

NATIONAL HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL AND KHOI-SAN LEADERS

ANNUAL REPORT

2021/22

FINANCIAL YEAR



NHTKL

National House of Traditional & Khoi-San Leaders



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PART A: 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
DG	Director-General
DTA	Department of Traditional Affairs
FY	Financial Year
MSA	Municipal Structures Act
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



Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, MP

It is my pleasure to present the first Annual Report of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders (the House). 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 preceding financial year and thereafter, table it in Parliament, once the Minister has considered the report

It is encouraging that the House prepared its Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan immediately after the Act came into operation. The Annual Report is based on the performance of the House in relation to the activities and programmes of the House.

The House conducted roadshows in all Provincial Houses, briefing them about InvestRural and Developmental Monarchs. In addition, it further briefed Kings in the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Free State. The objective of the roadshows was based on the understanding that a well-informed institution of traditional leadership will participate effectively in the development of District Development Model One Plans.

The InvestRural Strategy encourages cooperation and working together of all stakeholders. It fits well within the District Development Model. It is even more advantageous as the Developmental Monarchs encourage traditional leaders to stand up for the development of their communities.

The Annual Report of the House is proof that Covid-19 brought about changes in all sectors. Many engagements of the House were held virtually in line with government lockdown regulations. The Department of Traditional Affairs (DTA) provided members of the House with communication gadgets and data. The work of the House was made easy as amaKhosi were able to attend meetings and still had time for other community related work.

The South African governance system has in itself the inheritable factor of traditional leadership, and it would be incomplete without ubuKhosi. The recognition of traditional leadership has thus been well articulated in the Constitution, supported by traditional leadership legislation. Traditional leadership is part of our governance system and compliments the work of Government. Traditional leadership is key to ensuring accessible service delivery to local communities. It is thus not surprising that they made their traditional councils offices available as service points for many rural communities for SASSA, Post Office, Home Affairs, Social Development, SAPS and many other services of Government.




It is important for the Ministry to acknowledge the loss suffered by the Sector. Many leaders have passed on, and they include Queen Sandile of amaRharhabe Kingship, King Thulare of Bapedi Kingship, King Zwelithini of AmaZulu Kinship, and the Chairperson of the National House, Ikosi SE Mahlangu, and others. We say to the families and communities, those were leaders who dedicated their lives to work for the communities. We shall always remember them, may the families and communities continue to work hard as part of the legacy of all the leaders who dedicated their lives to develop their communities.

As part of coordination, CoGTA has been assigned the responsibility to coordinate the effective implementation of the DDM. The institution of traditional leadership is a key partner in the implementation of the DDM. The Local Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders, which are equivalent structures at the District and Metropolitan level, will be instrumental for traditional leadership implementation of the DDM. Local Houses and Traditional Councils will be supported to ensure that they respond to the DDM expectations.

Of primary importance is the implementation of socio-economic development as well as the post COVID-19 economic recovery plan at the level of Traditional Councils overseen by Local Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders. The Provincial and the National Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San-Leaders (NHTKL) will continue to play the very important role of support and oversight for DDM implementation.

I would like to thank the outgoing members of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San as well as those of provincial houses for their roles in fighting COVID-19 and providing for their communities during the difficult time. Time like these require all of us to work tirelessly for the sake of our communities.



DR NKOSAZANA DLAMINI ZUMA, MP

Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs



4. DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT



Mr Obed Bapela, MP

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 is ending on 30 June 2022. The late Chairperson of the NHTKL Ikosi Siphohlele Makhulu always reminded everyone in many meetings that the four pillars should be implemented. The four pillars are:

- a) Land ownership, Tenure Rights and Economic Development;
- b) Nation Building and Social Cohesion;
- c) Institutional capacity 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 that aim at improving the conditions of rural communities. Some of the resolutions of the Indaba included the following:

- Utilize our land for socio-economic development, support and enabling 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 necessary research has been undertaken. The model will 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. InvestRural Strategy is a twenty to thirty year plan that intends to change the socio-economic situation of rural communities. The Developmental Monarchs approach changes the thinking of leaders from maintenance to developmental approach. 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 changed to be investible as a result of proper planning and packaging of community development plans.

The Traditional and Khoisan Leadership Bill (TKLB) and the Customary Initiation Bill (CIB) have subsequently been passed into law by Parliament. 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 No. 22 of 2009) that have been subsequently repealed.

The TKLA also addresses shortcomings that were identified during the implementation of those two pieces of legislation. Of historic value is that the TKLA, for the first time ever, makes provision for the statutory recognition of Khoi-San communities and leaders. For this purpose, a Commission on Khoi-San matters was established which Commission operates at a national level. The TKLA also provides an enabling provision for the Department to monitor the implementation of this new law.

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 with Provincial Initiation Co-ordinating Committees (PICCs) will play a big role in ensuring that initiation is returned to its proper place as a sacred rite of passage that groom boys into responsible men in society and fight all ills associated with initiation.

We are pleased that the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders prioritized the implementation of the provisions of both the CIA and the TKLA and has achieved all its targets as per its APP and wish to indicate that the Department and the Ministry are always available and willing to assist as and when requested. 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 economic/community development and social cohesion.



Mr Obed Bapela, MP

Deputy Minister



5. OVERVIEW BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NHTKL



Nkosikazi Nomandla Dorothy Mhlauli

Makhosi Ahloniphekile, kuyinjabulo kimi ukuphinda ngendlale phambi kukaNggongqoshe namaLunga we Sishayamthetho umbiko Wendlu Yabaholi bendabuku kanye namaKhoi-Sani wonyaka u 2021-2022.

We are absolutely delighted to table the Annual Report for consideration and guidance by the Hon. Minister, Deputy Minister and Members of Parliament. This is the Annual Report of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders (the National House) for the financial year ending on 31 March 2022. The report indicates the operations of the House, the number of Committees and the realization of the Annual Performance Plan of the House.

The TKLA provides in section 43 what must be contained in the Annual Report which we we have complied with accordingly. The Annual Report also focuses on the provisions of the TKLA and CIA. The House has a responsibility to ensure that the provisions of the TKLA as well as CIA are implemented, hence the focus of the House on the implementation thereof.

Hon. Minister and Members of Parliament, I was elected in January 2022 to fill the vacancy left by our late Chairperson Ikosi Sipho Etwel Mahlangu who passed on 16 July 2021. We still remember him even now. He was a visionary leader, a person who did not take the position as a status, but a responsibility given to him by over 882 Senior Traditional Leaders in the country. He never disappointed in his endeavour to ensure that the plan of the House as well as the aspirations of the rural communities are realized.

We have taken the baton knowing that it will not be a walk in the park but a difficult task that we must see it through. Indeed, the National House, working together with provincial houses has achieved more than it intended. We have managed to brief all provincial houses of traditional leaders about the InvestRural. We are now focussing on briefing local houses and helping traditional leaders to develop plans for their respective traditional councils. We have visited Kings and Principal Traditional Leaders in Free State, Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape about the InvestRural strategy.

We have briefed local houses of traditional leaders in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape Provinces on the same programmes.

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 affecting the sector like the consultation on Communal Land Tenure Policy and other



related matters. During the year under review, we launched our Men's Parliament as part of our fight against the scourge of Gender Based Violence and Femicide, we participated in the number of dialogues on the same topic and formed part of the outreach to emaMpondweni by the Ministry of Sports, Arts and Culture.

Mudzimu help us to forge ahead with development and working to change the conditions of rural communities.

I thank you



Nkosikazi Nomandla Dorothy Mhlauli

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

Date:



6. REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NHTKL



Kgosi Thabo Milton Seatlholo

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 they deliver on their mandates. This Annual report therefore 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 have been confronted with a number of challenges that must be addressed:

- Outreach work must have commitments from government especially the relevant Department that is responsible for the project visited.
- 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

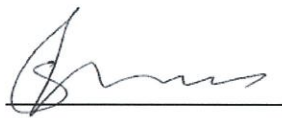
The Committees of the House will continue to forge ahead with the work given to them. The Office of the Deputy Chairperson will continuously assist and attend to committee meetings to ensure their full functioning. The biggest challenge is the inadequate resources allocated to the Department of Traditional Affairs which have a direct and negative bearing on the operations of the House. It is therefore one of the challenges that the Next House should focus on to influence the evolution of the Department so that the NHTKL can as well evolve for maximum impact.

The Department of Traditional Affairs has not been able to effectively provide support to provinces because of financial challenges and other causes. The findings by the Public Protector regarding the Heads of Traditional Affairs in the provinces need to be seriously monitored and the NHTKL will focus on this aspect to ensure the institution receives the required support.

However, under these challenging circumstances, the NHTKL has performed to the best of its ability. Every time the COGTA Portfolio Committee requested the House to make presentations or attend oversight visits, the House always prevailed. This is important for the House to pledge its commitment to supporting traditional communities.

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. This was also very evident as the House continued to work with partners to minimise the effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

This Annual report comes at the end of the term of office of the Fifth House. It is our strongest hope that the incoming Sixth House will also engage this and other reports of the House to ensure the commitment of the House towards the traditional communities is realised. 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 2021/2022 APP.



Kgosi TM Seatlholo

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

Date:



7. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



Mr Mashwahle Diphofa

The National House supported by the Department of Traditional Affairs managed to achieve all targets in their APP. The National House conducted dialogues on GBVF which was part of their APP and in line with the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide. The administration continues to support the vision of the NHTKL in realizing its mandate.

The National House has focused on the awareness campaigns regarding the InvestRural Strategy. We believe that the internalisation of InvestRural Strategy by traditional leaders is critical in changing the lives of communities under traditional leadership. We are aware of the changes that are taking place within the institution, the change from maintenance to developmental agenda is critical for the realisation of the InvestRural goals of the sector.

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, 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 in order to maintain a clean audit.
- b) **Safe initiation practices:** The enactment of the Customary Initiation Act is one of the key instruments that will assist in curbing fatalities associated with cultural initiation practices.
- 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, Developmental Monarchs within the District Based Development Model.

- 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 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 2021/2022 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) Development of educational material for all role players in the initiation practice which will ensure sound reduction in initiation related deaths, injuries, kidnappings/abductions and amputations through among others, implementation of the Customary Initiation Act, 2021;
- d) Implementation of Socio-Economic Development projects in Traditional Communities (InvestRural);
- 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) Ensure 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

Date:





PART B: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW



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 economy.

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 on 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.

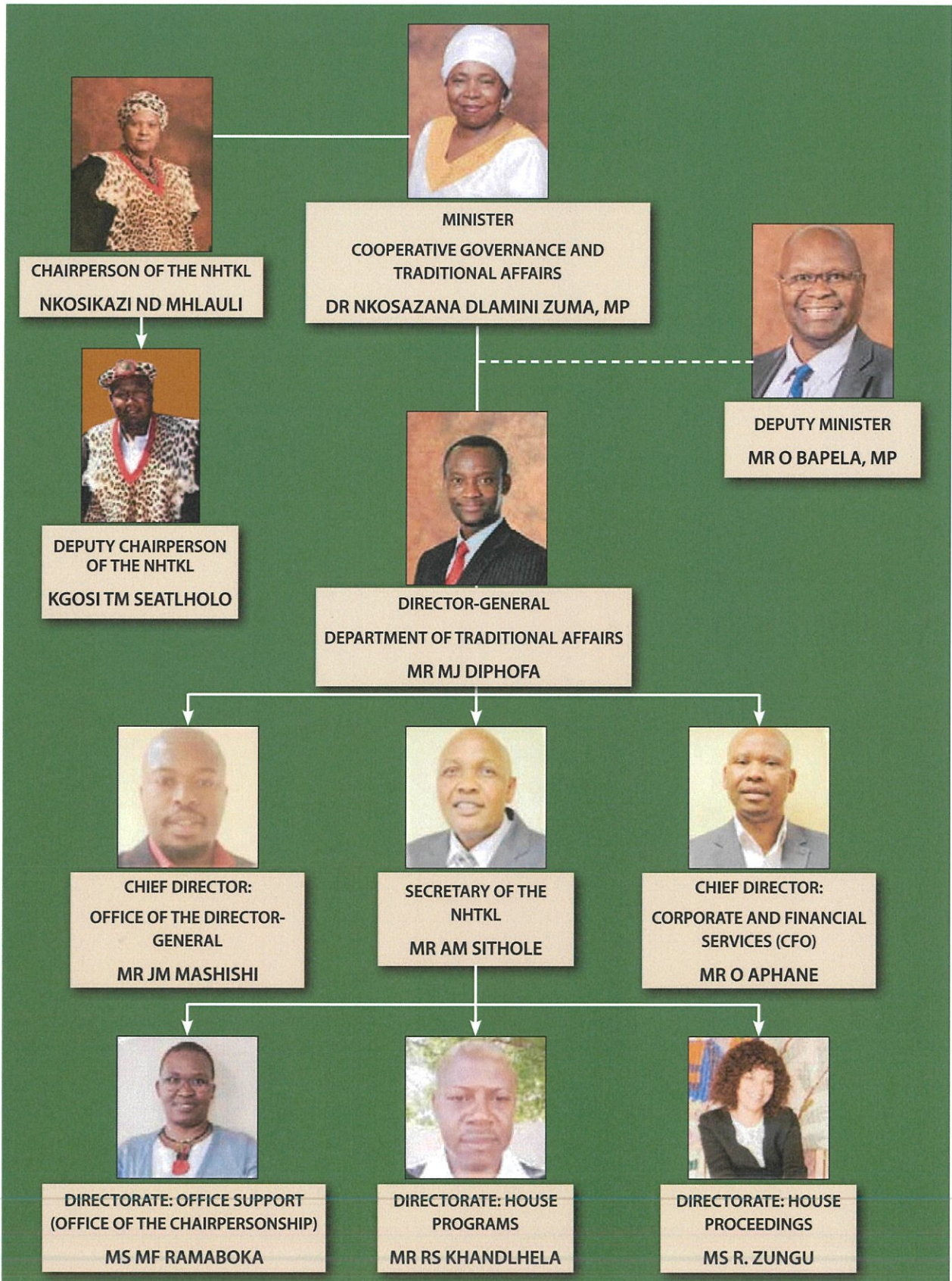


Customary Initiation Act, 2021 (Act No. 02 of 2021)

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 (NIOC) wherein three of the members of the NIOC 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, 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 Seatlholo, as the Deputy Chairperson, the youngest ever traditional leader to have occupied such a position since the House was established.

The two elections heralded 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 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. The following are of the members of the House as at the end of the term (30 June 2022).



16. MEMBERS OF THE NHTKL

The NHTKL is composed of three members from each provincial house and are categorised in terms of provinces.

Eastern Cape representatives



Nkosikazi ND Mhlauli

Nkosikazi NP Ngonyama

Nkosi GA Matanzima

Free State representatives



Morena S Molefe

Morena LLM Mopeli

Kgosatsana G Moroka

Gauteng representatives

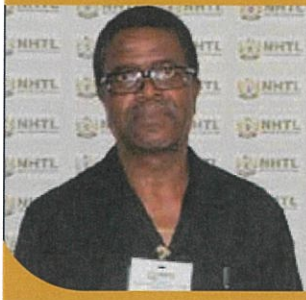


Kgosi KC Kekana

Ikosi MP Mahlangu



Limpopo representatives



Hosi M Ntsanwisi

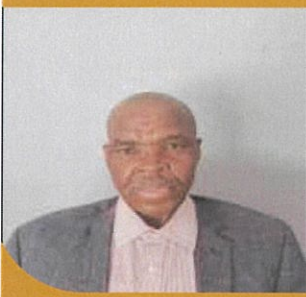


Kgoshigadi ML Masemola



Khosi NS Nethengwe

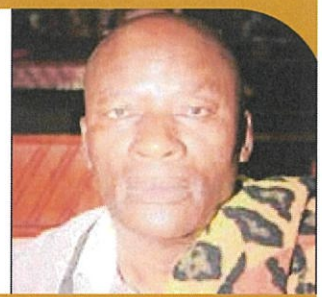
Mpumalanga Representatives



Ikosi VW Mahlangu



Inkhosi KN Mkhathswa

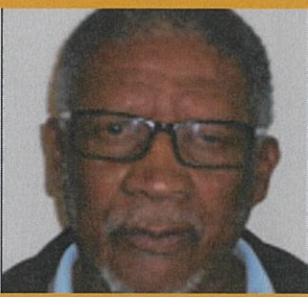


Morena LE Moloji

Northern Cape representatives



Kgosi BD Phetlhu



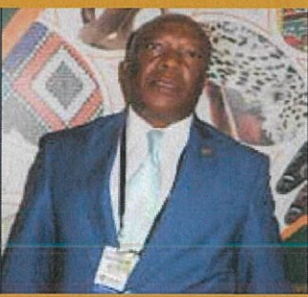
Kgosi VB Mahura



Kgosi KS Motshwarakgole



Kgosi TM Seatlholo



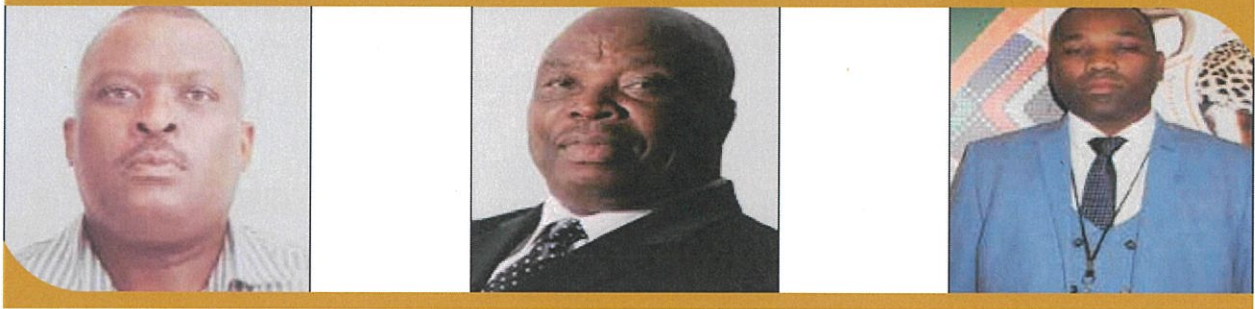
Kgosi GR Gasebone



Kgosi KB Sedumedi



Kwa-Zulu Natal representatives



Inkosi R S Shinga

Inkosi MZ Mthuli

Inkosi DZ Gumede

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

The National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders experienced a serious setback in July 2021 when the Chairperson of the National House, Ikosi SE Mahlangu, who was serving as a delegate from the Mpumalanga Province, passed on after a long illness. He was subsequently replaced by Ikosi VW Mahlangu from the same Province. No Member of the NHTKL has resigned.

18. MEMBERS WHO WERE DISQUALIFIED

Acting Kgosi Thakganyane's position as an Acting Kgosi from the Northern Cape Province was reviewed by the royal family. The expiry of his term as Acting Kgosi meant he had to be disqualified from serving in the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders as he was no longer a member of the Provincial House in line with section 30(f) of the TKLA. He was subsequently replaced by Kgosi BV Mahura from the same Province.

Nkosi Ndevu was the representative of King Ahlangene Sigcau of amaXhosa from Eastern Cape Province. The King withdrew Nkosi Ndevu from the Provincial House of Eastern Cape and he subsequently lost his position in the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders per the provisions of section 30(f) of the TKLA. Inkosi Ndevu was replaced by Nkosi GA Matanzima from the same Province.

Mohumahadi Mopeli from Free State Province assumed leadership as a regent on behalf of a minor. In terms of section 12(1) of the TKLA, the recognition of a regent must be reviewed by the Premier concerned at least every two years. Her regent position expired, and the royal family did not identify her for the regency. Her position in both the Provincial and National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders expired on the date her regency was reviewed. She was replaced by Morena Sebele Molefe from the same Province.

19. MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE

19.1 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. King of amaNdebele: Ngwenyama Makhosoke II Mabhena;
- ii. King of amaMpondo of Nyandeni: Kumkani Ndamase Mangaliso Ndamase;
- iii. King of abaThembu of Rhode: Kumkani Siyambonga Matanzima;



- iv. King of amaMpondomise: Kumkani Luzuko Matiwane;
- v. representatives of King Buyelekhaya Dalindyebo of AbaThembu Kingship; and
- vi. representative of King Vululwandle Sandile of AmaRharhabe Kingship.

19.2 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.

A contact session of the Chairpersons Forum was held in Durban where a number of papers were tabled by stakeholders and the Houses as part of consultation and partnerships. The papers included those that had to do with initiation and cultures that are viewed as against Human Rights. The Department of Traditional Affairs also utilised the Chairpersons Forum to consult on the reconstitution of structures of traditional leadership.

19.3 JOINT MEETINGS (NHTKL AND CHAIRPERSONS FORUM)

The NHTKL, through the technology was able to meet with the Chairpersons Forum to discuss variety of issues. The meetings that were jointly held included the discussion on the Communal Land Rights Policy, Briefing by Solidarity Fund, Meeting with the Minister of COGTA, briefing from the Department of Telecommunication and Digital Technologies on connectivity, consultation on the reconstitution of structures and a number of meetings with the Portfolio Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs.

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 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:

- Renewable Energy
- Roads and Transportation
- Water
- Sanitation
- Telecommunications
- Financial inclusion
- Education and Training
- Health
- Agriculture
- Tourisms
- Retail
- Manufacturing
- 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 per month and as and when necessary.





The NHTKL, like many other organisations, operated under the COVID-19 constraints, which made it impossible to perform optimally. Since March 2020, South Africa has been under different levels of lock down, which ranged from Alert Level 5 to Alert Level 1, each of which had a bearing on the functionality of the NHTKL and Committees. Despite the COVID-19 challenges, the NHTKL and its Committees, with the assistance of technology wherein virtual meetings were conducted, carried out their functions and responsibilities. The NHTKL has the following Committees:

- (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).



22.1 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 include:

- (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 and Khoi-San 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;

22.2 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.

22.3 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

22.4 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.



22.5 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.



22.6 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; and
- (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.

22.7 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;


22.8 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.

23. OFFICIALS OF THE NHTKL

- 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 Khandlhela: 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 Phindi Tlou: Assistant Director: Research
- viii. Ms Mpho Sebotsane: Senior Admin Officer
- ix. Ms Dineo Legadima: Administration Assistant (PA to Deputy Chairperson)
- x. Ms Mmatsatsi Maphoso: Administration Assistant (PA to Chairperson)
- xi. Mr Kenny Mudangawe: Committee Coordinator
- xii. Ms Maria Kekana: Committee Coordinator
- xiii. Ms Vuyokazi Gobingca: Administrative assistant to the Secretary
- c) There are two drivers whose appointments are linked to the term of Office of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.
- d) The following vacancies currently exist:
- Deputy Director: Office Support





PART C: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



PART C: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

24. OVERVIEW OF HOUSE PERFORMANCE

24.1 Service Delivery Environment

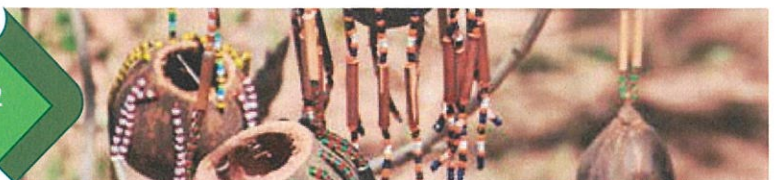
The InvestRural Strategy has been the focus of emphasis for implementation as adopted by the institution during the 2017 Indaba that:

- 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 operate. 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.



Most of these challenges are prevalent in the Eastern Cape Province. During the initiation season of summer 2021/2022, the statistics from Eastern Cape were as follows:

No of boys screened	Legal schools visited-	Illegal schools visited	Legal initiates	Illegal initiates	Total initiates	Treated on spot	Seen by gps	Hospital admissions	Arrest	Amputations	Assaults	Deaths	Post initiation deaths	Death of ikhankatha
47 230	8 359	626	49 535	3 554	53 089	2 990	257	249	8	17	7	48	1	2

In total 48 lives were lost during 2021/22 summer initiation season in Eastern Cape. In an effort to address the increased number of deaths and other initiation related casualties, the following are some of the interventions made:

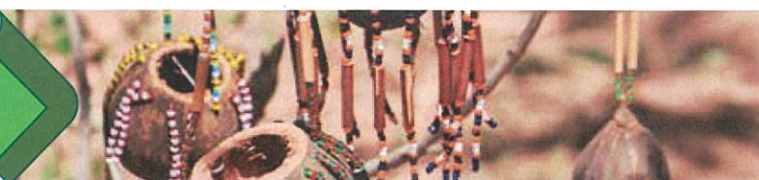
Enactment of the Customary Initiation Act, 2021 (Act No 2 of 2021);

- 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;
- Involvement of the Institution of Traditional Leadership to monitor 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	Outcome Indicators	Five Year Targets	Progress Report
1	Effective governance of the NHTKL	Number of unqualified audit outcomes over the MTSF period	5	The NHTKL has achieved all its performance targets for the year under review. Should there be no audit queries raised for the year in question, the NHTKL would be on course to achieve five-year target.
2	Safe customary initiation practices	Number of CIA provisions implemented by the NHTKL	7	The following two targets were implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Initiation manual on the recognition of Traditional surgeon • Development of educational material for all role players regarding initiation <p>These are part of the seven targets for a five-year period. The NHTKL is on course to achieve the five-year target.</p>



No	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Five Year Targets	Progress Report
3	Functional institution of traditional and Khoi-San leadership	Number of structures of traditional and Khoi-San leadership monitored on adherence to the functionality criteria as determined by the TKLA	37 (Houses of traditional leaders)	The term of office of all Houses ended between May and June 2022. The functionality of Houses will be monitored during the new term of office 2022 to 2027 to ensure their compliance with the TKLA.
4	Transformed institution of traditional and Khoi-San Leaders	Number of structures of traditional and Khoi-San leadership complying with section 38 (3) of TKLA	37 (Houses of traditional leaders)	The term of office of all Houses ended between May and June 2022. The compliance of Houses will be determined during and after the reconstitution for the new term of office 2022 to 2027 to ensure their compliance with 38 (3) of TKLA
5	Developed communities in areas of traditional and Khoi-San leadership	Number of socio-economic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Communities	400	

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 2021/2022 Performance of the National House

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/2020	Audited Actual Performance 2020/2021	Planned Annual Target 2021/2022	*Actual Achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target	Reasons for deviation
Effective governance of the NHTKL	Performance against organisational performance information and corporate and financial compliance management plan	% Performance against organisational performance information and corporate and financial compliance management plan	-	-	Organisational performance information and corporate financial compliance management plan developed	Achieved Organisational performance information and corporate and financial compliance management plan was developed	Not applicable	Not applicable
					80% of actions in the organisational performance information and corporate financial compliance management plan implemented	Achieved 80% of actions in the organisational performance information and corporate and financial compliance management plan were implemented	Not applicable	Not applicable
Safe Customary Initiation Practice	2021/22 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented	Number of 2021/22 NHTKL projects in the CIA implemented	-	-	2 projects in the CIA implemented • Minimum Requirements for the registration of Traditional Surgeons • Draft educational Guidelines on the Roles for different role players in the Initiation	Achieved • Minimum requirements for the registration of Traditional Surgeons developed Achieved Educational materials for all role players regarding initiation developed	Not applicable	Not applicable



Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/2020	Audited Actual Performance 2020/2021	Planned Annual Target 2021/2022	*Actual Achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target	Reasons for deviation
Functional institution of traditional and Khoi-San leadership	2021/22 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented	Number of 2021/22 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented	-	-	2 NHTKL projects in the TKLA implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural practices viewed/considered as being against human rights. Consultation with the Kings/Queens and Principal Traditional Leaders on programmes of the NHTKL 	Achieved Cultural practices viewed/considered as being against Human Rights were identified Achieved Consultation with the Kings/Queens and Principal Traditional Leaders on programmes of the NHTKL was undertaken	Not applicable	Not applicable
Developed communities in areas of traditional and Khoi-San Leadership	Socio-economic development projects in traditional and Khoi-San communities implemented	Number of Socio-economic development projects in traditional and Khoi-San communities implemented	-	-	2 Socio-economic development projects promoted in traditional and Khoi-San communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women empowerment (webinar on GBVF) Food Security 	Achieved 1 socioeconomic development project in traditional and Khoi-San community was implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women empowerment (webinar on GBVF) Achieved 1 socioeconomic development project in traditional and Khoi-San community was implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security 	Not applicable	Not applicable



26. NHTKL EXPENDITURE

The NHTKL does not receive transfers from the Department of Traditional Affairs, it is a sub-program of the Branch Institutional Support and Coordination. The budget expenditure report is shown below.

Economic classification	3.4 National House of Traditional Leaders									
	2021/22					2020/21				
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	
Current payments	22 395	(39)	-	22 356	19 603	2 753	87.7%	20 224	15 951	
Compensation of Employees	13 052	(39)	-	13 013	12 593	420	96.8%	13 803	11 381	
Goods and services	9 343	-	-	9 343	7 010	2 333	75.0%	6 421	4 570	
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	87	87	87	-	100.0%	1 025	1 025	
Households	-	-	87	87	87	-	100.0%	1 025	1 025	
Payment for financial assets	-	-	95	95	95	-	100.0%	-	-	
Total	22 395	(39)	182	22 538	19 785	2 753	87.8%	21 249	16 976	



