



NHTKL

National House of Traditional & Khol-San Leaders

ANNUAL REPORT

2022/2023 FINANCIAL YEAR

NATIONAL HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL &
KHOI-SAN LEADERS

ANNUAL REPORT

2022/2023 FINANCIAL YEAR





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Part



**GENERAL
INFORMATION**

1. NHTKL GENERAL INFORMATION

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

APP	Annual Performance Plan
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
CWP	Community Works Programme
DDM	District Development Model
DG	Director-General
DTA	Department of Traditional Affairs
FY	Financial Year
IMTT	Inter-Ministerial Task Team
MSA	Municipal Structures Act
NDA	National Development Plan
NHTKL	National House of Traditional & Khoi-San Leaders
NHTLA	National House of Traditional & Khoi-San Act
Provincial House/s	Provincial House/s of Traditional Leaders
SAPS	South African Police Services
TKLA	Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act
TKLB	Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Bill



3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

It is my pleasure to present this Annual Report of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders (the House) for the year 2022-2023 to Parliament and the people of South Africa. The Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No 3 of 2019) (the Act) provides in section 43 that the House must prepare an Annual Report and submit it to the Minister in respect of the previous financial year and thereafter, table it in Parliament, once the Minister has considered and approved the report. The House has indeed complied with the provisions of the Act hence the report is hereby tabled to Parliament for the people of South Africa to know the performance of the House in the previous financial year.



**Minister
Thembu Nkadimeng**

Let me first congratulate the new House that was reconstituted in October 2022 and more so the election of the youngest Chairperson ever to lead the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders. This indeed symbolises the developmental approach taken by the institution, affirming the key role that young people play in leading the country and ensuring that a hands-on approach is the order of the day. Kgosi Thabo Milton Seatlholo was elected as the seventh Chairperson of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders and Inkosi Mavuso as the Deputy Chairperson of the House.

The two leaders have already proven that they are community oriented and results driven. They have started with identification of projects to address the challenges faced by rural communities. They have a clear vision of where they want to see the House going in driving the development of traditional communities.

Let me also indicate that the year was very difficult for the House taking into consideration that the term expired in June but the House was only reconstituted in October which is four months after the expiry of the term. This was necessary to ensure that all provisions of the TKLA which require women to be represented are met and if

not possible, reasons are advanced to that effect. It is unfortunate that the required quota of at least one third women was not met because some provinces do not have women as recognised senior traditional leaders.

The House has achieved all the targets in terms of the Annual Performance Plan which are outlined in this report. The approach of the House in executing its task was to focus on realising its targets through cooperation with provincial houses as provided for in the TKLA. Covid-19 has shown that traditional leaders have an important role to play in the development of their communities. The House visited provinces like Northern Cape, Free State and Eastern Cape with the intention of monitoring the involvement of traditional leadership in development projects. In this regard, the House encouraged traditional leaders to embark on or continue with socio-economic development projects, some of which were started during the Covid-19 pandemic. In the monitoring of community development projects, challenges were identified and plans are underway to resolve them through partnerships with other stakeholders.



The Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT) established by the President remains a critical platform for government and amaKhosi to address key issues within the sector. Individual workstreams will continue to engage with the institution on their mandate.

The InvestRural Strategy encourages stakeholder cooperation and this fits well within the District Development Model (DDM). It is even more advantageous as the Developmental Monarchs encourage traditional leaders to stand up for the development of their communities. To this end, it pleases me to announce that workshops with the four local houses that are directly affected by the Eastern Seaboard Development have been conducted and continued consultation is taking place. Traditional leaders in the two provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape have been requested to submit names of amaKhosi to serve in the various structures of the Eastern Seaboard Development which is indeed going to unblock a number of challenges that could hamper the noble interventions of socioeconomic development.

I would like to thank the previous members of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders as well as those of provincial houses for their roles in fighting COVID-19 and facilitating support and provision for their communities during the difficult time.

The annual report that we are tabling reflects work done by the NHTKL in ensuring that the institution, work hand in hand with all stakeholders takes its rightful place of leading in the development of traditional communities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'TN mcte'.

Ms Thembi Nkadimeng, MP
*Minister of Cooperative Governance and
Traditional Affairs*

4. DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT



**Deputy Minister
Prince Z Burns-Ncamashe**

The National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders undertook to implement the four key pillars of the 2017 Indaba during their term of office which ended on 30 June 2022.

The late Chairperson of the NHTKL Ikosi Sipho Mahlangu always reminded everyone in meetings that the four pillars should be implemented without compromise. The four pillars being reported about are:

- a) Land ownership, Tenure Rights and Economic Development;
- b) Nation Building and Social Cohesion;
- c) Institutional Capacity Building and Support; and
- d) Constitutional and Legislative Mandate.

The above pillars have several issues that require coordination and ownership. The Department of Traditional Affairs, working together with the NHTKL did achieve some of the resolutions of the Indaba though not all. There have been engagements that took place between the Department, NHTKL and other sister Departments to implement the resolutions.

It must be noted that the current House did a lot of work aimed at improving the socioeconomic conditions of rural communities. Some of the resolutions of the Indaba included the following:

- Utilize our land for socio-economic development, support and enable the capacitation of rural communities;
- Expand socio-economic opportunities and activities towards the creation of economically and self-sustainable traditional communities; and
- Develop a model for radical socio-economic transformation once the necessary research has been undertaken. The model would be tabled to the institution for further engagement and adoption.

The above resolutions were realized by the development and subsequent acceptance of the InvestRural Strategy implemented through the adopted Developmental Monarchs approach. The InvestRural Strategy is a twenty-to-thirty-year plan that intends to change the socio-economic situation of rural communities. The Developmental Monarchs approach, embraced by the all Houses, changes the thinking of traditional leaders from a maintenance agenda to developmental approach. It is informed by South Africa being a development state. The sector together with the Department has been spearheading the popularisation or marketing of the InvestRural.

The aim is to change the notion that rural areas are not investible. There are many examples of rural areas that have been transformed into investible opportunities as a result of proper planning and packaging of community development plans. The example of such is the Bakgatla Ba Kgafela development in the North West Province that improved the socioeconomic conditions of community members through job opportunities and entrepreneurships. The above is a demonstration of the InvestRural strategy and development monarchs approach in action.

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. The TKLA consolidated the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 and the National House of Traditional Leaders Act, 2009 that have been subsequently repealed.

The TKLA also addresses shortcomings that were identified during the implementation of the two repealed 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 was established and operates at a national level. The TKLA also provides an enabling provision for the Department to monitor the implementation of this new law. The NHTKL would be accepting the new members as and when Khoi-San leaders are recognised.

The Customary Initiation Bill was as well assented to as an Act and it came to operation in October 2021. As part of implementation of the Act, the National Initiation Oversight Committee (NIOC) was established in February 2022 and is in operation. It is hoped that the

NIOC together with Provincial Initiation Coordinating Committees (PICCs) will play a big role in ensuring that initiation is returned to its rightful place as a sacred rite of passage that groom boys and girls into responsible men and women in society and fight all ills associated with initiation. It must be stressed that NIOC and PICC do not take away the customary authority and functions of amaKhosi, they must continue to do those responsibilities observing the provisions of the Act. The NHTKL has also been allocated responsibilities in terms of section 19 of the CIA, and this Annual report also reports on the work done by the House towards ensuring that all initiation related challenges are addressed.

We are pleased that the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders prioritised the implementation of the provisions of both the CIA and the TKLA and has achieved all its targets as per its APP. It is our pleasure as the Ministry to work with a structure that is goal oriented, looking after the interest of the rural communities and the traditional leadership sector as a whole. I call upon our provincial counterparts and structures of traditional leadership at all levels to continue their contribution in this worthy course of repositioning the institution as a critical partner in the socioeconomic development and social cohesion in our communities.



Prince: Zolile Burns-Ncamashe, MP
Deputy Minister

5. OVERVIEW BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NHTKL

Royal leaders of South Africa, Parliament of the RSA and our communities, it is a pleasure for me to be part of the new goal oriented NHTKL that tables this annual report to the Ministry, Parliament and the people of South Africa. We are committed to change the conditions of rural communities from the worst to proud and developmental communities under traditional leadership. We are pleased to indicate that we have worked to realise all the plans developed by the previous House.

South Africans, it is a pleasure for me to be part of the new goal oriented NHTKL that tables this annual report to the Ministry, Parliament and the people of South Africa. We are committed to change the conditions of rural communities from the worst to proud and developmental communities under traditional leadership. We are pleased to indicate that we have worked to realise all the plans developed by the previous House.

Let me start by congratulating the new Minister Ms Thembi Nkademeng as well as Prince Zolile Burn-Ncamashe and Dr Parks Tau as our Deputy Ministers. We must indicate that if the three members of the Executive do not uplift local government as and traditional leadership, then there is no one who will be able to do that task. The three are suitably experienced in these fields and no one can doubt their abilities.

I must as well congratulate the new House established in October 2022, to date this House has shown signs of being a winning combination. The House has adopted an approach of not being an urban House but a House that has its finger on the pulse. The House held its opening and dialogue which were both very successful. I must take this opportunity to appreciate the



Chairperson:
Kgosi TM Seatlholo

Cabinet of the RSA as well as the Office of the Speaker, Portfolio, Select Committees, Secretary to Parliament and our Directors-General from the Presidency, DCOG and DTA for attending the opening and dialogue of the House. It is always a pleasure to see our top leadership being part of this sector.

The House has managed to achieve all its APP targets, however, there is still a lot of work that needs to be done to ensure that our vision is realised. The House intends to go into the provinces with partners who will pledge to support and capacitate community development projects. I must appreciate the Department of Social Development through the Deputy Minister Ms Henrietta Bogopane-Zulu for the sterling leadership in ensuring that capacitation of traditional leaders, health checks and many more projects happen in the areas of amaKhosi.

This is the national endeavour, but we are still not hundred percent sure that provincial administrations are on board. We need to ensure that the work of the IMTT is implemented at provincial level. The most challenge that we have is the non-functional local houses of traditional and Khoi-San Leaders that are established in terms of law. Local houses are not adequately funded and

do not have premises to dispense of legislated duties. It is difficult to have a sound operational institution at local level where resources have not been apportioned. Administratively, some Provinces like Eastern Cape, have local houses located elsewhere where the Provincial House does not have authority over. This causes serious challenges in synchronised implementation of programmes of houses needs to be addressed without delay.

We are concerns end about the killings of traditional leaders that has been taking place in the KwaZulu-Natal Province spreading to Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, and Limpopo. We cannot continue with this situation, a need for serious intervention by the SAPS cannot be overemphasised. We do not want our people to take the law unto their hands in protecting their leaders. Therefore, the SAPS is urged to ensure that such is curbed and arrests with prosecution are done.

Hon. Minister and Members of Parliament, I was elected in October 2022 to take over from a gallant leader of Nkosikazi Mhlauli's stature who steered the ship during difficult times of Covid-19 taking over from our fallen late Chairperson Ikosi Sipho Etwel Mahlangu who passed on 16 July 2021. The two leaders never considered their positions as status but as responsibilities. We are following the same approach where we are going to dirty our hands in ensuring that the work they started benefits rural communities. All traditional leaders have pledged to be part of the new focus of developmental monarchs to drive positive change in communities. Change is inevitable in as far as development is concerned. We are changing the rural areas to be investible areas thus creating economic opportunities at local level. All what we need and ask is the

cooperation by all government spheres especially the municipalities.

We have visited Kings and Principal Traditional Leaders in Free State, Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape about the InvestRural strategy.

We have on several occasions met with the Chairpersons of Provincial Houses to discuss matters of common interest and to report progress on various projects of the House. We have held joint meetings with the Chairpersons Forum on various issues and jointly participated in the work of Men's Parliament as part of our fight against the scourge of Gender Based Violence and Femicide. We will not rest until we uproot the scourge of GBVF, cultures viewed as against Human Rights and many more.

Let all who read this report, follow us as we mobilize all resources through our partners to develop our rural communities. We ask you to work with us and ensure that we change the conditions in our rural areas, we would want to see changes in ensuring that mines in rural areas contributes to improving the lives of our people by creating job opportunities, skills, development, etc. We need to ensure that the economy of our rural areas also circulates within those areas to develop our communities.

I thank you



Kgosi Thabo Milton Seatlholo

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

6. REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NHTKL

Honourable members of Parliament, People of South Africa, the Office of the Deputy Chairperson is responsible for the effective functioning and operations of committees of the National House. Honourable Members of the NHTKL have been working very hard to ensure that all the committees established are fully functional and deliver on their mandates.

This Annual report reflects the work of the National House as achieved by individual committees and monitored by the Committee of Chairperson led by the Deputy Chairperson. However, the Committees of the House stretched between two terms, the previous House and the current House. The different committees conducted outreach programmes and established amongst others the following as challenges:

- Some provincial government departments and municipal LED units do not attend Outreach events called by the House.
- The embracing of the Men's Parliament as part of fighting the GBVF
- The empowerment of women to be self-sufficient on development so that they do not subject themselves to daily abuse due to financial and shelter benefits
- The implementation of InvestRural Strategy remains a serious challenge specifically because traditional councils that are the basis for implementation of the Strategy still need to be reconstituted and capacitated
- Active participation of traditional leaders in governance at all levels of government
- Proper benefits for traditional leaders



Deputy Chairperson:
Nkosi L Mavuso

The Committees of the House will continue to forge ahead with the work as per their mandate. It is the belief of the House that sound cooperation with SALGA will ensure that all the efforts by traditional leaders to effect development in areas of amaKhosi receives tractions. It will not be of assistance if LED units do not attend the outreach and commit on supporting the projects initiated by traditional councils.

The Department of Traditional Affairs has not been able to effectively provide support to provinces because of financial constraints as the main challenge. Such challenge if not solved, has a potential of rendering the work of the NHTKL ineffective. It is therefore critical that the Budget of the Department of Traditional Affairs is increased which will have a positive effect on the budget of the NHTKL.

However, under these challenging circumstances, the NHTKL has performed to the best of its ability. It is also important to note that the House has also achieved its milestones because of the partnerships it has forged with other role players, be it government, private sector, non-governmental organisations, and local government role players.

The NHTKL appreciates all the support received from the Ministry, Director-General and all officials of the Department including the NHTKL, to enable the NHTKL to achieve the deliverables of the 2022- 2023 APP.

The following is the summary of the work of the House in the previous financial year:

- The compliance plan of the NHTKL which was developed during the first quarter indicating the meetings and activities of the House for the year was indeed achieved as planned.
- The two projects in the Customary Initiation Act which were the development and consultation on the Minimum requirements for the registration of traditional surgeons as well as the Draft educational material for role players during initiation were developed and consulted with all Houses, Gauteng and Western Cape governments as well as the National Initiation Oversight Committee.
- The two projects on the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act regarding the Cultural practices deemed to be against human rights as well as the consultation with kings were realized. The document detailing the cultures deemed as against the human rights were consulted with all houses and the Department of Monitoring and Evaluation with the aim of improving the document. The document is currently with the provincial houses to further engage local houses to start a debate with communities with the aim of improving the cultures. Kings and Principal Traditional Leaders that the NHTKL engaged in the period under review include Morena e Moholo Moremoholo Mopeli of Bakoena Ba Mopeli and Morena e Moholo Montoeli Mota of Batlokoa ba Mota, both in the Free State Province; Kumkani

Vululwandle Sandile of AmaRharhabe Kingship and Misuzulu kaZwelithini of AmaZulu Kingship.

- The women empowerment project was conducted through inviting all women structures of traditional leadership including the princess organisations with external speakers enriching the discussion. The discussion also focused on shaping the role of Ondlunkulu in the administration of traditional leadership. The food security part was the visit to projects in Northern Cape, Free State, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga to ensure that necessary interventions are made. In Mpumalanga, the Deputy Minister of Social Development invited NDA that donated three boreholes in the late Ikosi Siphohle Mahlangu's community as part of honouring him. In all the projects, the Provincial Houses were requested to continuously monitor the involvement of communities.

We are pleased with the achievement of the House, regardless of the challenges highlighted. The NHTKL will work tirelessly to ensure all the objectives of Committees are met as this translates into the work of the NHTKL and the institution as a whole.



Inkosi Langa Mavuso

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

7. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



**Director-General
Mr MJ Diphofa**

The InvestRural strategy will ensure that all traditional leaders and structures internalise it and work towards implementing it. It is encouraging to indicate that government departments like the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development have considered the InvestRural MasterPlan in the development of the Integrated Rural Development Strategy.

We have indicated that the Department is not adequately resourced to play its role effectively. We will, however, continue to support the House focussing on, among others, the implementation of InvestRural, Developmental Monarchs approach, Agrarian Revolution and many more programs that are developmental in nature. The Department has set the following as its outcomes that will be its focus over the MTSF period:

- a) **Effective governance of the NHTKL:** This is about maintaining and improving on the governance of the Department and the NHTKL and effecting the necessary improvements on the control environment to maintain a clean audit yet deliver all critical projects.
- b) **Safe initiation practices:** The enactment of the Customary Initiation Act provided some responsibilities to the NHTKL. The House has developed all the documents mentioned in section 19 and is in the process of finalisation of consultation with local houses for effective community engagements.
- c) **Functional institution of traditional and Khoi-San leadership:** Various mechanisms will be put in place to ensure the functionality of traditional leadership institutions. Functionality of the institution will include meeting the requirements of the legislation in terms of reconstitution, effective operations of all Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders, proper record keeping and other functional areas such as structures, systems, budgets, infrastructure, partnerships, community engagements, coordination, and accountability.
- d) **Developed communities in areas of traditional leadership:** The focus will be on the implementation of the InvestRural Programme that includes but not limited to the following projects: Agrarian Revolution, Mining and any other developmental project aimed at creating job opportunities thus ending hunger and poverty in rural areas.

- e) **Transformed institution of traditional leadership:** This relates to the capacitation of Traditional and Khoi-San councils in line with developmental monarchs' approach, the participation of traditional leaders in the social cohesion programmes as the custodians of culture and most importantly, women representation in traditional leadership structures and participation in the law-making processes.

We believe that as administration, we are well placed to support the NHTKL in spearheading development, peace, social cohesion, equality, dispute resolutions and most importantly accountability of the structures of the institution of traditional leadership.

The following milestones have been recorded by the NHTKL:

- The NHTKL has achieved 100% of its organisational targets over the MTSF period.
- Eight (8) provinces were briefed on the provisions of the InvestRural strategy as a vehicle to realize the traditional leadership socio economic development.
- All provincial houses of traditional leaders were briefed about the guidelines on the participation of traditional leadership in municipal IDP processes and the Cooperative governance framework.
- The NHTKL through the National Initiation Task Team implemented the initiation policy guidelines during each season and monitored all 9 provinces regarding the conducting of the rite of passage. The monitoring of the implementation of the policy guidelines contributed towards the reduction of deaths of initiates.

The strategic focus and future plans over the short to medium term period

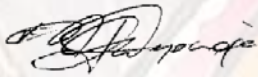
The future plans of the NHTKL from the 2022/2023 financial year extending to the next years of the MTSF are as follows;

- a) Implementation of the InvestRural program;
- b) Implementation of and compliance with the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act. The implementation of the TKLA will include among others:
 - fully functional NHTKL;
 - coordinating all provincial houses towards the full operations of all statutory structures of traditional and Khoi-San leadership; and
 - setting up mechanisms for monitoring of the implementation and adherence to the TKLA.
- c) Implementation of the educational material for all role players in the initiation practice which will ensure reduction in initiation related deaths, injuries, kidnappings/abductions and amputations through among others, implementation of the Customary Initiation Act, 2021;
- d) Promotion of Socio-Economic Development projects in Traditional Communities (Invest Rural);
- e) Facilitate the participation of the institution of traditional and Khoi-San leadership in the Land Summit organised by the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development;
- f) Once approved, oversee the implementation of the Handbook on Traditional Leadership (tools of trade, guidelines on the provision and utilisation of budget allocations for kingships and queenships, coronation and funeral policies for kings and queens); and
- g) Encourage full participation of local houses in the Implementation of the District Development Model (DDM).

Acknowledgement/s or Appreciation and Conclusion

The NHTKL's achievements in the year under review were made possible by dedicated officials, and the cooperation and support from our provincial counterparts, the Provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders and our various stakeholders.

We thank the Minister and the Deputy Ministers of COGTA for their political leadership provided throughout the year under review. We also thank the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the NHTKL as well as the Chairpersons Forum for their guidance, members of the NHTKL for always showing sound leadership during many engagements, officials of the DTA and Audit Committee for the support and advice provided throughout the financial year.



Mr Mashwahle Diphofa
Accounting Officer
Department of Traditional Affairs





Part

B

STRATEGIC
OVERVIEW

8. VISION

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

9. 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 economic development.

10. VALUES

Integrity | Accountability | Unity | Transformation | Gender parity

11. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

Traditional and KhoiSan Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No.3 OF 2019) (TKLA)

The TKLA establishes the NHTKL and determines the powers, duties and responsibilities of the National House. It furthermore provides for support to the National House by national government, the relationship between the House and the Provincial Houses, and the accountability of the House. Therefore, the TKLA places a responsibility to the Department to provide support to the NHTKL.

Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities Act (Act 19 of 2002)

This Act provides for the promotion and protection of the rights of cultural, religious and linguistic communities, inclusive of traditional communities, Khoisan and interfaith. The National House's mandate in relation to this Act is to cooperate with the CRLRC to promote culture in line with the provisions of the TKLA.

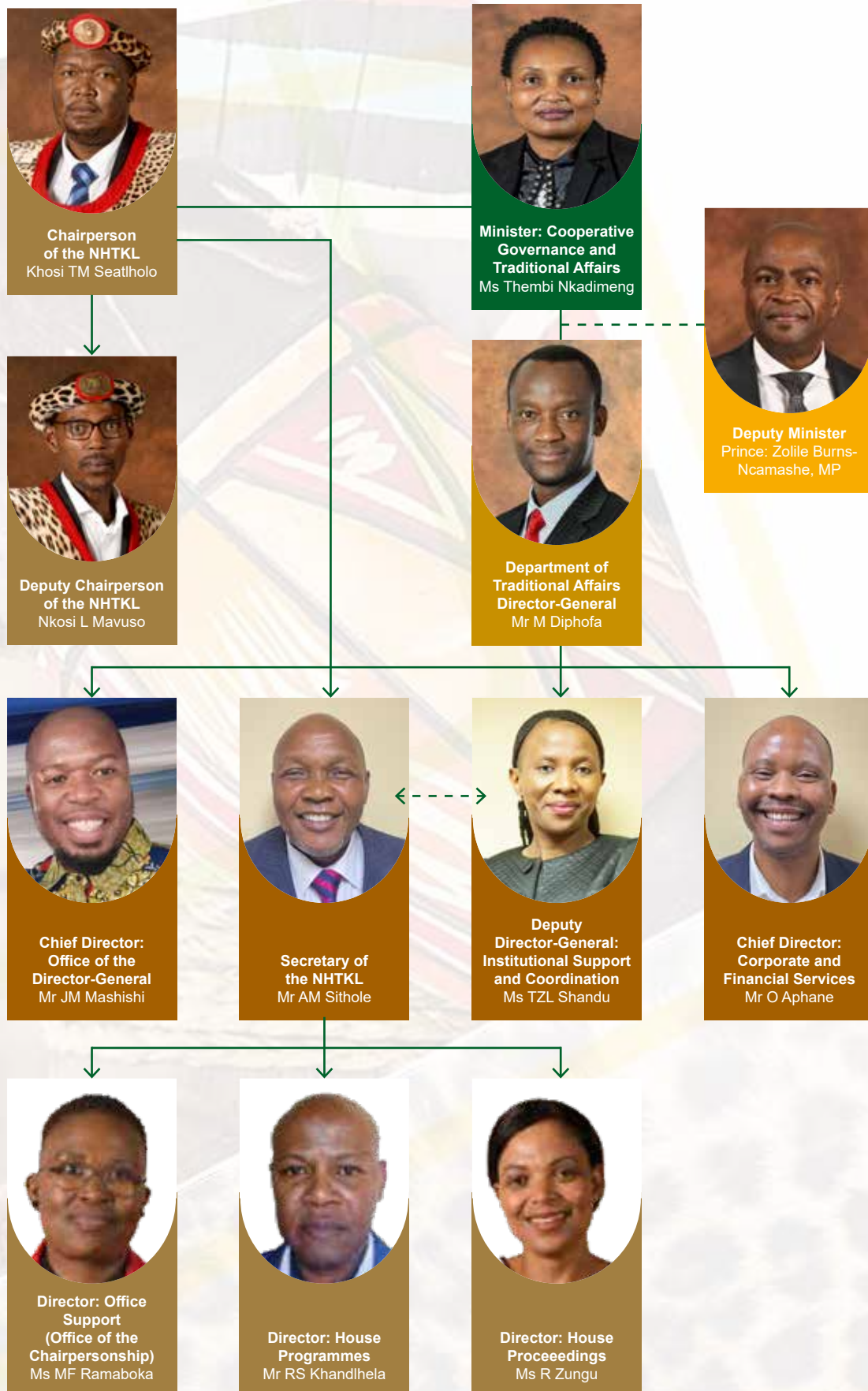
Municipal Structures Act (MSA, Act 117 of 1998)

Section 81 of the MSA (1998) regulates the participation of traditional leaders in municipal councils. Section 92 of the Act, however, makes provision for the Minister to make any regulations for purposes of the MSA, thus including regulations in respect of Section 81 matters.

Customary Initiation Act, 2021 (Act No. 02 of 2021)

The Customary Initiation Act (CIA) makes provision for the effective regulation of customary initiation practice. It also makes provision for the establishment of the National Initiation Oversight Committee (NICC) wherein three of the members of the NICC are drawn from the NHTKL. The CIA also makes provision for the establishment of the Provincial Initiation Coordinating Committees (PICC) in provinces where initiation takes place. For provinces where a provincial house has not been established but where initiation takes place, two members of the National House are required to serve in the PICC. In such a province, the Premier also has to consult the National House on the identified members of the PICC before it is established. The NIOC is required to monitor the implementation of the CIA and to promote compliance with the provision of the Act amongst other functions. The NHTKL is required to promote the customary practice, good and safe practices, accountability among role players.

12. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



13. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL AND KHOI-SAN LEADERS

The National House of Traditional Leaders (NHTL) Act of 2009 which established the National House of Traditional Leaders (the House) was repealed and replaced by the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No 3 of 2019) (TKLA). Section 27 of the TKLA establishes the NHTKL and further provides that the House established in terms of the NHTL Act of 2009 is recognized and will cease to exist on 30 June 2022.

The TKLA provides that the House must be composed of members elected by the Provincial Houses. It creates a provision for the inclusion of Khoi-San leaders in the House immediately after their recognition. During the term of office of 2017-2022, the House did not have members from the Khoi-San Community because the TKLA came into effect in September 2021 and established a Commission to investigate the leadership of the Khoi-San. Those who will be recognized will form part of the NHTKL as per the provisions of section 28 of the TKLA.

14. COMPOSITION OF THE NHTKL

The NHTKL membership is currently composed of 23 delegates elected by Provincial Houses of Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and Northwest and two traditional leaders from Gauteng who are automatically members of the House. The two members of the House are from the two traditional councils in Gauteng, since the province does not have a Provincial House. Each provincial House is represented by three members which total 23 members of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders.

15. LEADERSHIP OF THE NHTKL

The National House is led by the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. The late Ikosi Siphon Etwell Mahlangu, was the Chairperson of the National House from 2017 until his untimely demise on 16 July 2021. The Deputy Chairperson then, Nkosikazi Nomandla Dorothy Mhlauli, was subsequently elected as Chairperson of the NHTKL on 25 January 2022 after serving as an Acting Chairperson when Ikosi Mahlangu, due to ill health, was unable to exercise or perform powers and functions vested in the office of the chairperson as provided for in section 34(4) of the TKLA.

The election of Nkosikazi Mhlauli as the Chairperson of the National House marked the end of an era for only male traditional leaders leading the House. Nkosikazi Mhlauli became the first female Chairperson of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders. The election of the then Deputy Chairperson as the Chairperson left a vacancy of the Deputy Chairperson. The House elected Kgosi Thabo Milton Seatsholo, as the Deputy Chairperson, the youngest ever traditional leader to have occupied such a position since the House was established.

The two elections signalled in a landmark history of change in the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders. The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson serve on a full-time basis and serve in the Executive Committee of the House.

The term of Office of the fifth House ended on 31 June 2022 as provided for in legislation. However due to delays in the reconstitution of provincial houses and the inclusion of female traditional leaders, the House was ultimately reconstituted on 31 October 2022 but remained operational from 01 July until 30 October 2022.

On 31 October 2022, the sixth House was reconstituted, and Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson elected. The Chairperson elected is Kgosi Thabo Milton Seatlholo from the North West Province and the Deputy Chairperson is Inkosi Langa Mavuso from the Eastern Cape Province.

The two leaders attend to issues brought to the House and provide guidance to provinces and government on daily basis. The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson lead the other 21 members of the NHTKL who constitute committees of the House and they are the only full-time members.

16. MEMBERS OF THE NHTKL

The following are of the members of the House as at the end of the term (30 June 2022). However, since the fifth House was dissolved in the middle of the 2022/2023 financial year, this report therefore includes members of the current sixth House as they came into office before the end of the financial year.

16.1. Members of the dissolved fifth House

The dissolved fifth NHTKL was composed of three members from each provincial house as provided for in legislation.

EASTERN CAPE REPRESENTATIVES (2017-2022)



Nkosikazi ND Mhlauli



Nkosikazi NP Ngonyama



Nkosi GA Matanzima

FREE STATE REPRESENTATIVES



Kgosatsana G Moroka



Morena LLM Mopeli



Morena S Molefe

GAUTENG REPRESENTATIVES



Kgosi KC Kekana



Ikosi MP Mahlangu

LIMPOPO REPRESENTATIVES



Khosi NS Nethengwe



Kgoshigadi ML Masemola



Hosi M Ntsanwisi

MPUMALANGA REPRESENTATIVES



Ikosi VW Mahlangu



Inkhosi KN Mkhathswa KN



Morena Moloi LE

NORTHERN CAPE REPRESENTATIVES



Kgosi BD Phetlhu



Kgosi VB Mahura



Kgosi KS Motshwarakgole

NORTH WEST REPRESENTATIVES



Kgosi TM Seatlholo TM



Kgosi GR Gasebone



Kgosi KB Sedumedi

KWA-ZULU NATAL REPRESENTATIVES



Inkosi R S Shinga



Inkosi MZ Mthuli



Inkosi DZ Gumede

16.2. Members of the current sixth House

EASTERN CAPE REPRESENTATIVES



Nkosi L Mavuso



Nkosi Sandile



Nkosi Joyi

FREE STATE REPRESENTATIVES



Morena LLM Mopeli



Morena 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



Kgosisgadi KB Sedumedi



Kgosi M Mabe

KWA-ZULU NATAL REPRESENTATIVES



Inkosi PGH Chiliza



Nkosikazi PT Zulu



Morena B Molefe

17. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE WHO EITHER RESIGNED OR PASSED ON

There were no members who resigned or passed on during the 2022/2023 financial year.

- **Nkosi Ndevu from Eastern Cape was recalled**
- **Kgosi Thaganyane from Northern Cape was recalled**

18. MEMBERS WHO WERE DISQUALIFIED

There are no members who were disqualified during the 2022/2023 financial year.

19. MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE

19.1. OFFICAL OPENING OF THE NHTKL

The Official Opening of the NHTKL took place on 23 February 2023 in the NCOP Chamber in Parliament. The objective of the Official Opening of the NHTKL is for President of the Republic of South Africa to set the scene for the operation of the NHTKL in the 2023-2024 financial year as well as to provide progress on matters raised in his speech in the previous official opening. During the Opening of the NHTKL the President highlighted the following key areas that are the focus of the NHTKL and the Department of Traditional Affairs as the Department responsible for supporting the House to:

- Continue to advance the empowerment of women and the achievement of gender equality within this institution of traditional and Khoi-San leadership
- Ensure that during the reconstitution of the seventh House women representation will significantly increase.
- The NHTKL to continue working with other institutions and government to address the challenges of poverty, unemployment, inequality, the rising cost of living, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and devastating floods, and the scourge of gender-based violence and femicide.
- The NHTKL to work towards the formalisation and strengthening of the functioning of a Kings and Queens Forum as an important platform to tap into the collective wisdom of our Majesties, to address disputes around traditional leadership, gender-based violence and other social ills, initiation challenges and to document the history of South Africa and the role of traditional leaders in our struggle and development as a nation.
- The House to continue contributing to rural development through the implementation of the InvestRural Initiative.
- Harness indigenous knowledge systems to providing skills to rural communities for their own development
- Leverage Communal land should as capital that can support investment in community development.
- Intensify the fight against illegal initiation schools to curb the death of initiates.
- Promote and safeguard the cultural practices and traditions while also standing firm against the abuse of culture.

19.2. DIALOGUE OF THE NHTKL WITH GOVERNMENT

Over the years the National House held debates of the President's speech in Parliament after the annual official opening of the National House to prepare for the year ahead. As the National House evaluated the effectiveness of the debate sessions, it became evident that most of the strategic programmes outlined during the debate remained unimplemented because the relevant Ministers never attended the debate sessions, even after they were invited. To circumvent this challenge, during the annual official opening of the National House in 2021, the House advised the President that a dialogue or engagement is required with all Ministers, led by the Presidency, to plan on implementation of programmes arising from the President's speech.

On 10 March 2022, the National House, together with provincial houses, CONTRALESA and NKC held its first ever dialogue with government, led by the Deputy President to engage on matters of concern to the institution, including the non-implementation of Indaba resolutions. During the dialogue government advised that the President had established the Inter-Ministerial Task Team to address matters of concern to traditional leaders. It was also resolved that the IMTT would function through workstreams highlighted below, which were grouped according to sector departments and their mandates.

On 17 March 2023, the NHTKL held its second dialogue in Pretoria led by the President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr MC Ramaphosa to consider progress made since the NHTKL's first dialogue with government and further to consider the speech by the President delivered in the NCOP Chamber on 23 February 2023. The NHTKL made a presentation on matters for consideration by government per the table below:

FOCUS AREAS	MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION
UNIFORMITY AND STANDARDISATION IN TERMS OF TREATMENT AND PROVISION OF SUPPORT TO TRADITIONAL LEADERS. KHOI-SAN ARE NOT MENTIONED BECAUSE OF THE PROCESS THAT IS STILL UNDERWAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are not aware of any progress made to purchase vehicles for amaKhosi by Eastern Cape and KZN government so that all amaKhosi are treated the same. We are not aware of any House that has a chamber except the Eastern Cape House and maybe those provinces that are using the former governments Chambers like North West and KwaZulu-Natal; Other Houses, like the National House must always go and ask for a Chamber, though we must thank Parliament especially the new Secretary to Parliament.
SPEEDY FINALIZATION OF HANDBOOK FOR TRADITIONAL LEADERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are not aware of any progress with regard to the handbook that is supposed to standardize all what is due to amaKhosi, some provinces have objected to the handbook in MINMEC, can we please finalize it as it has the following implications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of finalization of the handbook has a negative impact on everyone government included The provincial MECs especially Eastern Cape and KZN were citing cost implications in the implementation of the handbook. The question that we have is that what are the implications of recognizing a traditional leader if we cannot provide a handbook of what Inkosi qualifies or not?
BUDGET OF THE STRUCTURES OF AMAKHOSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structures of amaKhosi are not budgeted for the same. It depends on the province concerned. In some provinces kings and principal traditional leaders are budgeted over three Million, One Million, others receive zero budget. Traditional councils the same as the kings. Houses do not receive anything; they don't even have workstation.

FOCUS AREAS	MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many youth structures in areas of amaKhosi that want to be assisted in order to become entrepreneurs etc. • There is just no youth funding for projects especially youth in areas of AmaKhosi. • We believe that our future is in the hands of properly groomed and trained young people who will hit the ground running. • As it is now, young people will end up in correctional services centres because of frustrations of having good ideas but cannot implement due to funding.
RELEASE OF LAND TO TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IMTT informed by the Communal Land Indaba received requests to release land to be registered under the name of the TC. • The IMTT was further informed that as per the resolutions of the Tshivhidzo, the Ingonyama Trust Land ought to be respected and be increased instead of decrease. • The Institution appreciated the work done by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development in consulting provinces on policy on land, amendment of SPLUMA and other related policy documents • This is the first step since the resolution on transfer of land was taken in 2017.
MINING FOR RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a lot of mining activities happening in areas of amaKhosi • One cannot point to any benefits accrued to the community as a results of mining activities. With the mining owners, a lot of change is happening in their bank balance which is evident by their lifestyles. Our government seem to be appreciating the current state of affairs regarding mines.
CULTURAL TOURISM AS FOR RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional communities have a lot to share with the World and thus generating economic development. Areas of AmaKhosi are rich in culture, traditions and historical background that can be the source of knowledge on the evolution of ubuKhosi and the fight for freedom. The Department of Sports, Arts and Culture is doing some work with amaKhosi, and we appreciate it, but the sister department of Tourism is still behind. • Further, we have noted that some heritage sites are located in private land which the landlord refuses access to those areas.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND SALGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SALGA as an organisation responsible for Municipal councillors is working well with traditional leaders. It cannot be said as the same with some councillors. Some councillors view their positions as above heavens and forgetting that they are still living within the community of amaKhosi. The MoU with SALGA is being finalized and after signing, it will be the responsibilities of both structures to promote such. • The InvestRural Masterplan was given to SALGA as per the Local Government Indaba resolution • The NHTKL and SALGA are finalizing the MoU which will solidify the working relationship

FOCUS AREAS	MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION
DTA AS A STAND-ALONE DEPARTMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NHTKL has observed that the Ministers who were responsible for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs spend about 80% of their time on local government and 10% on CRL Rights Commission and 10% on Traditional Affairs. It never helped us to have a deputy minister for traditional affairs because the same Deputy Minister ended up doing work for Municipalities. For so many years, we had that challenge which the late Chairperson brought to the attention of the former Minister Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma who tried in vain to improve. We believe, however that unity must exist in the Ministry and there is nothing wrong to pay attention to struggling municipalities but do not forget us.
DTA AS A STAND-ALONE DEPARTMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the first time since the inception of this Department, it is the first time that we have a team that is properly grounded and fully experienced in their fields.
ESTABLISHMENT OF KINGS FORUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional leaders accept the directives given to the House to establish kings Forum. We have already engaged some of the Kings who were at the opening of the House. They all appreciated the initiatives of establishing the kings forum. We believe that the active participation of our Kings will increase the economic development of our rural areas. We have already met His Majesty King Misuzulu who was not in the opening of the House and he supported the establishment of the Forum.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economic situation in the country is not the best now. We support the importance of forging consensus among sectors of our society to rebuild our economy. The institution of traditional leadership appreciates the support given to the InvestRural initiative as it changes rural areas to be investable areas. The masterplan has been shared with SALGA thus all Municipalities so that it finds expression in DDM. Traditional Leaders working together with our partners and government will always provide advice and counsel with regard to potential industrial opportunities. It is therefore critical that skilling our people is key in development of rural economies.
BUDGET FOR STRUCTURES OF TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Traditional Councils and Local Houses do not have any budget to implement or just manage their administrative expenses. The Provincial Houses are dependent on the provincial department to share with them. The National House receives the little from the Department that does not have anything.
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is very poor infrastructure support in traditional communities, roads are very bad for investment, most traditional councils do not have offices, so the rural infrastructure is a turn off for any potential investor. Some traditional leaders are still operating in mud offices or offices that were build when the community had a few families and now, we have thousands of families, traditional councils ought to have committees to deal with matters of communities, but no offices are available for such. Traditional Courts do not have specific place to seat and bring about restorative justice within

FOCUS AREAS	MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION
CONNECTIVITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President, we must appreciate the former Minister responsible for Communications and Digital Technologies. • She requested that we submit to her the addresses of our traditional councils so that she includes us in the rollout of broad band. This is developmental, this is one project in our InvestRural Strategy. • We request that the new Minister even goes above what the former Minister did by giving members of the NHTKL and Provincial Chairpersons and Deputies IPADS; the DTA and provincial departments will supply data.
SAFETY OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Leaders in KZN, Eastern Cape and Limpopo are facing death on daily basis. The killing of traditional leaders has gone too far and cannot be tolerated any further. • The NHTKL took an initiative of meeting the Deputy Minister of SAPS Hon. Mathale to discuss the matter. In our discussion, there was no promise of protecting the Chairpersons of Houses whom their lives are in danger and has been reported to the SAPS. This is an area of concern to all of us in the sector. • It must be noted that as Chairpersons of Houses we are confronted with many situations that we are bound to address in a positive or negative way. After that we just drive ourselves home and even to the shops without protection. • Traditional Leaders especially those who are occupying elected positions are living in fear for their lives and the lives of their families. • It is important that protection be provided for the chairpersons and Deputy Chairperson as a norm not based on threats analysis.
GBVF AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas of amaKhosi, Gender Based Violence is not as active as it is in the urban areas. • We have acknowledged though that we cannot say it does not exist because some cases might not have been reported. • We have partnered with SANAC Men's Parliament to encourage discussion among men in rural areas. This is arranged so that men do not take out their anger of any kind to their girl children or women. • We have further noted the ant African approach of turning women and young boys into sex slaves. • Some of our own brothers from other countries are perpetuating this practice. • Some of it can be attributed to our borders that are not properly guarded.
CUSTOMARY INITIATION PRACTICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Customary Initiation Act was passed with the intention of betterment of the initiation practice. However, without proper funding and training of the structures established by the Act this will be a futile exercise. • The Act takes certain powers of amaKhosi and gives them to structures that are composed of people who do not even understand what initiation all is about.

FOCUS AREAS	MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION
COMMISSION ON KHOI-SAN MATTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is appreciated that the Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders Act establishes a Commission to investigate the leadership of Khoi-San. • It is known that Khoi-San are part of South Africa and part of us as traditional leaders. We are concern that the Act talks about leaders of Khoi-San and not Kings/Queen etc just like traditional leadership. • We are of the opinion that proper research on the leadership of Khoi-San is done so that proper title is used in the Act.
COMMISSION ON KHOI-SAN MATTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The other challenging aspect is that the Commission has now finished a year without recommending to the Minister at least a recognition of one Khoi-San Leader. We do not think this is good, more binoculars must be directed to the Commission to check if they are up to the task.
RECONSTITUTION OF TRADITIONAL COUNCILS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institution has taken a decision to suspend the reconstitution of traditional councils pending the resolution of issues raised by traditional leaders • Traditional Councils are structures that administer the areas of amaKhosi. These structures are composed by members of the public, royal family and headmen/women. • The formula as proposed by DTA excludes some headmen/ women and thus create unnecessary animosity within the rural areas. We have therefore decided not to reconstitute based on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No budget provided or guaranteed that it would be provided for traditional councils to operate • No budget guaranteed that there would be enough personnel for traditional councils to appoint administrators
EFFECT OF DISPUTES WITHIN THE INSTITUTION OF TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institution of traditional leadership is faced with disputes at all levels. All levels of traditional leadership are being disputed by some members of the royal family. • Some disputes are caused by economic challenges. Some members of the royal family are instigated to dispute the sitting Inkosi due to economic benefits. Some are due to disregard of custom and customary law of succession.
BASIC EDUCATION: SCHOLAR TRANSPORT IN TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some learners are compelled to attend schooling very far from their homes. Some are put into boarding school due to the distance they travel. • The reason for such is because some schools that are within reach are being closed or have been closed hence the long journey for education. • We are not against boarding schools, but the mothers love, family warmth for a small child is always the best and it promotes family unity.
HEALTH: SUPPLY OF MOBILE CLINICS IN TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the areas of traditional leaders do not have clinics. Members of the community are forced to travel a long distance from one village to another village which is not close by. • It is the belief of traditional leaders that health is a basic human right and should not be placed in such a manner that a person must spend money before reaching the government health facility.

FOCUS AREAS	MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION
HEALTH: SUPPLY OF MOBILE CLINICS IN TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some instances, reaching the health facility does not help because there might not be medication relevant for the patient.
MANAGEMENT OF DISASTERS IN AREAS OF AMAKHOSI AND ACROSS THE COUNTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When disaster strike, all are expected to assist to ensure that the affected persons are being assisted. The NHTKL is proud of having partnered with organisations such as Al-Imdaad Foundation, Princess Gabo Foundation, Old Mutual, Kaizer Motaung Junior foundation etc. These foundations stood up during the disasters in KZN and seriously supported the communities.
MANAGEMENT OF DISASTERS IN AREAS OF AMAKHOSI AND ACROSS THE COUNTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further, the NHTKL is proud to have structures of women traditional leadership who as well do not fold their arms during disasters, they get into action and help the communities. All what is mentioned above, is done out of good heart but noting that as the House and structures of women in traditional leadership do not have a budget, we are assisted by these foundations.

The following table provide a list of key areas identified during the dialogue for implementation:

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
1. IMTT to ensure all the outstanding matters presented by the NHTKL are implemented	IMTT led by Deputy President
2. Ministers Nkadimeng and Zikalala to assist in ensuring Houses obtain chambers considering the existing buildings in different provinces	Ministers Nkadimeng and Zikalala
3. Formalization and strengthening of the functioning of a Kings and Queens Forum	DTA
4. Visit to Kingships and Queenships	Minister's Office, DM's Office and DTA
5. Traditional leaders to submit details to Department of Digital Communication and Technologies in preparation for broadband rollout	DG, DTA
6. Invest Rural Masterplan to find expression in the Cabinet through the processes of Cabinet	Minister's Office, DM's Office and DTA
7. Invest Rural Masterplan to be consulted with all municipalities for it to inform their plans.	DTA
8. Tools of trade for municipal managers to be issued in July. To ensure that we comply with provision for tools of trade for traditional leaders.	DTA
9. Visit to all Provincial Houses in the next 3 to 4 weeks.	DM' Office and Office of the DG
10. Partnership with the Department of Public Works on the refurbishment of traditional councils.	DTA (to lead), Provincial DTA and Department of Public Works
11. Tools of trade and issues of incentives to traditional leaders	DTA
12. Round two of the dialogue to be convened by the Deputy President, Paul Mashatile	NHTKL to write to Deputy President

19.3. MEETINGS WITH KINGS AND PRINCIPAL TRADITIONAL LEADERS

The NHTKL attended meetings to brief Kings about InvestRural, Developmental Monarchs and other programs of the NHTKL. The meetings were held with the following Kings:

- i. Morena e Moholo Moremoholo Mopeli of Bakoena ba Mopeli on 01 June 2022
- ii. Morena e Moholo Montoeli Mota of Batlokoa ba Mota on 31 August 2022
- iii. King Vululwandle Sandile of amaRharhabe Kingship on 30 November 2022
- iv. King Misuzulu ka Zwelithini of amaZulu Kingship on 08 March 2023

19.4. MEETINGS OF THE NHTKL WITH PROVINCIAL HOUSES

The NHTKL has established a structure called Chairpersons Forum which includes all Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons of Provincial Houses with the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the NHTKL, supported by the Secretariats of Houses. The Structure meets on quarterly basis and as and when a need arises. The House has had several joint meetings of the NHTKL and the Chairpersons Forum to discuss issues of common interest. The delegation of the NHTKL visited all provincial houses of traditional and Khoi-San Leaders in an endeavour to inform them about InvestRural Strategy and Developmental Monarchs.

On 30 January 2023 a meeting of the Chairpersons Forum was held in Pretoria where among others the following decisions were taken:

- **Reconstitution of Traditional Councils (Formula):** The meeting resolved to write a letter to the Minister, signed by all Chairpersons of Provincial Houses, stating the rejection the formula for determination of number of members of a traditional council.
- **Security of Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons of Houses:** An urgent meeting with the Deputy Minister of Police should be arranged to address the matter and that the matter of traditional leadership security should be elevated to IMTT. It was further resolved that the Handbook must include matters of traditional leadership security.



20. OTHER PROGRAMMES OF THE HOUSE

20.1. INVESTRURAL STRATEGY

The National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders informed by the 2017 Indaba resolved to:

- Expand socio-economic opportunities and activities towards the creation of economically and self-sustainable traditional communities.
- Develop a model for radical socio-economic transformation once necessary research has been undertaken. The model will be tabled to the institution for further engagement and adoption.
- Utilize land for socio-economic development, support and enabling the capacitation of rural communities.

The research led to the conceptualization of InvestRural (IR) Strategy which is a 20-to-30-year program for traditional communities. The aim of the IR is to:

- create an investable rural area that will create a sustainable development as well as job creation. IR has identified the following programs:
- Expand socio-economic opportunities and activities towards the creation of economically and self-sustainable traditional communities.
- Develop a model for radical socio-economic transformation once necessary research has been undertaken. The model will be tabled to the institution for further engagement and adoption.
- Utilize our land for socio-economic development, support and enabling the capacitation of rural communities.

The NHTKL partnered with private sector in research and development of a model that will change the rural communities. The InvestRural was accepted as the model that could mix both customary and government processes to encourage investment and development.

Through the Invest Rural Initiative, the Invest Rural Master Plan was developed consisting of thirteen programs for rural development as follows:

- a) Renewable Energy
- b) Roads and Transportation
- c) Water
- d) Sanitation
- e) Telecommunications
- f) Financial inclusion
- g) Education and Training
- h) Health
- i) Agriculture
- j) Tourisms
- k) Retail
- l) Manufacturing
- m) Rural Enterprise Development

The above will be successful if included in the District Development Model Framework. In this regard, IR proposes that the following should be considered to ensure that community members get assisted

within the districts they are located. The implementation of IR is through Developmental Monarchs Approach and can be successful if Districts are actively participating. Therefore, the following is proposed:

- **InvestRural Hub:** Rural market, Information hub, village database and rural agents all of this supports rural enterprise development.
- **InvestRural Deal Room:** Corporate finance, deal structuring, negotiations and corporatisation which all constitute Rural Back office;
- **InvestRural Summit:** InvestRural conferences and workshops which constitute Rural Academy for skills development.
- **Technology:** Information management system, Rural database which informs promoters and protectors of investments and property rights;
- **Legal:** Agreements, Risk management, compliance which includes rural business Development; and
- **Seed Capital:** InvestRural Master Plan, InvestRural Hub and InvestRural Platform which informs Rural marketplace

20.2. DEVELOPMENTAL MONARCHS APPROACH

In the current democratic dispensation, the traditional leadership sector has been dependent on government for provision of support for traditional communities. However, the institution agreed on a new approach during the mid-term review of 2020. The new approach, the Developmental monarchs Approach, follows the developmental focus of the country in line with the ideals of the National Development Plan, Vision 2030. The Institution resolved to adopt a developmental Monarchs approach which is an approach to be used to implement and drive rural development under the theme InvestRural.

The approach discourages continuation of the sector to rely on government to maintain the traditional councils and communities. The approach encourages traditional leaders to mobilize their communities to develop their own plans and source funding for development. It further encourages traditional leaders to work in collaboration with District Municipalities in realization of the developmental plans of each traditional council.

21. CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

The Act requires that the Secretary to Parliament must refer bills to the NHTKL that have a direct bearing on customary law or customs of traditional or Khoi-San communities. In this regard, the following bills were referred to the NHTKL and inputs were made accordingly:

- Land Court Bill, 2021
- Constitution Eighteenth Amendments Bill, 2021
- Communal Land Tenure and Land Administration Bill
- Upstream Petroleum Resources Development Bill
- Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Bill, 2020
- National Veld and Forest Fire Amendments Bill
- Disaster Management Amendment Bill

22. COMMITTEES OF THE NHTKL

The NHTKL has been organised into eight Committees through which it operates. The Committees have different responsibilities and are aligned with key provisions of the Act. Each committee carries out its work in line with its functions and objectives as 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 Committees of the House are chaired by members who have been elected into their positions by other Committee members. All other Provinces except for Gauteng are represented in the Executive Committee. Each committee is expected to meet once every two months and as and when necessary, with the exception of the Executive Committee which is expected to meet every month and the COCHA Committee which meets once per quarter to take stock of the work of Committees. The following were the Committees before the reconstitution of the House:

- (a) Executive Committee (EXCO);
- (b) Committee of Chairpersons (COCHA);
- (c) Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Committee (JCPSC);
- (d) Gender and Community Development Committee (GCDC);
- (e) Internal Arrangements, Planning and Cooperative Governance Committee (IPCGC);
- (f) Land, Rural Development and Tourism Committee (LRDTC);
- (g) Social Development Committee (SDC); and
- (h) Tradition, Heritage and Culture Committee (THC).

After the reconstitution of the House on 31 October 2022, the newly reconstituted House held its induction and strategic planning sessions to consider the focus of the House for the sixth term. During the deliberations, the House reconfigured some of the Committees. The following are the current 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 communities, and Social Development committee (GCDC);
- e) Internal Arrangements, Planning and Cooperative Governance Committee (IPCGC);
- f) Economic Development, Tourism and Minerals Resources Committee
- g) Land, Agriculture and Rural Development Committee (SDC); and
- h) Tradition, Heritage and Culture Committee (THC).

The work of the Committees highlighted below takes into consideration the Committees of the fifth House and the Committees of the sixth House.

22.1. COMMITTEES OF THE FIFTH HOUSE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee is composed of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson as well as all leaders of delegations from each Provincial House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders.



The Executive Committee held meetings to consider the general performance of the NHTKL and to consider committee reports. It further considered a number of issues which include Remuneration of Public Office Bearers, Bills forwarded by the Committee for consideration by the EXCO before sending to Parliament and any matter referred to the House. Further, the Executive Committee represented the Institution of Traditional Leadership in various meetings, outreaches, and Parliament. Other responsibilities included:

- (a) Make recommendations to the House concerning the Rules of the House;
- (b) Implement the resolutions of the House and recommendations of the committees;
- (c) Monitor and evaluate progress of the other committees and make recommendations to both the House and Committees;
- (d) Establish and develop a reporting mechanism which will ensure a clear flow of information from the committees to the House;
- (e) Report to the committees on the resolution taken on the matter referred to the management committee within two weeks after such referral;
- (f) Implement the strategic plan of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders;
- (g) Establish and maintain relationships with relevant structures;
- (h) Address Sitzings of Provincial Houses at least once a quarter;
- (i) Implement the Code of Conduct of members of the House;
- (j) Prepare and submit a quarterly report to the House which must contain amongst others the following:

- Decisions implemented by the House;
 - The official visit by members of the House to other countries; and
 - The overall expenditure of the House.
- (k) Review and uphold the Rules and Orders of the National House of Traditional Leaders;
- (l) Ensure that members of the House adhere to the Rules and Orders of the House;
- (m) Conduct a capacity building workshop on the Rules and Orders of the House to the members;
- (n) Invite experts on Rules and Orders to advise or address the committee;
- (o) Consider the budget and expenditure of the House
- (p) Forge relationships with other organizations including government; and
- (q) Ensure that the role of traditional leadership is strengthened in service delivery and development;

COMMITTEE OF CHAIRPERSONS



The Committee of Chairpersons is chaired by the Deputy Chairperson of the NHTKL. The Committee meets once every quarter to consider reports of the different Committees before they are tabled to the Executive Committee and the full sitting of the House. The following are the functions of the Committee:

- (a) must co-ordinate the work of the committees of the House;
- (b) considers the annual programmes of committees;
- (c) shall make recommendations to the Executive Committee regarding any matter affecting the scheduling or functioning of any committee;
- (d) Evaluate each committee's performance in terms of the plan;
- (e) Evaluate inputs from the Provinces;

- (f) Recommend to the Executive Committee the yardstick for performance measurement of delegates;
- (g) propose to Executive Committee a sound feedback mechanism between the Provinces and the NHTKL
- (h) Report any unbecoming behavior of any member to the Executive Committee for disciplinary action; and
- (i) Evaluate the quality of information in the reports before submission to the EXCO.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT PLANNING AND COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE



The Internal Arrangements, Planning and Cooperative Governance Committee is responsible for the welfare of members of the NHTKL including the sector as a whole. It organized training of traditional leaders especially houses on the provisions of TKLA and CIB. It further made inputs into the documents by the Independent Commission on the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers. The following are the functions of the committee:

- (a) Promote the social welfare of members of the National House;
- (b) Market and promote the image of the National House;
- (c) Facilitate capacity building for members of the House;
- (d) Arrange study visits for the House;
- (e) Initiate the acquisition of assets of the House and develop a policy towards their management;
- (f) Ensure that Traditional Councils function accordingly;
- (g) Ensure that all Houses have strategic and operational plans;
- (h) Ensure that resources provided are being adequately utilized for the benefit of the institution;

- (i) Report and make proposals on any interventions to be made in any institution in terms of operational deficiencies. Etc.;
- (j) Ensure that traditional leaders are capacitated on local economic development;
- (k) Promote the social welfare of members of the National House;

During the year under review, the committee achieved the following high-level milestones:

- Led the development of the NHTKL Annual Performance Plan 2022/23 and Strategic Plan 2022/25;
- Facilitated the workshop/ briefing by the DTA on the provisions of the TKLA and CIA on sections affecting the House;
- Led the engagement of the Independent Commission on the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers
- Led in the discussion on DTA policies which affected the NHTKL; and
- Participated in the InvestRural programme.
- Led in the development of the concept on Dialogue with the Deputy President of RSA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE



The Social Development Committee is working closely with the Department of Social Development including organisations such as Al-Imdaad Foundation in helping communities to fend for themselves. The following are the functions of the Committee:

- (a) Comment on Parliamentary Bills or Departmental Policies that has a bearing on social issues;
- (b) Identify and act on socio-economic issues of traditional communities in conjunction with the Houses of traditional leaders;

- (c) Contribute to the social upliftment of the traditional communities by playing a major role in initiating, assisting and participating in rural projects;
- (d) Liaise with Government and other organizations in fighting rural poverty;
- (e) Develop a national program on the management of chronic diseases;
- (f) Ensure that job opportunities are created for traditional communities;
- (g) Ensure that traditional communities receive infrastructure development including Low and Medium cost Housing; and
- (h) Ensure that Local Economic Development, planning and other processes are inclusive of traditional leadership

During the year under review, the committee achieved the following high-level milestones:

- Implement social development programmes in partnership with the Department of Social Development.
- Established partnership with Al-Imdaad; and facilitated the support to the Makhosikati Structure with blankets and dignity packs for young women in traditional communities.
- Promotion of Social Cohesion and awareness campaigns on GBVF.
- Partnership with Princess Gabo Foundation in supporting traditional communities with food parcels and GBVF awareness during covid-19.



GENDER AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE



The following are the functions of the Gender and Community Development Committee:

- (a) Handle all matters relating to care and welfare of the older persons, youth and children;
- (b) Handle all matters relating to people with disabilities;
- (c) Arrange capacity building relevant to the committee;
- (d) Organize joint meetings and operations with relevant institutions;
- (e) Ensure that the House through its Committees pays attention to gender issues when it conducts its activities; and
- (f) Ensure that the concerns of women are adequately taken into account in the public participation programmes of the House.

During the year under review, the committee achieved the following high-level milestones:

- Facilitated discussion on the fight against Gender Based Violence and Femicide, HIV, TB and Drug Abuse.
- Promotion of Social Cohesion in Traditional Communities; and
- Led discussions during the Webinar on Transformation, Fighting GBVF within Houses of Traditional leaders and enabling Food Security in Traditional Communities.

TRADITIONS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE COMMITTEE



The following are the functions of the Traditions, Culture and Heritage Committee:

- (a) Restore, promote and protect indigenous cultures, customs and traditions;
- (b) Promote African (indigenous) languages to be on par with other languages;
- (c) Promote places of African historical importance in order to attract and promote tourism;
- (d) Promote the preservation of such historical places for posterity in conjunction with the Department of Arts and Culture;
- (e) Redirect the South African traditional communities in realizing that African Renaissance starts with tradition, culture, custom and language;
- (f) Commission research on culture and traditional affairs matters;
- (g) Invite experts on culture and traditional leadership in the new South Africa;
- (h) Promote modification of those customs, which are likely to face extinction or tend to give a negative image of the institution;
- (i) Ensure that matters of Education are given priority as part of a culture of learning;
- (j) Ensure that rural youth participate in various youth commissions affairs including sports;
- (k) Engage other organizations for mutual benefits such as PANSALB, Freedom Park, Heritage Resource Agency, and Moral Regeneration Movement etc.

During the year under review, the committee achieved the following high-level milestones:

- Engaged with provincial houses and other role players through the National Initiation Task Team meetings; Partnership with SANAC on the National Traditional Men's Parliament;
- Encouraged Provincial Houses to monitor Cultural Initiation Schools;
- Led the engagements on the review of cultural practices considered to be harmful; and
- Participated in the Annual South African Indigenous Games.

JUSTICE, CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY COMMITTEE



The Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Committee is responsible for the promotion of justice in areas of amaKhosi and to work on correctional services. The functions of the committee are as follows:

- (a) Consider constitutional issues including amendments to the Act establishing the National House where necessary;
- (b) Facilitate capacity building programmes on the constitution, legislation, Safety and Security, Defense, Justice and Correctional Services Matters;
- (c) Make submissions to Parliament on Bills that have a bearing on traditional leadership;
- (d) Facilitate cooperation between the Provincial Houses and the National House on Justice system matters;
- (e) Strengthen the functioning of Traditional Courts;
- (f) Invite experts on constitutional matters to advise or address the committee and the House;
- (g) Commission research on constitutional matters;
- (h) Alert the House on new constitutional developments that are likely to affect traditional leadership;
- (i) Must be involved in the National Crime Prevention Strategy;
- (j) Must be involved in correctional services programs;
- (k) Participate in the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners; and
- (l) Assist the department in the delivery and governance system in government.

During the year under review, the committee achieved the following high-level milestones:

- Considered and discussed Policies, Bills and Legislation;
- Led engagements on Memoranda of Understanding between the NHTKL and other Partners;

- Facilitated engagements on capacity building of Traditional Leaders by SAJEI;
- Facilitated the review of the Rules and Orders of the NHTKL;
- Concept Paper on Reintroduction of Community Police Officers;

LAND, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM COMMITTEE



The Land, Agriculture, Rural Development and tourism Committee is responsible for the promotion of rural development in areas of amaKhosi

- (a) Comment on Parliamentary Bills and departmental policies that have a bearing on land and agriculture, disaster management, rural economic development, restitution of land, nature conservation and environmental affairs;
- (b) Invite experts to address the committee on matters listed in sub rule 1;
- (c) Conduct capacity building workshops on matters listed in Sub rule 1 to members and rural communities; and
- (d) Liaise with the Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture regarding the identification of land historically belonging to rural communities.

During the year under review, the committee achieved the following high-level milestones:

- Made Inputs on Policies, Bills and Legislation impacting on traditional leadership.
- Participated in all NHTKL engagements on community development.
- Promotion of socio-economic development and Food Security.
- Participated in the Invest Rural programme roadshows;
- Led in ensuring that the Land Summit is held.

22.2. COMMITTEES OF THE SIXTH HOUSE

- Executive Committee
- Internal Arrangements, Planning and Cooperative Governance Committee
- Gender, Youth, Children, Aged, People with disabilities and LGBTQI communities, and Social Development committee
- Justice, crime prevention and security Committee
- Economic Development, Tourism and Minerals Resources Committee
- Traditions, Culture and Heritage culture Committee
- Land, Agricultural and Rural development Committee
- Committee of Chairpersons

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee is composed of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson as well as all leaders of delegations from each Provincial House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders.



Functions of Executive Committee

- Make recommendations to the National House concerning the Rules and Orders of the National House.
- Implement the resolutions of the National House and recommendations of the committees.
- Monitor and evaluate progress of the other committees and make recommendations to both the National House and Committees;
- Consider the reporting, monitoring and evaluation guide on the clear flow of information from the committees to the National House;
- Report to the committees on the resolution taken on the matter referred to the Executive committee

- (f) Implement and monitor the strategic plan of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders
- (g) Establish and maintain relationships with relevant structures
- (h) Address sittings of Provincial Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders at least once a quarter
- (i) Implement the Code of Conduct of members of the National House
- (j) Prepare and submit a quarterly report to the House
- (k) Review and uphold the Rules and Orders of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders
- (l) Ensure that members of the National House adhere to the Rules and Orders of the National House.
- (m) Invite experts to address the committees and National House.
- (n) Consider the budget and expenditure of the National House;
- (o) Forge relationships with other organizations including Government.
- (p) Promote the role of traditional leadership in service delivery and development.
- (q) Approve inputs on Bills/Policies referred to the National House for comments
- (r) Promote the social welfare of Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders
- (s) Monitor that all structures of traditional leadership are functional
- (t) Approve exposure visits/study visits by members of the National House



COMMITTEE OF CHAIRPERSONS

The Committee of Chairpersons is chaired by the Deputy Chairperson of the National House and consist of the chairpersons of all committees of the National House except chairpersons of ad hoc committees, EXCO and sub committees.



Functions of Committee of Chairpersons

- (a) must co-ordinate the work of the committees of the National House;
- (b) considers the annual programmes of committees;
- (c) make recommendations to the Executive Committee regarding any matter affecting the scheduling or functioning of any committee.
- (d) Evaluate each committee's performance in terms of the plan.
- (e) Evaluate inputs from the Provincial Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders.
- (f) Recommend to the Executive Committee the yardstick for performance measurement of delegates.
- (g) propose to Executive Committee a sound feedback mechanism between the Provincial Houses and the National House.
- (h) Report any unbecoming behaviour of any member to the Executive Committee for disciplinary action.
- (i) Evaluate the quality of information in the reports before submission to the EXCO.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT PLANNING AND COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE



Functions of Internal Arrangements, Planning and Cooperative Governance Committee

- (a) Promote effective and coordinated planning processes within all Houses of traditional and Khoi-San leaders;
- (b) Develop and implement effective reporting system for all structures of traditional leadership;
- (c) Develop and implement effective monitoring system on the alignment of activities/plans within the structures of traditional leaders;
- (d) Develop a cooperative governance guidelines for the institution of traditional leadership;
- (e) Monitor the adherence to the plans by National House.
- (f) Recommend the facilitation of capacity building workshops for members of the National House;
- (g) Report any unbecoming behaviour of any member to the Executive Committee;
- (h) Promote the social-welfare of members of the National House;
- (i) Market and promote the image of the National House;
- (j) Recommend study visits for members of the National House.
- (k) Draft the reporting, monitoring and evaluation guide which will ensure a clear flow of information from the committees to the National House

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND MINERAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE



Functions of the economic development, tourism and mineral resources committee

- (a) Partner with government and organizations to create better conditions for rural communities' employment,
- (b) Encourage rural communities to work together to eradicate poverty and building livelihoods for rural communities,
- (c)
- (d) Comment on Parliamentary Bills or Departmental Policies that has a bearing on social issues.
- (e) Identify and act on socio-economic issues of traditional communities in conjunction with the Houses of traditional and Khoi-San leaders.
- (f) Contribute to the social welfare and upliftment of the traditional communities by playing a major role in initiating, assisting and participating in rural projects.
- (g) Liaise with Government and other organizations in fighting rural poverty.
- (h) Develop a national program on the management of Chronic diseases
- (i) Participate in the creation of job opportunities for rural communities.
- (j) Liaise with the department of Housing on infrastructure development for rural communities)
- (k) participate in the Local Economic Development, planning and other processes are inclusive of traditional leadership

TRADITIONS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE COMMITTEE



Functions of the Tradition, Heritage and Culture Committee

- (a) Restore, promote and protect indigenous cultures, customs and traditions.
- (b) Promote African (indigenous) languages to be on par with other languages.
- (c) Promote places of African historical importance in order to attract and promote tourism.
- (d) Promote the preservation of such historical places for posterity in conjunction with the Department of Arts and Culture.
- (e) Redirect the South African traditional communities in realizing that African Renaissance starts with tradition, culture, custom and language.
- (f) Recommend the commission of research on culture and traditional affairs matters.
- (g) Recommend the invitation of experts on culture and traditional leadership in the new South Africa to address the committee;
- (h) Promote modification of those customs, which are likely to face extinction or tend to give a negative image of the institution.
- (i) Participate in matters of Education and ensure that they are given priority as part of a culture of learning
- (j) Ensure that rural youth participate in various youth commissions affairs including sports
- (k) Engage and partner with other organizations for mutual benefits such as PANSALB, Freedom Park, Heritage Resource Agency, and Moral Regeneration Movement etc.

JUSTICE, CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY COMMITTEE



Functions of the Justice, Legislation, Crime Prevention and Security Committee

- (a) Consider constitutional issues including amendments to the Act establishing the National House where necessary.
- (b) Recommend capacity building programmes on the constitution, legislation, Safety and Security, Defence, Justice and Correctional Services Matters.
- (c) Make comments, in consultation with the relevant committee of the House submissions to Parliament on Bills that have a bearing on traditional leadership.
- (d) Facilitate cooperation between Provincial Houses and the National House on Justice system matters.
- (e) Monitor the functioning of Traditional Courts.
- (f) Recommend the invite on experts on constitutional matters to advise or address the committee and the National House.
- (g) Recommend the commission on research on constitutional matters.
- (h) Alert the National House on new constitutional developments that are likely to affect traditional leadership
- (i) Participate in the National Crime Prevention Strategy
- (j) participate in correctional services programs
- (k) Assist the department in the delivery and governance system in government.

LAND, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM COMMITTEE



Functions of the Land, Rural Development, Agriculture and Tourism Committee

- a) Comment on Parliamentary Bills and departmental policies that have a bearing on land and agriculture, disaster management, rural economic development, restitution of land, nature conservation and environmental affairs
- b) Recommend to EXCO on experts to be invited to address the committee on matters listed in sub rule (a),
- c) Recommend capacity building workshops on matters listed in Sub rule (a) to members and rural communities,
- d) Liaise with the Department of Rural Development, Land Reform and Agriculture regarding the identification of land historically belonging to rural communities.

GENDER, YOUTH, CHILDREN, AGED, PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND LGBTQI COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE



Functions of the gender, youth, children, aged, people with disabilities and LGBTQI communities and social development committee

- (a) Handle all matters relating to care and welfare of youth, children, Aged, People with disabilities and LGBTQI communities;
- (b) Recommend capacity building relevant to the committee
- (c) Organize joint meetings and operations with relevant institutions.
- (d) Ensure that the National House through its Committees deal to gender issues when it conducts its activities.
- (e) Ensure that the concerns of women are adequately taken into account in the public participation programmes of the House,
- (f) Contribute to the social welfare and upliftment of traditional communities by initiating, assisting and participating in rural projects,
- (g) Liaise with government and organizations in fighting rural poverty, creation of job opportunities and infrastructure development for rural communities,
- (h) Promote the participation of women in rural communities in government programmes, i.e., economic, agricultural and social activities.
- (i) Comment on Parliamentary Bills or Departmental Policies that has a bearing on social issues.

23. OFFICIALS OF THE NHTKL (ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPPORT TO THE HOUSE)

- a) The Department provides human resources support to the administration of the NHTKL providing the following support in the following functions:
- i. Organisational Development and Change Management (Workforce Capacity)
 - ii. HR Practices and Administration Services (Workforce Availability)
 - iii. HR Utilisation and Development (Workforce Development)
 - iv. Human Resource Planning and Information Systems (Workforce Profile)
 - v. Employee Health & Wellness (Workforce Wellbeing)
 - vi. Ethics, Values, Employee and Labour Relations (Workforce Behaviour)
 - vii. A total of eighteen (18) officials were seconded to NHTKL to provide administration support to the NHTKL.
- b) The following are the officials supporting the NHTKL
- i. Mr Abram Sithole: Secretary to the NHTKL (Head of Administration)
 - ii. Mr Sam Khandhela: Director: House Programmes
 - iii. Ms Realeboga Zungu: Director: House Proceedings
 - iv. Ms Faith Ramaboka: Director: Office Support (Chairpersonship Office)
 - v. Advocate Mothibi: Deputy Director: Legal Advisor
 - vi. Mr Mandla Linda: Deputy Director: Communication
 - vii. Ms Modiegi Madiga: Deputy Director: Office Support (Chairpersonship Office)
 - viii. Ms Phindi Tlou: Assistant Director: Research
 - ix. Ms Mpho Sebotsane: Senior Admin Officer (Chairpersonship Office)
 - x. Ms Dineo Legadima: Administrative Assistant (PA to Chairperson)
 - xi. Ms Mmatsatsi Maphoso: Administrative Assistant (PA to Deputy Chairperson)
 - xii. Mr Kenny Mudangawe: Committee Coordinator
 - xiii. Ms Maria Kekana: Committee Coordinator
 - xiv. Ms Vuyokazi Gobingca: Administrative assistant to the Secretary
 - xv. Mr Takalani Mawela: Driver
- c) There are two drivers (Mr Morgan Mothibi and Mr Ningie Nomnganga), whose appointments are linked to the term of Office of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson respectively.
- d) The following vacancy currently exist: Committee Coordinator

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PERFORMANCE
INFORMATION

24. OVERVIEW OF HOUSE PERFORMANCE

24.1. Service Delivery Environment

The InvestRural Strategy has been the focus of emphasis for implementation as adopted by the institution during the 2017 Indaba that:

- Expand socio-economic opportunities and activities towards the creation of economically and self-sustainable traditional communities;
- Develop a model for radical socio-economic transformation once necessary research has been undertaken. The model will be tabled to the institution for further engagement and adoption;
- Utilize our land for socio-economic development, support and enabling the capacitation of rural communities;

The National House partnered with the private sector which partnership led to the conceptualization of InvestRural (IR) Strategy which is a 20-to-30-year program for traditional communities. The aim of the IR is to create an investable rural area that will create sustainable development as well as job creation. IR has identified the following programs:

- a) Renewable Energy;
- b) Roads and Transportation;
- c) Water;
- d) Sanitation;
- e) Telecommunications;
- f) Financial inclusion;
- g) Education and Training;
- h) Health;
- i) Agriculture;
- j) Tourism;
- k) Retail;
- l) Manufacturing; and
- m) Rural Enterprise Development.

The implementation of IR is through Developmental Monarchs Approach and can be successful if Districts are actively participating. The institution adopted a new approach during their mid-term review of 2019, which new approach changes the manner in which traditional leaders operates. The new approach adopted is titled “developmental monarchs”. Any developmental state requires that all sectors must focus on development, traditional leadership through the developmental monarchs informed by InvestRural requires that all must have the same vision and approach. The approach discourages continuation of the sector to rely on government to maintain the traditional councils and communities. Instead, it encourages traditional leaders to mobilize their communities to develop their own plans and together source funding for development. It further encourages traditional leaders to work in collaboration with District Municipalities in realization of the one plan for the district.

24.2. Participation of traditional leaders in Municipal Councils

Effective participation of traditional leadership in local government planning and service delivery is one of the factors that will strengthen the planning and implementation of the DDM. Participation of traditional leaders in municipal councils is regulated by Section 81 of the Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998). Section 81(2) of the Act provides that the participation of traditional leaders in municipal councils should be gazetted by the MEC for Local Government. In this regard, traditional leaders in all the eight provinces participated in municipal councils, although such participation is uneven. However, seven of the eight provinces have gazetted the participation of traditional leadership in their Districts Councils. It is only in the Northern Cape, where such participation is not gazetted, and which has resulted in some of the traditional leaders not participating in the municipal councils. In some instances, such as in the City of Tshwane, though the participation is gazetted, traditional leaders are not attending council meetings but have delegated members of traditional councils to attend such meetings.

Section 81(2) of the Municipal Structures Act provides that a traditional leader only has an observer status in municipal councils, therefore, municipalities are not obliged to allow them to address the Municipal Council. However, some municipalities allow traditional leaders to address councils during municipal council sittings/meetings. Despite this provision, the positive is that there are few municipal councils which allow traditional leaders to address their councils on matters that affect their communities. For instance, in most of the municipalities in the Northwest and Limpopo provinces, if the council has to take a decision affecting a particular traditional community, the traditional leader of that community is given an opportunity to address the council. This practice should be considered as a positive element towards strengthening relations between traditional leadership and municipalities and may enhance effective implementation of the DDM.

24.3. The persistent challenges pertaining to the cultural initiation practice

The cultural initiation practice takes place in all the provinces. In some provinces, initiation takes place in winter, in others in summer, while in others initiation takes place both during the summer and winter seasons. This cultural practice is faced with a number of challenges in some provinces while others are doing fairly very well. In this regard, there are some provinces that are considered best practice provinces on initiation matters, given the minimal challenges faced. The following are the challenges faced in relation to initiation:

- Unregistered /illegal schools;
- Abduction of boys;
- Bogus and inexperienced traditional surgeons;
- Non-screening of initiates for health status;
- Lack of/ minimal involvement of parents, traditional leaders and community members in some areas;
- Physical abuse of initiates, including assault and deprivation of water;
- Poor monitoring of initiation schools;
- Increased number of deaths of initiates;
- Cross-provincial border challenges, e.g., GP/MP, GP/LP, GP/FS, GP/NW, NW/LP, NC/FS/, EC/WC/, KZN/EC;
- Injuries of initiates (including amputations); and
- Deaths of initiates.

In an effort to address the increased number of deaths and other initiation related causalities, the following are some of the interventions made:

- Enactment of the Customary Initiation Act, 2021 (Act No 2 of 2021);
- Establishment of the National Initiation Oversight Committee and the Provincial Initiation Coordinating Committee;
- Development of relevant documents and guidelines by both the NHTKL, NIOC and DTA, the NHTKL has developed minimum requirements for registration of Traditional Surgeons Consulted with Provincial Houses and educational material for all role players regarding initiation consulted with provincial houses in line with the provisions of section 19 of the Customary Initiation Act, 2021;
- Involvement of the Institution of Traditional Leadership to monitor customary initiation on daily basis within the area of jurisdiction of each traditional leader; and
- Strengthened partnership with various government departments, in particular the Department of Health and other organisations, for medical interventions on sites.

24.4. Progress made towards the achievement of the 5-year targets

The NHTKL- 2021-2026 Strategic Plan identified the following strategic objectives for the current MTSF:

No	Outcome	Five Year Targets Per Strategic Objective	Progress Report
1	To promote effective governance of the NHTKL	80% organisational Performance Information and corporate and financial management compliance management plan developed (Compliance plan)	The NHTKL compliance plan developed and approved by the House
		80% of actions in the organisation performance information and corporate and financial compliance management plan for the implemented	100% of compliance with the plan realized
2	To promote Safe customary initiation practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional principles; safe initiation; accountability; development of manual; minimum requirements; awareness; monitoring on the manual) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation manual on the recognition of Traditional surgeon was developed and circulated to all provincial houses to comment and make inputs • Awareness campaigns on minimum requirements for registration of surgeons was conducted with all provincial houses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational material for all role players regarding initiation consulted with provincial houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational material for all role players regarding initiation was developed and circulated to all provincial houses for inputs and comments • Awareness campaigns on educational material for all role players regarding initiation conducted with provincial houses

No	Outcome	Five Year Targets Per Strategic Objective	Progress Report
4	2022/23 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented	5 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document on Cultural practices viewed/considered as being against human rights sent to provinces for comments, inputs and adopted by the House for further engagements at local house and community level by individual traditional leaders.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural practice viewed/considered as being against human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with Morena E Moholo Mopeli
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation of Kings/ Queens and Principals TLS on Programmes of the NHTKL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with Morena E Moholo Mota
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with King Sandile
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with King Makhosoke II
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with King Misuzulu 	
5	Number of socioeconomic development projects in traditional and Khoi-San communities	10 socioeconomic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities on food security ad agriculture	10 socioeconomic development projects in traditional and Khoi-San communities on food security ad agriculture were promoted

25. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

25.1 Programme 3: Institutional Support and Coordination

Purpose

To promote institutional development and capacity building for the institution of traditional leadership and facilitate partnerships between the institution of traditional leadership and all spheres of government, civil society and private sector.

Description

The sub-programmes within the Institutional Support and Coordination Programme are the following:

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 planning, performance reporting services to the House and assists the House to implement its Strategic Plans and APPs. The Secretariat also supports the House to comply with financial, planning, performance reporting and corporate governance prescripts.

25.2 Detailed 2022/2023 Performance of the National House

Strategic objectives	Actual Achievement 2021/2022	Planned Target 2022/2023	Actual Achievement 2022/2023	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2022/2023	Comment on deviations
Effective governance of the NHTKL	-80% performance against organisational performance and corporate and financial management compliance plan	Development of the compliance plan for the NHTKL Achievement of the provisions in the Compliance Plan of the NHTKL	Achieved The compliance Plan of the NHTKL was developed Achieved The provisions in the compliance plan of the NHTKL was achieved	None None	None None
To promote Safe Customary Initiation Practice	2 projects in the CIA implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum Requirements for the registration of Traditional Surgeons drafted Draft educational Guidelines on the Roles for different role players in the Initiation drafted 	2 projects in the CIA implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum Requirements for the registration of Traditional Surgeons Draft educational Guidelines on the Roles for different role players in the Initiation 	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum Requirements for the registration of Traditional Surgeons consulted with provincial houses through the Secretaries and Chairpersons Forum's held in KZN on 15 and 16 February 2022 respectively Further, communication was sent to all provincial houses requesting inputs Achieved Draft educational Guidelines on the Roles for different role players in the Initiation consulted with provincial houses through the Secretaries and Chairpersons Forums held in KZN on 15 and 16 February 2022 respectively. Further, communication was sent to all provincial houses requesting inputs on the document	None None	None None

Strategic objectives	Actual Achievement 2021/2022	Planned Target 2022/2023	Actual Achievement 2022/2023	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2022/2023	Comment on deviations
Functional Institution of Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership	2 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on Cultural practices viewed/considered as against human rights developed 	2 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural practices viewed/considered as being against human rights. 	Achieved Cultural practices viewed as against Human Rights were identified and consulted with provincial houses through the Secretaries and Chairpersons Forums held in KZN on 15 and 16 February 2022 respectively. Furthermore, communication was sent circulated to all provincial houses requesting inputs	None	None
	Consultation with the King/Queen and Principal Traditional Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with the King/Queen and Principal Traditional Leaders 	Achieved Consultation with the Kings was done in Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga regarding the programs of the NHTKL	None	None
To promote socio-economic development projects in traditional and Khoi-San communities implemented	2 Socio-economic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities on food security ad agriculture	10 Socio-economic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities on food security ad agriculture	Achieved The NHTKL visited a project on food security in Gauteng	N/A	N/A
	10 socioeconomic development projects in traditional and Khoi-San communities on food security ad agriculture were promoted		Achieved	NA	NA

26. NATIONAL HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL AND KHOI-SAN LEADERS EXPENDITURE

R Thousand Programmes	Audited Outcome			2022-2023 Adjusted Appropriation	MTEF Estimates		
	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 & 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



