

2023/24



NATIONAL HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL AND KHOI-SAN LEADERS



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

2023/24



NHTKL

National House of Traditional & Khoi-San Leaders

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL AND KHOI-SAN LEADERS

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

APP	Annual Performance Plan
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CD	Chief Director
CFS	Corporate and Financial Services
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIA	Customary Initiation Act
CoGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CRLRC	Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
DCoG	Department of Cooperative Governance
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DG	Director-General
DDM	District Development Model
DTA	Department of Traditional Affairs
FY	Financial Year
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
ISC	Institutional Support and Coordination
ISRDP	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme
LHTLs	Local Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MINMEC	Minister and Members of Executive Councils Committee
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHTKL	National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders
PHTKL	Provincial House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders
SANAC	South African National Aids Council
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SP	Strategic Plan
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats
TC	Traditional Council
TCs	Traditional Councils
TCos	Traditional Courts
TKLA	Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT

MS THEMBI NKADIMENG, MP



Chairperson, it humbles me as an Executive Authority of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders (NHTKL) to accept and table before Parliament and people of South Africa the Annual Performance Plan of the NHTKL. I must firstly start by congratulating Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson for being elected to the positions of leading the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders, by implication the institution as a whole. It is more pleasing to emphasise the transformation in terms of age of the leadership of the NHTKL. The current House is led by young, energetic, visionary, focussed and dedicated leaders who want to see nothing else but success in development of the communities in rural areas. The zeal and eagerness displayed by the current leadership gives us hope for a better future. As government, we pledge to work with you and to support you in your roles to take the institution to greater heights.

Chairperson, all the challenges we experienced over the past years have shaped us to focus in the future with more understanding and resilience. The institution of traditional leadership has shown that it is possible to work with both government and the private sector and together make a change. The current House is not following change but leading and being change itself. This is evident in this Annual Performance Plan that we are tabling. It is only fair to call upon partners, both government and private sector, to roll up their sleeves and join the House in their development agenda. The plan of the NHTKL focusses on fighting poverty, Gender Based Violence and Femicide and empowerment of women in rural areas, among others.

The scourge of GBVF is so big that it threatens the future of our country, hence the House has taken upon itself to join hands with the South African National Aids Council (SANAC) Men's Sector to conduct engagements with men in their localities to influence change. Change can be successful if it is embraced by all hence the engagement with men so that they drive this change in their localities. Further, it will not be correct to engage with men and leave women in their economic vulnerability, the House is planning to encourage women to organise themselves into a structure to focus on projects that aims to push back the poverty and hunger challenges. In so doing, the House intends to galvanise partners to focus in ensuring that all traditional leaders in the country play a critical role in being developmental monarchs thus contributing to the District Development Model. The one plan for a District is the vehicle that promotes working together and ensuring that all partners focus on development.

It is my pleasure to table before Parliament and the people of South Africa the Annual Performance Plan of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders for the 2023-2024 financial year.

Ms Thembi Nkadimeng, MP

Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs



DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT

PRINCE: ZOLILE BURNS-NCAMASHE, MP

The National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders (NHTKL) was formally established in 1997. The initial Act passed by Parliament referred to the House as a National Council of Traditional Leaders. The House has evolved in terms of functions, composition and name change to what is known to be today. It is indeed proper to start by congratulating the new leadership of the NHTKL that is resembling the dynamics within the country in terms of age in leadership. It is the first time in the history of this House that a person of the age of the current Chairperson Kgosi Thabo Milton Seatlholo of Barolong boo Rapulana takes leadership of such an important structure. It is indeed encouraging and

gives us more hope that the energy and the focus of the new leadership is taking the institution forward. The leadership in the NHTKL resembles the leadership within the sector, it is only fair that everyone in leadership position must support the new leadership in their endeavour to change the maintenance agenda to development agenda.

It based on the above that it is not surprising to see the eloquence within which the future of the sector is expressed by the new leadership. It is no surprise that this House is focussing on ensuring that socio economic development in areas of amaKhosi takes a centre stage. The House further intends to establish a solid partnership with government and private sector to prioritise rural areas as investable areas. The mining sector is one that is doing business in areas of traditional leadership with very low capacitation and community beneficiation if any. Therefore, the House intends to evoke change so that rural communities are benefitting from the mining activities and from any institution that is conducting business in the areas under amaKhosi. Those communities that are bordering the Ocean need to benefit from the Ocean economy that is being extracted without them benefitting. The time for community first has arrived and cannot be reversed. The transformation of cultures that are deemed or viewed as against human rights is important for the institution to bring to the attention of the communities. This action of bringing those cultures deemed to be against human rights will encourage dialogues within communities with the view of improving those cultures. The cultures that are mentioned includes but not limited to mourning garment and duration, *ukuthwala*, *ukungena/ukungenwa* and many more that each community must identify and start a dialogue on them.

The above will be done in a very robust yet peaceful manner. This is one element of the institution of traditional leadership to promote peace and justice within the communities. It is on this basis that the House intends to visit traditional courts with the aim of establishing the capacity needs and the different procedures used in various traditional courts. It is important to learn so that standardisation of procedures in the traditional courts is established and promoted. You cannot give what you do not have, therefore the House must have that knowledge for it to guide the entire institution. One of the serious challenges that is still facing the institution is the death of initiates. It is critical that the House takes a centre stage in ensuring that traditional leaders take full responsibility of initiation in each community. The House should not leave everything to the National Initiation Oversight Committee and the Provincial Initiation Coordinating Committees, it must engage traditional leaders to improve and take full control of the custom. It must be appreciated that the House has developed all documents mentioned in section 19 of the Customary Initiation Act. We cannot sit back because we did what the Act requires, we must do more by talking to traditional leaders. The House has a responsibility to engage the Kings/Queens at least twice a year, in this regard, the establishment of the Kings/Queen Forum is eminent as a vehicle for effective consultation and engagement. The House working together with the Department need to visit all Kings/Queens to engage on the notion of the Kings Forum with the aim of establishing it without delay.

It is indeed encouraging to work with the leadership of the NHTKL that is focussed on changing the communities of amaKhosi. We are proud as government to partner and work with such focussed leadership. Let development lead, let the change of the lives of communities be realised. We believe that the work of the Inter-Ministerial Task Team on matters of traditional leadership will be implemented without delay. It is encouraging that this House has adopted an activist approach where no barrier exists to this institution. They approach whoever they deem important for realizing the needs of the community. This is what is important, and the positive change brought about by this leadership is more important.

In conclusion, let us all support the NHTKL as it spearheads development and engages directly with the communities and leadership.



Prince: Zolile Burns-Ncamashe, MP

Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs





OVERVIEW BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL AND KHOI-SAN LEADERS

KGOSI TM SEATLHOLO

Hon. Members of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders (NHTKL), Our Kings and Queens, Members of Parliament and the members of all royal houses and their communities. Royal Leaders of South Africa and the community of South Africa, I humble myself before you as your servant to lay before you the plan of your structure called the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders (House) for the year 2023-2024. It is indeed a pleasure

for me to convey to you the performance intentions of the House. The plan is an outcome of the robust engagements and informed by our past which is shaping our future. We have taken the posture of being "Developmental Monarchs" and the plan attempts to realise exactly that role of a developmental institution.

We have spent a lot of time trying to defend our existence from our adversaries and distractors but have come to realise that it is only through our hard work that we can respond to all the critics. It gives me further pleasure that our Kings are fully behind the House, they support the work of the House and its developmental trajectory. We may not be seen to be making any mark now by our adversaries, but our communities are the ones who are feeling the change in their lives. We have partnered with organisations such as Al-Imdaad Foundation to provide help to our needy communities, we will continue to work with them to provide the much needed assistance by our communities. Our operations are going to change in the coming year as we will not be office bound but out there to render services to our communities. We have a duty to empower our communities through knowledge sharing, resource mobilisation and consultation to get a different approach. We have committed ourselves as the House to pay more attention to economic development, tourism and agriculture as the key sources that will change the lives of our communities. We are proud as a House that our dream which started in 2017 and hatched in 2020 in a form of InvestRural has now found recognition in government and in other sectors. Our partner Mosiamise Rural Development is the engine behind the dream. We are going to mobilise resources to ensure that indeed we change the lives of our people.

We call upon you members of the public and leaders of various structures including Government to partner with us on our journey to better the lives of communities living in areas of traditional leaders. We are aware that there are some cultures and traditions that are wrongly applied to discriminate against other community members, we pledge to work with our Provincial Houses and Local Houses to align them to the spirit of the Constitution. We have committed ourselves to focus on fighting gender-based violence and femicide in our communities. We are determined to win this and bring it to an end. We are determined to fight the new phenomenon that is showing in KZN and Eastern Cape on murdering of traditional leaders, we are determined to ensure that our leaders and communities focus on poverty eradication rather than being afraid to be maimed and killed in their own homes .

I call upon all traditional leaders in the Republic of South Africa, Private Sector, Government, and any structure to work with us for a noble cause that we stand for as a sector. Let us work together to realise the plan that we are tabling before you today. We will not succeed unless we cooperate and work together to ensure that united, we stand against all evil practices brought about by the enemy of success, peace, and prosperity.

Kgosi Thabo Milton Seatlholo

Chairperson of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL AND KHOI-SAN LEADERS

NKOSI L MAVUSO



The reconstitution of the House in 2022 brought about another five years that we all must work to ensure that our long-term vision is realised. It is a new beginning for many of us in the National House. We have noticed that our institution is led mostly by younger generation that does not have the liberty of time before them but wants change and wants it now. The younger generation of traditional leaders do not subscribe to the notion of maintenance agenda, but developmental agenda. They want to see their communities changing from what they have been under their predecessors, the younger generation want to end poverty within their communities. They do not want to maintain the standard of accepting the norm of poverty in traditional communities, but believe in self-sustenance.

As the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders, it would be a grave disservice to them if we do not point to the future that is hopeful and describe to them the route to realise the said future. Our future is dependent on realising the developmental approach to our communities, the mobilisation of resources and mostly providing servant and humble leadership.

The House has planned to work with provincial houses through committees. The approach will include joint monthly and or quarterly outreach programs of the Provincial Houses, National House and Local Houses on the following:

- Visits to projects that are not successful with the intentions of injecting life and support to make them sustainable
- Engagement with the communities and or traditional councils or local houses on cultures deemed to be against the Constitution
- Engage schools governing bodies and learners on curbing teenage pregnancies
- Engage Local Houses on mechanisms to fight GBVF in the district
- Promote participation in District Development Agenda by amaKhosi
- Mobilize all structures including churches to promote tolerance, nation building and development (Social Cohesion and development)
- Provide the necessary knowledge to Local Houses on development of master plans for traditional councils
- Monitor the implementation of the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act by various structures
- Mobilise resources for effective interventions as a means of Socio-Economic Development
- Encourage Agricultural activities in areas of amaKhosi as one means to end poverty
- Ensure that traditional courts are functional
- Promote and practice restorative justice
- Mobilise traditional leaders to ensure that deaths and any other inhuman practices in the initiations schools become the history and the custom regains its noble intention.

We believe that our partners will take advantage of this developmental approach of the institution by investing and getting involved in changing the lives of our communities. We believe that the involvement of the private sector will ensure that migration from rural areas to urban areas is limited and ultimately done away with because job opportunities will be available where people live.

It is the belief of the House that united we can do more and realize the change that our people and the country so need. We are going to forge ahead with creating a platform for sound engagement between kings and amongst kings.

I am calling upon all those who have a conscience of development, to partner with the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders to bring about change for better developed areas of traditional leaders and their communities.



Nkosi Langa Mavuso

Deputy Chairperson: National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders



ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT

MR M DIPHOFA

This Annual Performance Plan of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders was developed after the induction and strategic planning sessions. This plan is developed with the purpose of taking the institution of traditional leadership forward. The posture of the plan is developmental and community oriented. It is a plan that defines the actual role of the institution of traditional leadership.

It is based on the above that the Department of Traditional Affairs and the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders commit to do everything possible to support the realisation of the plan. We will provide all the support to ensure that the current five year term of the NHTKL is defined as the term of developmental monarchs.

The House has developed this Annual Performance Plan (APP) for 2023/24 amidst all challenges facing the country regarding the limited resources. The House has set up the following as its focus for the Multi Term Strategic Focus period:

- a) Effective governance of the NHTKL: This is about maintaining and improving on the governance of the NHTKL in realising the compliance plan developed based on the operations of the House.
- b) Safe initiation practices: The NHTKL has in terms of the provisions of the Customary Initiation Act (CIA) developed guiding documents that will ensure safe initiation practice and standard to be observed during the initiation.
- c) Functional institution of traditional and Khoi-San leadership: The approach of the NHTKL as being developmental in nature intends to promote effective Socio-Economic Development, Social Cohesion, maintenance of peace and restorative justice and participation in the District Development initiatives.
- d) Transformed institution of traditional and Khoi-San leadership: The National House leading in the discussion and review of cultures and traditions deemed to be against the Constitution.

On behalf of the employees of the Department and the NHTKL, we commit to support members of the NHTKL in the implementation of the programmes and projects articulated in this APP.

I thank you.



Mr M Diphofa

Director-General



OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan for 2023-2024:

Was developed by the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders under the guidance of the Minister for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Ms Thembi Nkadameng.

Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders is responsible.

It accurately reflects performance targets which the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders will endeavour to achieve, given the resources made available in the budget for 2023-2024.



MR AM SITHOLE

SECRETARY: NHTKL



NKOSI L MAVUSO

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON: NHTKL



MR JM MASHISHI

HEAD OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING



KGOSI TM SEATLHOLO

CHAIRPERSON: NHTKL



MR O APHANE

CD: CFS



PRINCE: Z BURNS-NCAMASHE, MP

DEPUTY MINISTER

Approved by:



MR MJ DIPHOFA

ACCOUNTING OFFICER



MS THEMBI NKADIMENG, MP

MINISTER

PART A: OUR MANDATE



1. Constitution of South Africa

NO	LEGISLATION	DESCRIPTION
1	Constitution of South Africa	<p>The NHTKL's mandate includes overseeing a full range of tasks inherent in dealing with all issues of traditional affairs; and it is informed by the following legislative framework:</p> <p>Chapter 1 of the Constitution dealing with the founding provisions as follows:</p> <p>"The official languages of the Republic are Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda, Xitsonga, Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa and isiZulu. Recognising the historically diminished use and status of the indigenous languages of our people, the state must take practical and positive measures to elevate the status and advance the use of these languages.</p> <p>3(a) Municipalities must take into account the language usage and preferences of their residents. (b) The national government and provincial governments may use any particular official languages for the purposes of government, taking into account usage, practicality, expense, regional circumstances and the balance of the needs and preferences of the population as a whole or in the province concerned; but the national government and each provincial government must use at least two official languages.</p> <p>4. The national government and provincial governments, by legislative and other measures, must regulate and monitor their use of official languages. Without detracting from the provisions of subsection (2), all official languages must enjoy parity of esteem and must be treated equitably.</p> <p>5. A Pan South African Language Board established by national legislation must</p> <p>(a) promote, and create conditions for, the development and use of</p> <p>(i) all official languages;</p> <p>(ii) the Khoi, Nama and San languages; and</p> <p>(iii) sign language; and</p> <p>(b) promote and ensure respect for</p> <p>(i) all languages commonly used by communities in South Africa, including German, Greek, Gujarati, Hindi, Portuguese, Tamil, Telegu and Urdu; and</p> <p>(ii) Arabic, Hebrew, Sanskrit and other languages used for religious purposes in South Africa.</p> <p>Chapter 2: Bill of Rights</p> <p>Section 15 (3)(a) Freedom of religion, belief and opinion</p> <p>3(a) This section does not prevent legislation recognizing</p> <p>(i) marriages concluded under any tradition, or a system of religious, personal or family law; or</p> <p>(ii) systems of personal and family law under any tradition or adhered to by persons professing a particular religion. (b) Recognition in terms of paragraph (a) must be consistent with this section and the other provisions of the Constitution.</p> <p>Section 31 of the Constitution: Cultural, religious, and linguistic communities</p> <p>1. Persons belonging to a cultural, religious, or linguistic community may not be denied the right, with other members of that community</p> <p>(a) to enjoy their culture, practice their religion and use their language; and</p> <p>(b) to form, join and maintain cultural, religious and linguistic associations and other organs of civil society.</p> <p>2. The rights in subsection (1) may not be exercised in a manner inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>The work of the NHTKL is also informed by <i>Chapter 7 of the Constitution on Local Government, Section 151(3) which stipulate that "a municipality has the right to govern, on its own initiative, the local government affairs of its community, subject to national and provincial legislation as provided in the constitution"</i></p>

NO	LEGISLATION	DESCRIPTION
1	Constitution of South Africa	<p>Chapter 8: The courts are</p> <p>(e) any other court established or recognised in terms of an Act of Parliament, including any court of a status similar to either the High Court of South Africa or the Magistrates' Courts.</p> <p>The work of the NHTKL is further informed by <i>Chapter 12 of the Constitution</i>, relevant policies, the legislation administered by the Department of Traditional Affairs, national policies and laws relating to the public service as a whole, and those pieces of legislation that promote constitutional goals such as equality and accountability.</p> <p>The NHTKL's mandate is particularly derived from <i>Section 211 of the Constitution</i> of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, which states that "the institution, status and role of traditional leadership, according to customary law, are recognized, subject to the Constitution. A traditional authority that observes a system of customary law may function subject to any applicable legislation and customs, which includes amendments to, or repeal of, that legislation or those customs. The courts must apply customary law when that law is applicable, subject to the Constitution and any legislation that specifically deals with customary law".</p> <p><i>Section 212 of the Constitution</i> stipulates that "national legislation may provide for a role for traditional leadership as an institution at local level on matters affecting local communities. To deal with matters relating to traditional leadership, the role of traditional leaders, customary law and the customs of communities observing a system of customary law. National or provincial legislation may provide for the establishment of houses of traditional leaders; and national legislation may establish a council of traditional leaders".</p> <p>Part A of Schedule 4 of the Constitution, states "indigenous law, customary law and traditional leadership are both functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence, subject to the provisions of Chapter 12 of the Constitution".</p> <p>Furthermore, the NHTKL's mandate is informed by <i>Section 30 of the Constitution - Language and Culture</i> and it states that "everyone has the right to use the language and participate in the cultural life of their choice, but no-one exercising these rights may do so in a manner inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights".</p> <p>In addition, <i>Section 31 of the Constitution on Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities</i>, which states that "persons belonging to a cultural, religious or linguistic community may not be denied the right, with other members of that community to enjoy their culture, practice their religion and use their language; to form, join or maintain cultural, religious and linguistic associations and other organs of civil society. It further states that the rights in this section may not be exercised in a manner inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights".</p>



2. Updates to the Relevant Legislative and Policy Mandates

NO	LEGISLATION	DESCRIPTION
1	Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No. 3 of 2019) (TKLA)	<p>The TKLA was assented to on 20 November 2019 and published in the Government Gazette on 28 November 2019 as Act No. 3 of 2019.</p> <p>The TKLA consolidates the existing legislation (the TLGFA and the National House Act) and subsequently repealed those laws. It also addresses shortcomings that were identified during the implementation of those two pieces of legislation. Of historic value is that the TKLA, for the first time ever, makes provision for the statutory recognition of Khoi-San communities and leaders. For this purpose, a Commission on Khoi-San Matters must be established which Commission will operate at national level.</p> <p>The TKLA also provides an enabling provision for monitoring the implementation of this new law.</p> <p>Schedule 4 of the Constitution: Functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence: Traditional leadership, subject to Chapter 12 of the Constitution.</p>
2	Customary Initiation Act	<p>The objectives of the CIA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To protect, promote and regulate initiation and for this purpose to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) provide acceptable norms and standards; and (ii) provide for structures at national and provincial levels with a view to ensure that initiation takes place in a controlled and safe environment. (b) To provide for the protection of life and the prevention of any abuse. (c) To provide clarity on the various responsibilities, roles and functions of the key role-players in customary initiation. (d) To make provision for the effective regulation of initiation schools.
3	Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities Act (Act 19 of 2002)	<p>This Act provides for the promotion and protection of the rights of cultural, religious and Linguistic Communities, inclusive of traditional communities, Khoi and San and Interfaith.</p>
4	Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)	<p>The Municipal Structures Act in section 81 lays down the procedure for the participation of traditional councils through their leaders in the proceedings of municipal councils.</p>
5	Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)	<p>The Municipal Systems Act in sections 16, 17, 29, 42 and 76 provide a role for traditional councils and traditional leaders in development including consultation of traditional councils in the compilation of integrated development plans (IDPs). This includes consultation in development and service delivery initiatives in traditional areas. The specific sections provide as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sections 4(2)(c), 16 and 17: public participation to include traditional leaders and their councils. b) Section 29: involvement of traditional councils in the compilation of integrated development plans. c) Section 42: involvement of community to include traditional communities in the development, implementation and review of a municipality's performance management system. d) Section 76: entering into service delivery agreements between municipalities and the traditional councils for the performance of certain services by the traditional councils.

NO	LEGISLATION	DESCRIPTION
6	Interim Protection of Land Rights Act (IPLRA) (Act 31 of 1996)	Provides for the temporary protection of certain rights to and interests in land which are not otherwise adequately protected by law; and to other matters.
7	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) (Act 16 of 2013).	SPLUMA aims to develop a new framework to govern planning permissions and approvals, sets parameters for new developments and provides for different lawful land uses in South Africa. SPLUMA is a framework law, which means that the law provides broad principles for a set of provincial laws that will regulate planning. SPLUMA also provides clarity on how planning law interacts with other laws and policies.
8	Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997 (Act No. 62 of 1997)	To provide for measures with State assistance to facilitate long-term security of land tenure; to regulate the conditions of residence on certain land; to regulate the conditions on and circumstances under which the right of persons to reside on land may be terminated; and to regulate the conditions and circumstances under which persons, whose right of residence has been terminated, may be evicted from land; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
PENDING LEGISLATION		
9	Traditional Courts Bill	The Traditional Courts Bill was developed to replace Sections 12 and 20 of the Black Administration Act of 1927, colonial-era provisions that empower traditional leaders to determine civil disputes and try certain offences in traditional courts. The TCB's stated aim is to advance South Africans' access to justice by recognising the traditional justice system in a way that upholds the values in customary law and the Constitution.



PART B:

OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS



3. Vision

To be a House of Traditional Leaders that strives for good cooperative governance in Traditional Communities.

4. Mission statement

Betterment of the lives of traditional communities by upholding, promoting, and enhancing culture, customs and traditions through effective intergovernmental relations, partnership with progressive stakeholders and building an inclusive rural economy.

5. Values

- Integrity
- Accountability
- Unity
- Transformative
- Gender parity
- Cooperative

6. SWOT Analysis

The NHTKL conducted a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis and the results were that the NHTKL should focus more on:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>Traditional affairs legislative framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative framework development • Research/knowledge/information management creation <p>Traditional leadership institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints/disputes/claims handling <p>Stakeholder relations management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-/intra-governmental coordination • Partnership management <p>Business management/leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate governance • Business performance management <p>Resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial management 	<p>Traditional affairs legislative framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring <p>Traditional leadership institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme implementation facilitation • Institution performance monitoring <p>Business management/leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic leveraging of management/leadership at provincial level • Strategic positioning <p>Resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HR management • ICT management • Infrastructure/facilities management • Budget constraints
OPPORTUNITIES	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting gender-based violence • Political support • Supportive constitution • Lessons from experience • Resilience of traditional leadership institution • Supportive stakeholders • Existing structures of traditional leadership • Traditional leadership institution transformation opportunities • Societal belief in the traditional leadership institution • Conducive partnerships on programmes and implementation • Alternative sources of funding • Supportiveness of traditional leadership institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender based violence • Financial constraints • Inadequate involvement of traditional leadership in socio-economic development • Harmful cultural practices • Capacity constraints within provinces • Modernisation requiring adaptation • Negative media reporting on traditional affairs • Perpetual litigation • Conflicts within royal families • Community protests • Cultural/religious intolerance • Societal distance with the traditional leadership system • Perpetual claims • Prolonged parliamentary processes

7. Stakeholder analysis

i. Stakeholder identification

Internal Stakeholder Analysis				
Stakeholder	Characteristics	Influence	Interest	Linkage with other stakeholders
Political Leadership	Executive Authority of the Department providing political direction	Political Head of the Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) Ministry Provides direction on the policies and programmes of the Department	High-level interest for achievement of Government Programme of Action and a better life for all	Linkage is through providing executive direction to leadership of the NHTKL
Traditional Leadership	Provide Executive guidance and leadership to the NHTKL and the entire sector	Provide direction to the entire sector and provide advice to government as a whole	High-level interest for realization of objectives of the NHTKL and the entire sector	Linkage is through providing leadership and guidance to the sector
Senior Management	Qualified public servants responsible for converting political, executive and policy objectives into measurable programmes and projects	High level of influence in the determination of goals for short, medium and long term attainment Oversees the implementation of programmes and projects	High level of interest in shaping programmes and projects	Linkage is with the employees to convert policy into implementable programmes
Employees	Qualified administrators with specialized fields who provide services to the public	Operational influence on services rendered High level influence as the face of development and service delivery	Interest is on availing skills and knowledge in return for remuneration	Linkage is with the senior management to provide feedback on service provision

External Stakeholder Analysis				
Stakeholder	Characteristics	Influence	Interest	Linkage with other stakeholders
Political Leadership	They are elected political representatives and leaders in society	Political influence through interface with stakeholders and society at large	High-level interest for realizing a better life for all	Linkage is through providing political direction to senior management and employees
Traditional Leaders	Represent the best interest of Traditional Councils and Communities	Cultural influence through engagements with key stakeholders Influence is on community members	Aim for promoting livelihoods of traditional communities	Linkage is with the Community, Departments, political leadership, Parliament, Chapter 9 Institutions
Community Members	Belongs to a particular traditional community	Influence is through traditional leaders, councils, ward committees and direct engagements with the Department	Individual and group interest	Linkage is with traditional leaders, councils, ward committees and direct engagements with the Department
Experts	Formations such as Universities, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Foundations, etc	High level of influence owing to standing in society	Purport to represent the best interest of society – social justice	Linkage is with traditional leaders, councils, ward committees and direct engagements with the Department
Provincial Departments of Traditional Affairs	Part of Provincial Governments and forms the basis for the concurrent function of traditional affairs to implement policies and legislation in a Province	High-level influence to effect implementation	Provincial interests and dynamics	Linkage is with traditional leaders, political leadership, communities, experts and chapter 9 institutions
Parliament Portfolio and Select Committees	Oversight committees of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP)	High level legislative influence	Best interest of society and country	Linkage is with traditional leaders, councils, ward committees and direct engagements with the Department
Chapter 9 Institutions	Established in terms of the Constitutional provisions and vested with powers and functions for the protection of certain rights	High level legislative influence	Best interest of society and country	Linkage is with traditional leaders, councils, ward committees and direct engagements with the Department
Media	Different media houses promoting different interests	High level of influence	Informing and influencing society, and improving ratings and sales	Linkage is with other media houses, traditional leaders, political leadership, communities, experts and chapter 9 institutions

(ii) Narrative on Stakeholder Analysis

Internal Stakeholders

Political Leadership

The interest of political leadership is about the implementation of the Government's Programme of Action, which has been converted into the Medium Terms Strategic Framework (MTSF), for implementation during the 2023-2024 financial year. The NHTKL programmes contribute to the implementation of the MTSF, for example, the release of land by traditional leaders for socio-economic development.

Executive Leadership

The interest of the Executive Leadership of the House is about leading the different programs and projects of the NHTKL, to ensure that the PHTKL, LHTKL and all other structures subscribe to the programs and owned them for effectively implementation.



Senior Management

The primary task of senior management is to convert policies into programmes and to oversee the implementation of the programmes and projects. The NHTKL's annual performance plan have been developed to implement policies, programmes and projects of the sector.

Employees

The task of employees relates to the implementation of programmes and projects. The NHTKL's annual performance plan have been developed to implement policies, programmes and projects of the sector. All employees are required to support the plan.

External Stakeholders

Political Leadership

The interest of political leadership is in realising a better life for South Africans. The NHTKL's programmes contribute to the implementation of the MTSE.

Traditional Leaders

Traditional Leaders aim to promote livelihoods in communities under traditional leadership. The NHTKL consults regularly with the PHTKL in order to ensure that there is adequate influence of plans at provincial and local level.

Provincial Departments of Traditional Affairs

The Provincial Houses of traditional leaders and Departments of Traditional Affairs are an implementing arm of the NHTKL and National Government on traditional affairs matters. The national is bestowed with the responsibility to develop national legislation, guidelines as well as norms and standards for traditional affairs matters, whilst the provincial Departments are charged with the responsibility to implement national legislation by customising national frameworks into provincial policies and programmes. The implementation of national frameworks by provinces gives effect to national legislation.

Experts

This group of stakeholders purport to represent the best interests of society for the attainment of social justice. Their views are expressed as inputs during the development of legislation that has a bearing on society at large and traditional communities in particular. The duty of the NHTKL and the DTA is to convert the said legislation into implementable programmes, for example, programmes related to the implementation of the TKLA have been developed and incorporated as part of the strategic and annual performance plans.

Portfolio and Select Committees

The mandate of these committees is to play oversight to the work of the NHTKL, the Department and to also facilitate the development and passing of legislation for traditional leadership. The NHTKL and the Department provides regular reports before these committees to give an account on the work of the Department and to provide technical assistance during the development of legislation.

Chapter 9 Institutions

The mandate of chapter 9 institutions extends to the work of the NHTKL in so far as the rights of people in traditional communities are concerned. The inputs of chapter 9 institutions assist the NHTKL to comply with the Bill of Rights as enshrined in the Constitution. These inputs culminate in policies that are developed for the sector in order to protect the rights of vulnerable people, for instance, the Customary Initiation Act has been developed to protect the right to live of initiates.

8. COMPOSITION OF THE NHTKL

The Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders Act, 2019 (Act No 3 of 2019) (TKLA) provides that membership of the NHTKL is composed of 23 delegates elected by Provincial Houses of Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North West and Kwa-Zulu Natal. Two members of the House are from the two traditional councils in Gauteng since the province does not have a Provincial House. The membership will increase as and when Khoi-San leadership are recognised. The Leadership of the NHTKL comprise the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, both of whom are elected by voting by other members. Both the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson serve on a full-time basis and serve in the Executive Committee of the House. The other five members who serve in the Executive Committee are the leaders of their respective provincial delegations.

8.1 MEMBERS OF THE NHTKL

Eastern Cape representatives



Nkosi L Mavuso



Nkosi N Sandile



Nkosi NM Joyi

Free State representatives



Morena LLM Mopeli



Morena SR Molefe



Morena R Mopeli

Gauteng representatives



Kgosi KC Kekana



Ikosi MP Mahlangu

Limpopo representatives



Kgoshigadi AD Ntwampe



Hosi M Ntsanwisi



Khosi A Rambuda

Mpumalanga Representatives



Inkosi KN Mkhathswa



Ikosi VW Mahlangu



Nkosi BV Yende

Northern Cape representatives



Kgosi GE Thaganyane



Kgosi VB Mahura



Kgosi KS Motshwarakgole

North West representatives



Kgosi TM Seatlholo



Kgosigadi KB Sedumedi



Kgosi M Mabe

Kwa-Zulu Natal representatives



Inkosi PDH Chiliza



Nkosikazi PT Zulu



Morena B Molefe

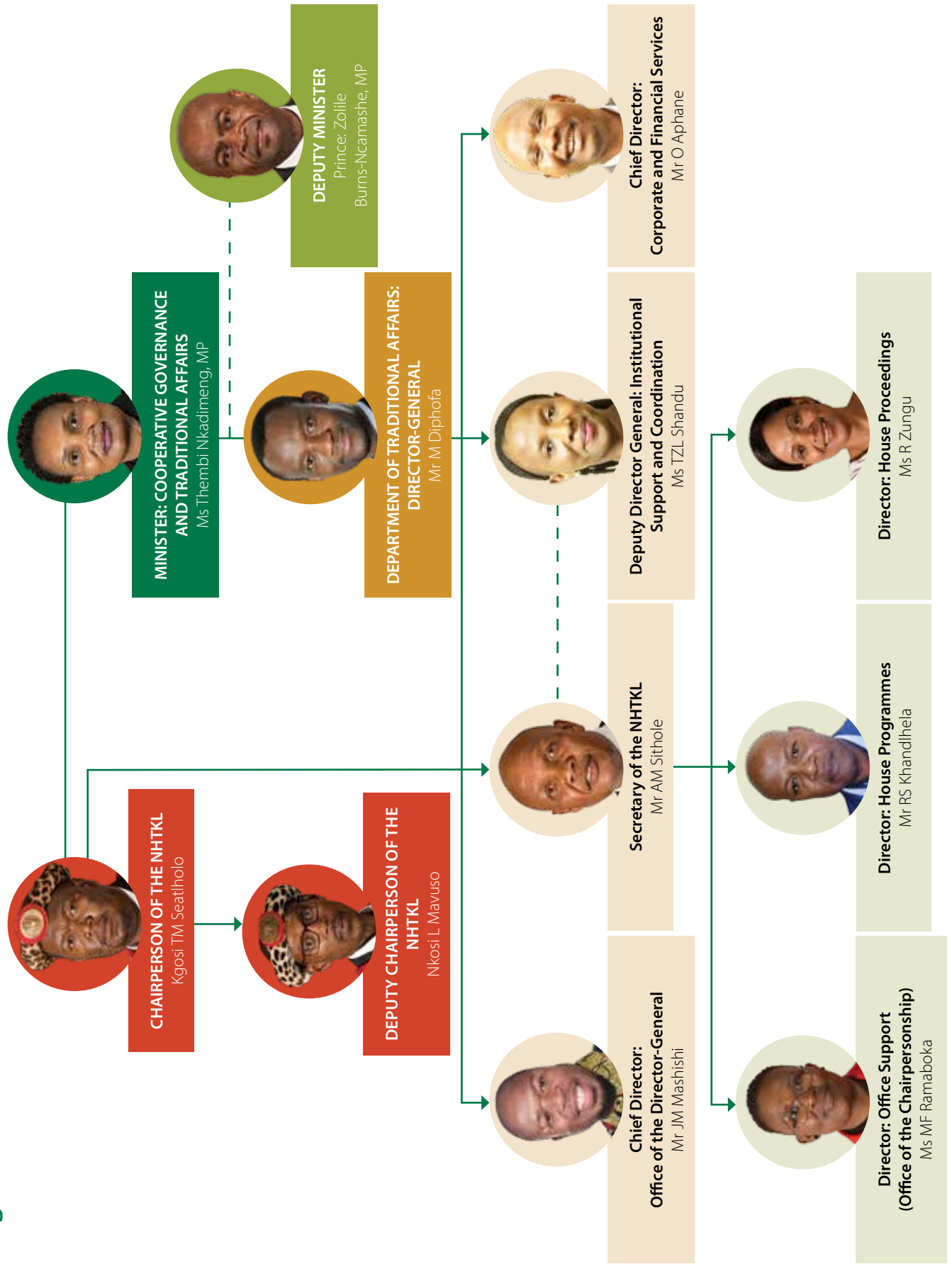
8.2. COMMITTEES OF THE NHTKL

The NHTKL is organised into eight Committees to carry out its work effectively and efficiently. Each Committee carries out its work in line with its functions and objectives outlined in the Rules and Orders of the House. Each Committee holds ordinary meeting once a month. A Committee can arrange special meetings to discuss identified specific matters. Committees are also at liberty to arrange joint committee meetings to discuss cross-cutting issues of common interest. The following are the Committees of the NHTKL:

- (a) Executive Committee (EXCO);
- (b) Committee of Chairpersons (COCHA);
- (c) Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Committee (JCPSC);
- (d) Gender, Youth, Children, Aged, People with Disabilities and LGBTQI and Social Development Committee (GSDC);
- (e) Internal Arrangements, Planning and Cooperative Governance Committee (IPCGC);
- (f) Land, Agriculture and Rural Development Committee (LRDC);
- (g) Economic Development, Tourism and Minerals Resources Committee (EDTMRC);
- (h) Tradition, Heritage and Culture Committee (THC); and
- (i) Ethics Committee.

The Executive Committee (EXCO) is chaired by the Chairperson of the NHTKL, Committee of Chairpersons (COCHA) is chaired by the Deputy Chairperson of the NHTKL and the other Committees by Chairpersons elected by the Members of the committees.

9. Organisational structure



An abstract geometric artwork composed of a 4x4 grid of squares. The top-left square is dark green with a white L-shaped cutout. The top-right square is solid orange. The second row from the top: the first square is dark green with two horizontal beige shapes; the second square is dark green with a red triangle at the top and a beige triangle at the bottom; the third square is solid olive green. The third row from the top: the first square is dark green with two vertical green shapes; the second square is dark green with seven small white circles; the third square is dark green with a wavy green line and a red triangle. The bottom row: the first square is solid olive green; the second square is dark green with a red triangle at the top and a beige triangle at the bottom; the third square is solid olive green.



10. PROGRAMME 3: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND COORDINATION

Purpose

10.1 Secretariat of the NHTKL

To provide secretariat, administrative and research support to the NHTKL. In collaboration with the NHTKL and the Department, the Secretariat provides support to planning by the House, performance reporting services to the House and provide support to the House to implement the House Strategic Plans and APPs. The Secretariat also supports the House to comply with financial, planning, performance reporting and corporate governance prescripts.

OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators		Audited actual performance				Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		No		2018/19	2019/20	2021/22		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Effective governance of the NHTKL	Performance against organisational performance management Plan	1	% of performance against organisational performance management Plan	-	-	-	-	80%	80%	80%	80%
	2023/24 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented	2	Number of 2023/24 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented	-	-	-	-	2 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented • minimum requirements for registration of Traditional Surgeons • Educational material for all role players regarding initiation	2 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented • Monitoring the adherence to the minimum requirements for registration of Traditional Surgeons • Monitoring the implementation of the educational material for all role players regarding initiation	2 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented • Monitoring the adherence to the minimum requirements for registration of Traditional Surgeons • Monitoring the implementation of the educational material for all role players regarding initiation	2 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented • Monitoring the adherence to the minimum requirements for registration of Traditional Surgeons • Monitoring the implementation of the educational material for all role players regarding initiation

Outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators		Audited actual performance				Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		No		2018/19	2019/20	2021/22		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Functional institution of traditional and Khoi-San leadership	2023/24 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented	3	Number of 2023/24 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented	-	-	-	-	2 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented • Cultural practices viewed/ considered as being against human rights • Consultation of Kings/Queens and Principal Tls on Programmes of the NHTKL	2 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented • 7 Outreach programmes on Cultural practices viewed/ considered as being against human rights • Consultation of Kings/Queens and Principal Tls on Programmes of the NHTKL	2 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented • 7 Outreach programmes on Cultural practices viewed/ considered as being against human rights • Consultation of Kings/Queens and Principal Tls on Programmes of the NHTKL	2 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented • 7 Outreach programmes on Cultural practices viewed/ considered as being against human rights • Consultation of Kings/Queens and Principal Tls on Programmes of the NHTKL
	Traditional courts monitored on their functionality	4	Number of traditional courts monitored on their functionality	-	-	-	-	-	8 traditional courts monitored on their functionality	8 traditional courts monitored on their functionality	8 traditional courts monitored on their functionality
	Outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism conducted in traditional communities conducted	5	Number of outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism conducted in traditional communities conducted	-	-	-	-	-	5 outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism conducted in traditional communities conducted	6 outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism conducted in traditional communities conducted	8 outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism conducted in traditional communities conducted

Outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators		Audited actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		No		2018/19	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Developed communities in areas of traditional and Khoi-San leadership		6	Number of Socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities	-	-	2 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities • Women empowerment (Webinar on GBVF) • Food security	10 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities	20 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities • Women empowerment sessions • Poverty eradication programmes	20 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities	20 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities

INDICATORS, ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY TARGETS FOR 2023/24 FY

No	Output indicators	Annual target 2023/24	Quarterly targets				Means of Verification
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
1	% of performance against organisational performance information compliance management Plan implemented	80% of actions in the organisational performance information management Plan implemented	Organisational performance information management plan developed	80% of actions in the organisational performance information management Plan for the quarter implemented	80% of actions in the organisational performance information management Plan for the quarter implemented	80% of actions in the organisational performance information management Plan for the quarter implemented	Approved organisational performance information Plan Quarterly organisational performance information management Plan reports
2	Number of 2023/24 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented	2 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the adherence to the minimum requirements for registration of Traditional Surgeons Monitoring the implementation of the educational material for all role players regarding initiation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the adherence to the minimum requirements for registration of Traditional Surgeons Monitoring the implementation of the educational material for all role players regarding initiation 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the adherence to the minimum requirements for registration of Traditional Surgeons Monitoring the implementation of the educational material for all role players regarding initiation 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports from provincial Houses Monitoring reports from provincial Houses

No	Output indicators	Annual target 2023/24	Quarterly targets				Means of Verification
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
3	Number of 2023/24 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented	2 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented • 7 Outreach on Cultural practices viewed/ considered as being against human rights • 4 Consultation of Kings/Queens and Principal TLs on Programmes of the NHTKL	• 2 outreach programmes on Cultural practices viewed/ considered as being against human rights conducted • 1 Consultation of Kings/Queens and Principal TLs on Programmes of the NHTKL	• 3 outreach programmes on Cultural practices viewed/ considered as being against human rights conducted • 1 Consultation of Kings/Queens and Principal TLs on Programmes of the NHTKL	• 2 outreach programmes on Cultural practices viewed/ considered as being against human rights conducted • 2 Consultation of Kings/Queens and Principal TLs on Programmes of the NHTKL	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the outreach programme Report on consultations with Kings/ Queens/ Principal TLs
4	Number of traditional courts monitored on their functionality	8 traditional courts monitored on their functionality	2 traditional courts monitored on their functionality	3 traditional courts monitored on their functionality	3 traditional courts monitored on their functionality	Composite report on monitored traditional courts	Monitoring reports
5	Number of outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism conducted in traditional communities	5 outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism conducted in traditional communities	1 outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism conducted in traditional communities	2 outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism conducted in traditional communities	2 outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism conducted in traditional communities	Composite outreach report	Outreach reports
6	Number of Socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities	20 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities • Women empowerment sessions • Poverty eradication programmes	5 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities • Women empowerment sessions • Poverty eradication programmes	8 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities • Women empowerment sessions • Poverty eradication programmes	5 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities • Women empowerment sessions • Poverty eradication programmes	2 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities • Women empowerment sessions • Poverty eradication programmes	Report on the promotion of socio-economic development projects

TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Indicator title 1	% of Performance against organisational performance management Plan
Short definition	To implement all projects identified in the performance management plan of the House
Source/collection of data	NHTKL Quarterly and Annual Reports
Method of calculation	Simple count
Assumptions	The NHTKL will achieve all projects identified in the performance management plan
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Not applicable
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Full implementation of all activities in the performance management plan
Indicator responsibility	Secretary: NHTKL

Indicator title 2	Number of 2023/2024 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator is about the number projects in the CIA that are to be performed by the NHTKL as prescribed by the Act. These provisions are contained in section 19 of the CIA
Source/collection of data	DTA and NIOC
Method of calculation	Total number of CIA provisions that the NHTKL is responsible for divide by the number of CIA provisions implemented multiply by 100
Assumptions	NHTKL fully implementing the relevant applicable sections of the CIA
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Not applicable
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Ensuring that the NHTKL implement the CIA to achieve the objective of safe customary initiation practices
Indicator responsibility	Secretary: NHTKL

Indicator title 3	Number of 2023/2024 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented
Short definition	<p>This indicator is about the number projects in the TKLA that are to be performed by the NHTKL as prescribed by the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce a report regarding the actions taken by the Provincial House to improve those cultures viewed as against human rights. • To develop a report on the briefing of individual or collective kings/queens and principal traditional leaders on programs of the NHTKL
Source/collection of data	DTA and Provincial Houses and kings/queens and principal traditional leaders
Method of calculation	Total number of Provincial Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San leadership adhering to the improvement of cultures and traditions criteria as determined by section 36, 38 of the TKLA and Consultation with kings/queens and principal traditional leaders in terms of section 40 of the TKLA multiply by 100
Assumptions	NHTKL fully implementing the TKLA provisions
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Not applicable
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Ensuring that the NHTKL implement the relevant provisions of the TKLA
Indicator responsibility	Secretary: NHTKL

Indicator title 4	Number of traditional courts monitored on their functionality
Short definition	This indicator is about the number of traditional courts monitored regarding their operations within traditional communities.
Source/collection of data	Provincial Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San leadership and the DTA and traditional courts in traditional communities
Method of calculation	Total number of traditional courts monitored on their functionality
Assumptions	Provincial Houses functionality criteria will be documented and made available to the NHTKL
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	7 Provincial Houses of traditional and Khoi-San leadership
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	All traditional courts functional
Indicator responsibility	Secretary: NHTKL

Indicator title 5	Number of outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism in traditional communities conducted
Definition	This project is about conducting outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and albinism in traditional communities conducted
Source/collection of data	DTA, traditional councils, PHTKL, LHTKL and Provincial Departments of CoGTA, all other relevant government departments such as Department of Social Development, etc
Method of calculation	Number of outreach programs conducted on the fight against GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and discrimination on people living with Albinism
Assumptions	Traditional and Khoi-San communities will participate in the outreach programmes
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	8 Provinces with traditional and Khoi-San leadership
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	All traditional communities benefiting from outreach programmes to fight the scourge of GBVF, teenage pregnancy substance abuse and discrimination on people living with Albinism
Indicator responsibility	Secretary: NHTKL

Indicator title 6	Number of socio-economic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities
Definition	Refers to the promotion of socio-economic development projects in traditional and Khoi-San communities. These projects are amongst others, women empowerment sessions and poverty eradication programmes
Source/collection of data	DTA, traditional or Khoi-San councils, PHTKL, LHTKL and Provincial Departments of CoGTA, DCoG, all other relevant government departments such as Department of Small Business Development , etc
Method of calculation	Simple count
Assumptions	Traditional and Khoi-San communities will participate in the promotion of socio-economic development projects
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	8 Provinces with traditional and Khoi-San leadership
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	All traditional and Khoi-San communities benefiting from socio economic development projects
Indicator responsibility	Secretary: NHTKL

RESOURCE CONSIDERATION

R Thousand	Audited Outcome			2022-23 Adjusted Appropriation	MTEF Estimates		
Programmes	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
National House of Traditional Leaders	24 101	16 976	19 785	23 110	24 126	25 280	25 997
Total	24 101	16 976	19 785	23 110	24 126	25 280	25 997
Economic Classification							
Compensation of Employees	11 041	11 381	12 593	13 717	14 129	14 280	14 353
Goods and Services	12 967	4 570	7 010	9 393	9 997	11 000	11 644
Transfers and Subsidies	93	1 025	87	-	-	-	-
Payments for Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for Financial Assets	-	-	95	-	-	-	-
Total	24 101	16 976	19 785	23 110	24 126	25 280	25 997

NARRATIVE ON PLANNED EXPENDITURE

For 2023/24 financial year the bulk of the budget for the NHTKL will be utilized for the following programmes and projects

- Conduct outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance and albinism in traditional communities
- Monitor traditional courts on their functionality
- Outreach on Cultural practices viewed/ considered as being against human rights
- Consultation of Kings/Queens and Principal TLs on Programmes of the NHTKL
- Promotion of socioeconomic development projects in traditional and Khoi-San communities women including empowerment programmes and food security

UPDATED KEY RISKS AND MITIGATION

Outcome	Key Risks	
Effective governance of the NHTKL	Ineffective system to monitoring compliance with the compliance plan to ensure good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a compliance monitoring plan • Monitor compliance with the plan
Safe customary initiation practices	Inadequate implementation the relevant CIA provisions	Capacitate the NHTKL and PHTKL Traditions and Culture Committees so as to perform their tasks better
Functional institution of traditional and Khoi-San leadership	Inadequate implementation of sections 36, 38 and 40 of the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act	Develop a plan to monitor the implementation of TKLA provisions especially sections 36, 38 and 40
Transformed institution of traditional and Khoi-San leadership	Limited compliance by the institution to transform	Conduct outreach programmes on GBVF, teenage pregnancy, substance and discrimination against people living with albinism as well as the functionality of traditional Courts
Developed communities in traditional and Khoi-San communities	Inadequate socio-economic development in traditional and Khoi-San communities	Develop a socio-economic development plan to implement the projects aimed at poverty alleviation and create sustainable jobs in traditional communities



Published by

The National House of Traditional
and Khoi-San Leaders

RP131/2023
ISBN: 978-0-621-51105-5

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