

*The*  
**GOVERNANCE**  
*of Transitions*

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*The*  
**TRANSITIONS**  
*of Governance*

*Cases from Southern Africa*

Martijn van der Steen  
Johan Burger  
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*Editors*



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*The Governance of Transitions – The Transitions of Governance*

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# List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

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<b>BD</b>	Big Data
<b>BRICS</b>	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
<b>CBT</b>	Community-based Tourism
<b>CLD</b>	Causal Loop Diagram
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>DLG</b>	Developmental Local Government
<b>DMP</b>	Data Management Platform
<b>DoE</b>	Department of Energy
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EE</b>	Energy Efficiency
<b>EfS</b>	Education for Sustainability
<b>ESD</b>	Education for Sustainable Development
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FISP</b>	Farm Input Subsidy Programme
<b>GCIS</b>	Government Communication and Information System
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>GST</b>	General Systems Theory
<b>GTZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HLP</b>	High-Level Panel
<b>ICLEI</b>	Local Governments for Sustainability

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDEA	Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IEA	International Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IoT	Internet of Things
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IT	Information Technology
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG's	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Members of Parliament
NG	Networked Governance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPM	New Public Management
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PCRC	Public Service Reforms Commission
PPT	Pro-poor Tourism
PSMRP	Public Sector Management Reform Program
RE	Renewable Energy
REIPPPP	Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme
RET	Renewable Energy Technology
RT	Responsible Tourism
SACN	South Africa Cities Network
SAEON	South African Environmental Observation Network
SAGEM	South African Green Economy Modelling
SAPP	Southern African Power Pool
SD	Sustainable development
SDM	System Dynamics Modeling
SE	Sustainable Education
SG	Societal Self-Governance
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers
SPL	School of Public Leadership

<b>SU</b>	Stellenbosch University
<b>TI</b>	Transparency International
<b>TPA</b>	Traditional Public Administration
<b>UCLG</b>	United Cities and Local Governments
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDESA</b>	The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Population Division
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WASA</b>	Wind Atlas for South Africa
<b>WEF</b>	World Economic Forum
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund

# Introduction

*Martijn van der Steen*

*Johan Burger*

*Werner Burger*

## **Business-as-not-so-usual-anymore**

The City of Cape Town has a long and proud record of providing high-quality potable water to its communities. But, during the rain season of 2017, the City faced the most severe drought in its long history. Water supplies were rapidly depleting and the City was months away from Day Zero – the moment the taps would run dry.

The drought did not come as a surprise to the Capetonians. The city had already drawn up a master-plan to prepare for intense drought in the early 2000s and had invested in infrastructure. The drought-issue was furthermore raised many times in campaigns to save water and to avoid spill. However, too little had happened since. Over time, the city invested considerable sums of money in infrastructural solutions to the problem, such as more and better pipelines and greater capacity to purify water. However, the efforts did not prove sufficient to sustain the provision of adequate quantities of potable water to the population. The dry season dragged on and the massive influx of migrants further increased the pressure on the City's water reserves. It needs to be mentioned that although South Africa has always been a water-scarce country, it has amongst the world's highest per-capita consumers. Technology to provide or save more water did little to change patterns of behaviour in the consumption of water. Quite on the contrary: Capetonians thought that a water-saving shower-head 'allowed' them to take longer showers. Investments in infrastructure suggested that the problem could be fixed from the outside, without a more systemic change in