congress |

In the third democratic general election, in April 2004, the African National Congress (ANC) won a decisive mandate, securing 70 per cent of the votes, while the Democratic Alliance took 12 per cent and the Inkatha Freedom Party 7 per cent. The ANC achieved a majority in seven of the nine provinces and gained the two-thirds majority needed to change the constitution, though they had not promised any changes in their manifesto.

In December 2007, Jacob Zuma defeated President Thabo Mbeki in the ANC leadership elections, paving the way for his candidacy in the 2009 presidential elections. In the same month, the ANC National Executive Committee 'recalled' Mbeki from the presidency, he resigned, and parliament elected ANC deputy leader Kgalema Motlanthe to succeed him.

A new political party, the Congress of the People (COPE), was launched in December 2008 under the leadership of Mosiuoa Lekota, former chairman of the ANC and a close ally of Mbeki.

Facing the challenge of COPE and the Democratic Alliance, the ANC nevertheless won 66 per cent of votes in the parliamentary elections in April 2009. The Democratic Alliance, led by Helen Zille, received 17 per cent of votes and COPE 7 per cent. At the first sitting of the National Assembly in May 2009, Zuma was formally elected President; and he then appointed Motlanthe Deputy President. COPE's candidate in the presidential contest was Bishop Mvume Dandala rather than its leader, Lekota.

Local government

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| Ministry: | Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs |
| Association: | South African Local Government Association |

There are three spheres of government in the Republic South Africa: central, provincial and local, as provided for by the constitution. Each of the nine provinces has its own elected legislature.

Provincial and local government are provided for by many Acts, and enshrined in the constitution. The Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs is responsible for both provincial and local government.

Local government comprises eight metropolitan municipalities and 44 two-tier district municipalities, with 228 local municipalities in the second tier. Provincial and local elections are held every five years.

The provincial and local authorities have revenue-raising powers, as well as receiving grants from national government. The local authorities are responsible for a broad range of local services such as public health; waste management; utilities; and transport. Partnerships between municipalities and councils are quite usual.

National development plan

The National Planning Commission (NPC) was given a mandate in February 2011 to develop a long-term vision and strategic plan for South Africa. The NPC is chaired by the minister in the presidency for national planning and its mandate includes country-wide consultation.

Among the first documents the NPC released, in June 2011, was a detailed 'diagnostic overview' which aimed to

Governance institutions

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| Independent Electoral Commission: | www.elections.org.za |
| Parliament of the Republic of South Africa: | www.parliament.gov.za |
| Supreme Court of Appeal: | www.justice.gov.za/sca |
| National Planning Commission: | www.npconline.co.za |
| Public Protector: | www.publicprotector.org |
| National Anti-Corruption Forum: | www.nacf.org.za |
| Special Investigating Unit: | www.siu.org.za |
| Department of Public Service and Administration: | www.dpsa.gov.za |
| Auditor-General: | www.agsa.co.za |
| Presidency: | www.thepresidency.gov.za |
| Department of Justice and Constitutional Development: | www.justice.gov.za |
| Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs: | www.cogta.gov.za |
| National Treasury: | www.treasury.gov.za |
| Department of Trade and Industry: | www.thedti.gov.za |
| South African Local Government Association: | www.salga.org.za |
| South African Reserve Bank: | www.reservebank.co.za |
| Johannesburg Stock Exchange: | www.jse.co.za |
| Bureau of Standards: | www.sabs.co.za |
| Financial Services Board: | www.fsb.co.za |
| Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority: | www.psira.co.za |
| Independent Communications Authority: | www.icsa.org.za |
| National Energy Regulator: | www.nersa.org.za |

identify the main challenges confronting the country and to examine their underlying causes. The diagnostic overview was not seen as a plan. It invited an informed discussion about the major issues confronting the nation. The draft National Development Plan – Vision for 2030 was then delivered by the NPC in November 2011. A further intensive national consultation ensued and the revised National Development Plan 2030 was launched in August 2012 ‘as a platform for united action by all South Africans to eradicate poverty, create full employment and reduce inequality...towards a truly united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society’.

The NPC is currently involved in advising government on an implementation framework for the National Development Plan.

Governance

The NPC dealt with the challenge of corruption in its diagnostic overview. It said that corruption, or the misuse of an official position for personal gain, occurs in both the public and private sectors, but it is particularly damaging to good relations between citizens and the state. It undermines confidence in the democratic system by enabling the better-off to exert undue influence over the policy process or obtain preferential access to services.

The NPC’s consultations with the agencies tasked with investigating cases of corruption have revealed high levels of corruption. Civil society and the media have played a prominent role in highlighting cases of corruption. The National Victims of Crime Survey suggested that three per cent of South Africans experienced corruption in 2007. According to the Special Investigating Unit, it is estimated that 20–25 per cent of state procurement expenditure, amounting to roughly 30 billion rand a year, is wasted through overpayment or corruption.

Further information

South Africa Government Online: www.gov.za

Commonwealth Secretariat: www.thecommonwealth.org

Commonwealth Governance:

www.commonwealthgovernance.org

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