



NHTL

National House of Traditional Leaders





NHTL

National House of Traditional Leaders

Annual Report 2006/07



Mr Sydney F Mufamadi
Minister for Provincial and Local Government



Ms N Hangana
Deputy Minister for Provincial and Local Government



Khosi FP Kutama
Chairperson of the House



Morena MF Mopeli
Deputy Chairperson of the House



Ms L Msengana-Ndlela
Director-General
Provincial and Local Government



Mr M Sigaba
Acting Chief Financial Officer/
Programme Manager



Mr A Sithole
Secretary of the House (CEO)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
CHOTLA	Continental House of Traditional Leaders
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority
MANCO	Management Committee
MRM	Moral Regeneration Movement
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NHC	National Heritage Council
NHTL	National House of Traditional Leaders
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
PCC	Presidential Coordinating Council
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANAC	South African National Aids Council
UNISA	the University of South Africa

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Foreword by the Chairperson



Khosi FP Kutama
Chairperson: National House of
Traditional Leaders

It is therefore critical that as traditional leaders we must bring to the table the regenerative and redemptive indigenous knowledge systems into the mainstream economy in order to lift our people from the chasms of obscurity to the pinnacle of greatness where they should naturally be.

First giving all praises, thanks and honour to the Holy God of our forefathers, the Mighty and Benevolent God of the ancient sages of this primal continent – Africa.

Further praises must go to those who have come before us, great Kings and Queens, heroes and heroines, who have striven and dedicated their lives, even at the most perilous of hours, to seeking the mercurial knowledge lost to them, about the wonders of the soil of our continent, which have been in a state of seemingly permanent dormancy as a result of perpetually deviating interpretations and definitions of the most simple principles of cosmology and cosmogony.

We, your sons and daughters, are determined to finally awake from that “hereditary” slumber, to the awesome nature of the elements at our disposal, to revive and restore the glory of our social systems/kingdoms that once reflected the perfection and order of the heavens of Africa, in their composition and progressions.

I feel deeply humbled and privileged to present to you the Annual Report of the National House of Traditional Leaders for the 2006/2007 financial year. For the National House

this report has special significance since it marks the end of the second term of the House and further signals a full decade of the existence of the National House as a statutory body. This is an opportunity for us to assess our achievements and to better address the challenges that lie ahead.

In the last ten years we have made incredible progress in uniting traditional leaders in the country and creating a transformed and structured institution that is geared towards the center of the decision-making processes of our country while being more capable of meeting its core legislative and moral obligations. We have had to swiftly purge ourselves of the teething pains characteristic of any developmental stage and focus on the preservation of the sanctity of our ancient system of traditional leadership.

In the 2006/2007 financial year we have focused on one principal objective, namely that of restoring and strengthening ties with various government departments and thus joining government in our collective responsibility to meet the expectations and address the needs of our rural communities while at the same time championing morally sound systems of governance.

The first strategic focus of our work was to create strategic linkages between the National House and Provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders. This meant in the main that the National House and Provincial Houses would align their strategic planning processes in order to create synergy and joint focus in meeting our collective mandates.

A key feature of this development has been the establishment of four forums which bring together Portfolio Committee Chairpersons from the National and Provincial Houses under one roof to jointly plan and monitor developments in their various portfolios. This is one area that we must all harness and enhance in order to ensure that traditional leaders move together in one solid direction.

The second strategic focus of our work was therefore to ensure optimal relations with the Presidency, various Ministries, Parliament and Local Government. To this effect we have ensured that the National House remains a feature of the presidential strategic diary as demonstrated by the Annual Presidential Address to Traditional Leaders, which takes place shortly after the State of the Nation Address, and its subsequent debate by the House in the presence of the President.

For the first time in our history we had a sitting with the National Cabinet to discuss the roles and functions of traditional leaders as per the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act of 2003. During the Annual Conference of Traditional Leaders, which was attended by the President and six cabinet Ministers, the Ministers committed themselves to working together with traditional leaders especially in relation to the delegation of functions. A revolutionary and historical move was reached when we signed a memorandum of understanding with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) to build a sound foundation for the interaction between municipalities and Traditional Councils.

A third strategic focus of our work was our collective decision, after having done a self-introspection, to build partnerships that would capacitate traditional leaders to better perform their duties. To this end we have

together with the Department of Justice and the National Prosecuting Authority concluded the first phase of training for traditional leaders that is geared at empowering traditional leaders on the prevention and management of gender-based violence.

We have further partnered with the Department of Social Development to empower traditional leaders in matters of poverty alleviation. To this end the spouses of traditional leaders and senior female traditional leaders, as mothers of the nation, have undergone training to empower and strengthen them in the fight against the evils of poverty. We are further determined to ensure that traditional leaders are empowered on matters of Local Economic Development so as to ensure their role at the center of the rural economy. It is therefore critical that as traditional leaders we must bring to the table the regenerative and redemptive indigenous knowledge systems into the mainstream economy in order to lift our people from the chasms of obscurity to the pinnacle of greatness where they should naturally be.

A fourth strategic focus of our work was to strengthen relationships with traditional leaders and Royal Houses across the continent, especially in the SADC region. We have responded positively to the task of mobilizing traditional leaders in the region to embrace the noble idea of establishing a Regional House of Traditional Leaders, which will in time join together with other Regional Houses to form a continental body of traditional leaders. In our consultations we have received positive responses from traditional leaders in Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe who have collectively adopted SADC-KHOTLA as the name for the Regional House. We will during this financial year 2007/2008 finalize all protocol and logistics for launching the Regional House and its operations.

The fifth strategic focus of our work was to work towards preservation and improving our indigenous languages. Although an area that still require a lot of work, the House began a consultative process with influential people who can play a vital role in ensuring that our indigenous languages are preserved. The House attended a number

of functions including the Traditional Music Awards ceremony held in Durban. The purpose of this function was to promote our indigenous music, which in turn promotes the usage of our languages. Of vital significance was when we challenged the President of the Republic to use indigenous languages when delivering his speeches in the House and in Parliament.

The Center for African Renaissance Studies at the University of South Africa has come on board as our strategic partner to, among others, facilitate our participation in the African Union, NEPAD programmes and the African Regional Economic Communities.

We must utilize the Regional and Continental platform, not only to network with our peers, but in the main to reclaim the history and spirit lost to us through many years of slavery and colonization. We must open doors for interaction with our brothers and sisters in the Diaspora who were forcefully removed from the African soil into foreign lands through a barrel of a gun and slave ships. We must seek to reconnect with them and together write a new chapter of our history – a history that we can all be proud of.

I am humbly grateful to my predecessors, Kgosi Victor Suping and Inkosi Mpiyezintombi Mzimela, former chairpersons of the National House, for their astute and visionary leadership of the House throughout the past years. Further to thank all the amakhosi and officials for their dedication and servitude for the last ten years towards the excellent functioning and development of the National House. Your efforts and dedication will forever nourish the tree of the redemption of our people.

The biggest challenge lying ahead is the guaranteeing of the powers of amakhosi/marena/dikgosi in the constitution, which can only be remedied by constitutional amendment. Despite the indication by the President - that the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 must firstly be implemented in full before the amendment of the Constitution can be considered – it remains a critical issue for traditional leadership to pursue. We will proceed to strive for eliminating any form of ambiguity regarding the powers of traditional leadership.

Moving forward we must consolidate all the functions and structures of the House towards meeting the needs of traditional rural communities. We must seek to tap into the minds of our ancestors who built ancient civilizations such as the Ancient Ghana, the Great Zimbabwe (Munumutapa), Mapungubwe, Thulamela, Songhai, Timbuktu and so on. We must further seek the prophetic wisdom of Mantsopa and the visionary prowess of Moshoeshe, Sekhukhune, Hintsa, Makhado, Shaka, Mabhoko, Sobhuza to find answers to very deep questions such as why the children of a continent so great and rich in minerals remain the poorest and the hungry in the whole world. We must remain steadfast in our quest for the true redemption of our people.

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika. May the Holy God bless our land, may He lift his countenance upon all of us; may He give us eternal peace and be gracious unto us.

I thank you

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Khosi FP Kutama', written over a horizontal line.

Khosi FP Kutama

Chairperson: National House of Traditional Leaders



Overview by the Secretary/CEO



AM Sithole
NHTL Secretary (CEO)

We are hopeful that the establishment of the SADC House of Traditional Leaders will help create a platform for continental participation on issues of traditional leadership and socio-economic development matters within the SADC region and African continent.

Introduction

A successful organization is measured by its ability to deliver on its promises. The promise of the administration of the NHTL is to ensure that there is efficiency and excellence in administrative service delivery by the personnel of the NHTL. The rendering of the excellent service delivery was boosted by the additional staff employed to contribute to our course for excellence and our commitment to support the members of National House of Traditional Leaders and the entire institution of traditional leadership.

Alignment of Programs of Houses

The alignment of programs and plans of the Houses of Traditional Leaders was intended to ensure that all programs are focused at achieving the best results. The programs of the Houses were not aligned as anticipated due to lack of resources. However, the administration of the Houses through the Secretaries Forum remain optimistic that alignment of programs of all the Houses and the Traditional Councils will bring about clear achievable programs. The achievable programs are realizable

through the forums that have been created to ensure that a number of committees share the same vision and thus have the same three years programs.

The National House in its visit to the Houses proposed a number of options that can be followed by the Provincial Houses, which were tabled and adopted as follows:

- Alignment of Provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders strategic Plan with that of the National House yet keeping their Provincial specific goals.
- Monthly, Quarterly and Annual report be based on the agreed plans.
- Quarterly reports will be sent to the NHTL to be included in the quarterly report to Parliament.
- Workshops may be facilitated
- Reporting template designed
- Quarterly one on one discussion between the NHTL and each Province be held in order to understand the challenges facing each province
- Jointly addressing those challenges

The advantages of the above as discussed and agreed are as follows:

- Unity will exist amongst Traditional Leaders and their Communities
- Common approaches to matters affecting Traditional Leaders
- Cooperation shall be existing amongst Houses
- Government shall be receiving a better and well informed advises from EmaKhosini
- Our annual report shall be representative of all the Houses and all AmaKhosini

The challenge that lies ahead of us is that the arrangement is purely based on professional relationship as opposed to legal requirements. The administration operates much better when informed by prescripts as opposed to any form of agreement that is not legally binding.

Working Relationship

The move by the NHTL to strengthen and forge working relationship with various government departments and other organs of state was indeed a noble one. The evidence of this was the meeting with various government ministers and organs of state including the interaction with the Cabinet. The discussion with Cabinet was based on the variety of challenges that are facing the Institution of Traditional Leadership and the commitment from the Institution of traditional Leaders to work close with the Government. The NHTL participated in a number of programs of Government including the restructuring of SANAC, the MRM, and the Initiation public hearings in partnership with the CRL Rights Commission and the SAHRC, SAHC, SALGA and many more government departmental planning sessions.

The National House was commissioned to develop a system of operation that will ensure a sound linkage of the work of the various Institutions of Traditional Leaders. The system was referred to Provinces to consider and be discussed by the new House. The House that is to be elected in May 2007 will have to agree on a cooperation system and start to operate it.

Memorandums of Understanding

Moreover, the NHTL has entered into a number of Memorandums of understanding (MoU). The challenge that lies with all the Institutions of traditional leadership is to implement the Memorandums of Understanding. The negotiation on the implementation of the SALGA MoU is underway and before the end of the third quarter of the 2007-8 financial year shall have been completed and then implementation will take place. The Memorandum with UNISA is already being implemented and expert opinions are being received. The MoU with the Department of Justice and the National Prosecuting Authority on the management of domestic violence is starting to show results. Traditional leaders are trained in all the provinces. The management structure of the MoU with NPA, NHTL and the Justice Department is strong and is ensuring that all the implementation takes place without difficulties.

Skills Development

The one biggest challenge facing the institution of traditional leadership is Capacity. In fact for a number of years, traditional leaders through the NHTL were always complaining about the lack of proper skills development and capacity building. The Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (LGSETA) was engaged in this regard. The NHTL, LGSETA and DPLG conducted National and Provincial workshops to gather training and capacity building needs of traditional leadership across the country. The results of such training needs were packaged and traditional Leaders agreed to prioritize what the LGSETA could deliver in a short period being Local Economic Development customized to suite the needs of Traditional Leaders. The training will be launched in 2007-8 financial year. Furthermore, the Cabinet address by the NHTL resulted in the Cabinet resolving that capacity must be made available to the Institution of Traditional Leaders. The DPLG in conjunction with the NHTL developed a National Program of Support (NPS). The NPS intends to provide a variety of support to the institution so that it can meet its objectives and render its responsibilities better

SADC-KHOTLA

The National House of Traditional Leaders played a critical leading role towards the establishment of the SADC House of Traditional Leaders (SADC-KHOTLA). Of great significance was the approval of the Establishment Protocol by six countries namely Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia. The signing of the Establishment Protocol was scheduled to take place early next financial year. We are hopeful that the establishment of the SADC-KHOTLA will help create a platform for continental participation on issues of traditional leadership and socio-economic development within the SADC region and African continent.



Members of the SADC-KHOTLA

Challenges

- Amendment of the NHTL Act to give it more powers on Traditional Leadership matters in order to intervene and acquire information as and when it is expected.
- Implementation of the Traditional Leadership Framework Act and the White Paper on Traditional Leadership. This will ensure that all Houses are aligned and share the same understanding on the various provisions of the Policy and the Legislation.
- Establishing the NHTL as an autonomous body
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Traditional Institutions
- Availability of Bursaries for Traditional leaders and their successors
- Implementation of MoU's signed

- Signing a MOU with the Moral Regeneration Movement
- Implementation of the objectives of the SADC-KHOTLA
- Promotion and preservation of indigenous languages

Conclusion

The Administration of the NHTL is proud with the work done so far. There is a need to pay more attention to the manner in which the Houses operate and the entire Institution of traditional leadership.

There are Provinces that have not transformed the Traditional Authorities to the Traditional Council as per the provisions of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act 41 of 2003) and the White Paper on Traditional Leadership and Governance.

The acquisition of more human resources will enable the NHTL to ensure that Provinces are functioning accordingly and that all Provinces have passed their empowering pieces of legislation.

The NHTL Act does not provide any legal framework for the NHTL to hold Provinces accountable or supply it with the information it requires on monthly or quarterly basis. This is a major stumbling block. However, we will continue to engage the Department of Provincial and Local Government to table an amendment for the Act of the National House of Traditional Leaders.

The NHTL has been for years lamenting to be given an autonomous status in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999. Up to now it is still engaging the Department of Provincial and Local Government to provide it with enough personnel to be able to render the necessary services to its clients.

The lack of an approved organizational structure is a detrimental factor to the effective functioning of the NHTL; the absence of the organizational structure creates a

problem when proper and adequate support must be given to the members of the House.

We believe that the NHTL as the National body must lead by example and display characteristics of an organized body as compared to the present moment. It is therefore important that a properly funded structure is developed and all key positions filled.

The journey is still far for the Institution of Traditional Leadership to operate like a well-oiled machine. There are still challenges that must be addressed at all levels of traditional institutions such as the following:

- Adequate resources to be provided for the Institution of Traditional Leaders
- Audit of the existing infrastructure needs of all the Institutions
- Proper capacity building for traditional leadership
- Cooperation between the institutions of traditional leadership

The above challenges cannot just disappear unless all government levels join forces in order to help and ensure that the institutions as established by law are being resourced and properly taken care of.

Administration can only provide accurate support to the institution of traditional leadership as long as there are

policies and guidelines to support the full time members of the Houses. The guidelines that are referred to are those that will guide the full time members on their operations like the Ministerial handbook and or members guide.

Furthermore, all Provincial Houses of Traditional leaders have full time Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons except the KwaZulu-Natal House - a cause for concern to the institution of traditional leaders. The challenge above is the non-compliance with the White Paper on Traditional Leadership. The NHTL will be engaging the Provincial Government of KwaZulu-Natal to take a decision in this regard.

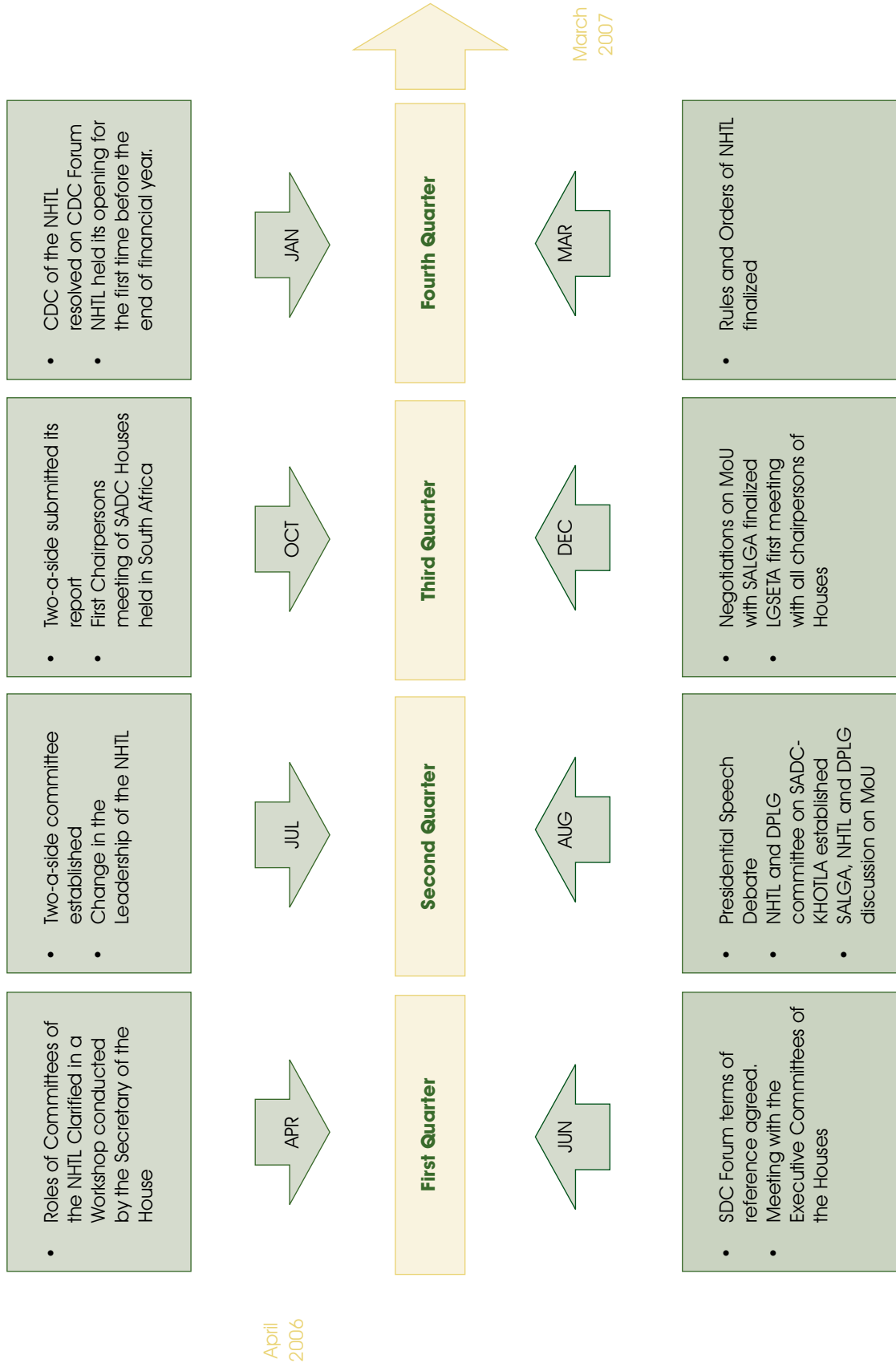
We are determined to improve the National House of Traditional Leaders to be a shining star in the Republic of South Africa and the entire SADC.

Thank you

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AM Sithole', with a large, stylized flourish extending to the right.

AM Sithole
NHTL Secretary (CEO)

Snapshot of the year





Chapter 1



Introduction and general information

I. MANDATE

The National House of Traditional Leaders is a statutory body established by the National House of Traditional Leaders Act, 1997 (Act No 10 of 1997)(the NHTL Act) as amended. Its main objectives are to represent and advance the aspirations of Traditional Leaders and their rural communities at national level. The Act stipulates the objects and functions of the House, among others, as follows:

- To promote the role of traditional leadership within a democratic constitutional dispensation;
- To enhance unity and understanding amongst traditional communities;
- To enhance cooperation between the National House and the various Houses with a view to addressing matters of common interest;
- To advise the National Government and make recommendations relating to any Matters relating to traditional Leadership; The role of traditional leaders; Customary law; and the customs of communities observing a system of customary law;
- To investigate and make information available on traditional leadership, traditional authorities, customary law and customs;
- At the request of the President, to advise him or her in connection with any matter referred to in this section;

The House further derives its mandate from the following pieces of legislation:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
- National House of Traditional Leaders Act, 1997 (Act N0 10 of 1997)
- Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act 41 of 2003)
- Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 (Act N0 11 of 2004)
- Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act N0 117 of 1998)
- Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act N0 57 of 2002)
- Other pieces of Legislation and policies

II. VISION

To be a House of traditional leaders that ensures efficient and effective leadership and service delivery by the institution of traditional leadership for the advancement of the interests of traditional communities.

Thus the House must:

- Ensure that it operates in a manner prescribed in its statutory mandate;
- Promote the development of rural communities;
- Work together with other primary stakeholders in the execution of its mandate;
- Participate effectively in legislative and policy processes;
- Ensure that the status and dignity of the institution of traditional leadership is restored, enhanced and preserved in South Africa, Africa and the world;
- Develop programs to address its capacity related challenges;
- Promote the preservation of language and culture of the African people in line with section 30 and 31 of the Constitution.

III. MISSION

To represent the aspirations of traditional communities by playing a meaningful role in cooperative governance.

Thus the House must:

- Act as a custodian of cultures, customs and traditions;
- Influence government policy and legislation especially in so far as it affects the institution and traditional communities;
- Advise government on related matters;
- Seek to be consulted at appropriate levels on policy and programs that affect rural areas in general and traditional communities in particular;
- Complement and support the work of government at all levels;
- Form cooperative relations and partnerships with government at all levels in development and service delivery;
- Play an oversight role on programs intended to uplift communities;

MEMBERS OF THE NHTL

The National House of Traditional Leaders consists of 18 members elected from six Provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders for a five-year term. The following are the current members of the House:

1	Khosi FP Kutama	Chairperson	Limpopo delegation leader	Male
2	Morena MF Mopeli	Deputy Chairperson	Free State delegation leader	Male
3	Inkosi MB Mzimela	Former Chairperson	KwaZulu-Natal delegation leader	Male
4	Kgosi SV Suping	Member	North West delegation leader	Male
5	Prince ZS Makaula	Member	Eastern Cape delegation leader	Male
6	Inkosi MS Mahlalela	Member	Mpumalanga delegation leader	Male
7	Hosi PC Ngove	Member	Limpopo	Male
8	Inkhosikati ES Mkhathshwa	Member	Mpumalanga	Female
9	Kgoshi MS Dikgale	Member	Limpopo	Male
10	Kgosi MJ Pilane	Member	North West	Male
11	Kgosi PP Maubane	Member	North West	Male
12	Morena MI Mottloug	Member	Free State	Male
13	Inkosi WT Mavundla	Member	KwaZulu-Natal	Male
14	Inkosi SS Kunene	Member	KwaZulu-Natal	Male
15	Inkosi TJ Mabandla	Member	Eastern Cape	Male
16	Inkosi JV Nhlapo	Member	Mpumalanga	Male
17	Inkosikazi ND Mhlauli	Member	Eastern Cape	Female
18	Kgosigadi AGG Moroka	Member	Free State	Female

The figures above show a gender composition of three (3) female traditional leaders and fifteen (15) male traditional leaders. Such a composition and representation relies solely on the electoral processes in the Provincial Houses - since members of the House are elected from provinces. Except for the provisions of the Framework Act regulating the gender composition of Traditional Councils, there is no regulation of the gender composition of Houses of Traditional Leaders.



Khosi FP Kutama
Chairperson of the National House
of Traditional Leaders from July 2006 and
Delegation Leader of Limpopo



Morena MF Mopeli
Deputy Chairperson of the National House of
Traditional Leaders from July 2006 and
Delegation Leader of Free State



Inkosi MB Mzimela
Chairperson until June 2006
Delegation Leader of KwaZulu-Natal



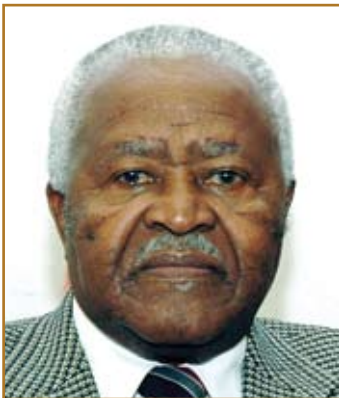
Kgosi SV Suping
Delegation Leader of North West



Inkosi MS Mahlalela (Mlambo II)
Delegation Leader of Mpumalanga



Prince ZS Makaula
Delegation Leader of Eastern Cape



Inkosi TJ Mabandla
Leader of the House



Nkosikazi ND Mhlauli
Chair: Land and
Agriculture Committee



Hosi PC Ngove
Chair: Social Development
Committee



Morena Ml Motlounng



Kgosigadi AGG Moroka
Chair: Tradition, Culture and Custom
Committee



Nkosikati ES Mkhathshwa



Inkosi VJ Nhlapho



Kgosi MS Dikgale
Convenor: Initiation Ad-hoc
Committee



Kgosi PP Maubane
Chair: Internal Arrangement
Committee



Inkosi SS Kunene



Inkosi TW Mavundla
Chair: Constitutional Development
Committee



Kgosi MJ Pilane

ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE

The current administrative capacity of the House consists of only one official who is the Secretary and is being assisted by 12 staff members appointed and seconded to the NHTL by the DPLG. Two Admin Assistant positions are currently vacant since the erstwhile incumbents left the positions. Necessary steps are in place to fill the vacancies as a matter of urgency. Although the House is participating in the budgetary process, through making submissions to the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG), the budget allocated to it still falls short of its plans. Below is the administrative structure of the House as per the current Act:

	Position	Current Incumbent	Gender
1	Secretary/ CEO	Sithole AM	Male
2	Senior Manager	Khandhela RS	Male
3	Manager: Parliamentary Services	Maifadi SM	Male
4	Manager: Legal Services	Tshabalala M	Female
5	Manager Communications	Linda M	Male
6	Communications Officer	Koole T	Male
7	Senior Planner	Mabusela M	Female
8	Researcher	Maringa Z	Male
9	Transport Officer	Sibanda J	Male
10	Admin Assistant	Molapong J	Female
11	Admin Assistant	Seete F	Female
12	Admin Assistant	Makofane L	Male
13	Admin Assistant	Morerwa M	Female

Staff members who resigned during 2006-7 financial year

No	Staff Member	Position Held in the NHTL	Reasons for termination	Date of termination
1	Mr Zongezile Matebese	Senior Planner	Appointed in more senior position in another institution	July 2006
2	Mr Herbert Chiloane	Secretary to the Deputy Chairperson	Appointed in more senior position in another institution	June 2006
3	Mr Chesper Nemalale	Admin Assistant	Appointed in more senior position in another institution	December 2006
4	Mr B Sithole	Temporary Admin Assistant	Contract expired	May 2007
5	Mr V Mkhwanazi	Temporary Admin Assistant	Contract expired	July 2007
6	Ms M Mongwato	Temporary Admin Assistant	Contract expired	July 2007

NHTL OFFICIALS



Mr. AM Sithole
Secretary (CEO)



Mr. RS Khandhela
Senior Manager



Adv. M. Tshabalala
Manager: Legal Services



Adv. SM. Maifadi
Manager: Parliamentary Services



Mr. M. Linda
Manager: Communication Services



Ms. M. Mabusela
Head: Committees



Mr. Z. Maringa
Researcher



Mr. T. Koole
Communication Officer



Ms J. Molapong
Committee Coordinator



Ms F. Seete
Committee Coordinator



Mr. J. Sibanda
Transport Officer/Sergeant at-arms



Ms. M. Morerwa
Committee Coordinator



Mr. L. Makofane
Secretary : Chairpersonship



Chapter 2





Programme Performance

The National House embarked on a number of programmes in fulfilment of the following strategic goals:

- A. Advancement of Service Delivery
- B. Custodianship of cultures, customs, traditions and values
- C. Pro-Active Communication
- D. Capacity – A fully capacitated and capable NHTL and Institution

A. Advancement of Service Delivery

1. Alignment of Strategic Plans of Houses

The House agreed with all the Houses of Traditional Leaders to align their strategic plans with that of the National House. The alignment of plans will increase joint focusing on strategic issues including the implementation of laws. The challenges to these alignments are the resources to implement the plan. The Houses are not adequately funded by their provinces irrespective of the requests they put forward to their relevant treasury through the mother department. This will remain a challenge throughout the life span of the Houses, as long they are not adequately funded. The success of strategic plans is the proper funding which will ensure that all planned programs informed the budget. With the institutions of traditional leaders they are allocated whatever that is remaining.

2. Establishment of Forums

The NHTL Act requires the House to have adequate information and knowledge on what is happening in the provinces. This was further qualified by the strategic objective of the NHTL, hence the alignment of the strategic plans mentioned above. This has led to the establishment of Forums linked to the committees of the Houses. These forums are led by the House and have specific goals to achieve. The forums established so far are:

- The Social Development Forum
- Internal Arrangement Forum
- The Constitutional Development Forum
- The Traditions and Cultures Forum

3. Building Sound Relations Between the House and Government

Prior to the promulgation of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003, the relationship between the House and government was not optimal. However, great strides have been made to build and sustain good relations. Such is, *inter alia*, demonstrated by the following:

▶ **Resources for the Office of the Chairperson**

The Chairperson and the Deputy, being full time members of the House, are now (since July 2006) accommodated at the expense of the House. This is one step in realizing that the full time Public Office bearers have an important role to play in the day to day running of the House and the affairs of Traditional Leaders. This is a step forward due to the fact that since they were appointed full time since 2000 they never received such from the DPLG. The DPLG further provides vehicles for the two full time members in order for them to carry out their duties.

▶ **Increased Interaction with other National Government Departments**

In the past year, solid ground has been laid for increased and meaningful interaction with other government departments, as evidenced by the following:

- A courtesy visit to the NHTL Offices and the subsequent meeting between the Deputy President, Ms Mlambo-Ngcuka, members of the NHTL and Chairpersons of Provincial Houses to discuss ASGISA;
- A meeting between MANCO and the Cabinet to discuss the activities of traditional leadership and the roles and functions that government can allocate to traditional leaders as per the Framework Act;
- A meeting between the Chairpersonship and the Minister of Public Works; Ms Thoko Didiza to discuss the accommodation of full time members, the Chamber and the EPWP;
- A meeting between the Chairpersonship and the Minister of Arts and Culture, Dr Pallo Jordan to discuss issues relating to heritage and the use of indigenous languages;
- A meeting between the Chairpersonship and the Minister of Education, Ms Naledi Pandor to discuss the role of traditional leaders in educational matters; and

- A meeting between the Chairpersonship and the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Mr MJ Mahlangu to discuss the working relationship and participation of the NHTL in the NCOP processes.

During the Annual Conference of the Houses of Traditional Leaders, the Ministers committed themselves to holding a meeting with the House to discuss the implementation of the Framework Act (delegation of functions to Traditional Leadership). The DPLG is working on this interaction.

The positive light in which government views the House was demonstrated as follows:

- The involvement of the National House in the Ministerial Task Team on the efficient functioning of the Houses;
- The attendance of the 2006 Annual Conference of Traditional Leaders by the President and six Cabinet Ministers;
- The attendance of the 2007 official opening of the NHTL by the President, the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP, three Cabinet Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and members of the Portfolio Committee on Local Government;
- The opening of the conference by the Executive Mayor of Tshwane Metro Council Dr. Gwen Ramokgopa;
- Attendance of the opening of the House by the Chairperson of SALGA Mayor Masondo.
- Agreement and discussions on Memorandum of Understanding by NHTL and SALGA

4. Participation in Legislative Processes

The National House of Traditional Leaders is actively participating in the Legislative processes. A number of inputs were presented to the different committees of Parliament such as the Home Affairs Portfolio Committee on the Civil Union Bill, the inputs on Children's Bill. We are however, concerned that most of our submissions were not included in the Bills. We understand that the process

does not only include us as Traditional Leaders but other stakeholders as well, but our approach is based on culture and are as a result of having consulted all provincial houses. The omission of inclusion of our submissions might have an element of ultimately eroding our cultures as Africans. Our participation in the committees was acknowledged and encouraged by the Chairperson of the NCOP, as a mechanism of making changes in this democratic country. The participation is not only in Parliamentary processes but also at Departmental level. We have met on a number of instances with the Department of Justice to discuss the proposed Traditional Courts Bill and the policy relating to the drafting of the said Bill.

5. HIV and AIDS

One critical challenge facing the House and all Traditional Institutions is to fight the scourge of HIV/AIDS from spreading like wild fire. The House is seriously considering the revival of the Traditional Leaders HIV and AIDS chapters (Traditional Leaders HIV and AIDS Forums) that were established a few years ago.

The House has further contributed to the SANAC Strategic plan on fighting the HIV and AIDS.

6. Women Indaba

The House hosted a women indaba as part of the progress made since the Kopanong conference of 2005. The aim of the conference was to evaluate the milestones on women capacity building and implementation of the Kopanong and provincial conferences. The resolutions of this second conference gave a sound milestone that the House can use to track the progress made and together with the Social Development Department to evaluate the successes and challenges. The House resolved to make the Women Indaba an annual

matter in order to evaluate the milestones made on each resolution. Furthermore, the NHTL actively and robustly participated in the sixteen days against abuse on Women and Children and its participation was acknowledged by an award.

7. Safety and Security

The role of Traditional Leaders as described in the White Paper on traditional leadership and the Framework Act regarding Safety and Security is clear and practical. Traditional Leadership is actively participating according to the pillar approach adopted in compliance with the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS):

Criminal Justice System (CJS)
Social value and Education-
Environmental design
Transnational crime

Emanating from the above pillar approach, Traditional Leaders are involved in the CJS and the Social Value and Education. Therefore, the NHTL resolved to sell the approach to all Provinces in order to play a more



Presentation of sixteen days of activism against abuse of women and children award to the Chairperson: From L to R Kgosigadi Moroka, Khosi Kutama, Inkosikazi Mhlauli, Inkosikazi Mgwebi and Kgosigadi Mothapo.

meaningful role in crime prevention, fighting and education of our people. The model has proved beyond reasonable doubt that it has drastically succeeded in reducing crime. The approach has made change crime fighting into a community matter where every member of the community contributes in eradicating crime.

8. Annual Conference of Traditional Leaders

The National House of Traditional Leaders held a conference where a number of issues were discussed and the following was resolved:

The conference noted the reports delivered by various Houses of Traditional Leaders. It furthermore discussed the salient points from the reports and resolved as follows:

1. Appreciated the progress made in implementing the resolutions of the previous conference (Hazyview: Mpumalanga). However, it noted that more efforts must be made by the various Houses to ensure that all the resolutions of Mpumalanga Conference are implemented.
2. The conference acknowledged the positive working relationship and cooperation between traditional leaders and government in some provinces. However, the conference noted a number of challenges in this regard. These include:
 - Capacity building;
 - Infrastructure; and
 - Full implementation of the Framework Act and other related legislation.
3. The Chairpersons Forum must be strengthened in order to enable it to execute all challenges facing Houses and the Institutions. The Chairperson of the National House of Traditional Leaders must continue to be the Chairperson of the Chairpersons Forum.
4. The Chairpersons Forum should discuss and agree on matters to be jointly reported on to Government Departments.
5. The conference noted with concern the challenges facing traditional leaders in some provinces and urged the respective provincial governments to improve their working relationship in order to improve service delivery to traditional communities through traditional leadership.
6. The conference acknowledged and welcomed the program of support to the institution of Traditional leadership as outlined by the President. The full implementation of the program will ensure that traditional leaders acquire the necessary support to execute their mandates. The program must be taken to each province for briefing and explanation in order to get a buy in into it by government and other stakeholders.
7. The progress made towards establishing the SADC House of Traditional Leaders is acknowledged. However, there is a need to first get traditional leaders in South Africa to adopt a common vision and speak with one voice.
8. Traditional Leaders condemn any kind of Violence and Abuse to women and children. The conference further added that nobody should use culture and tradition to abuse or cause any abuse of any kind to anybody especially women and children.
9. The Government Departments must delegate functions together with resources to the institution of traditional leaders as per the provisions of the Framework Act.
10. All legislation that has any bearing on traditional leadership should be implemented without delay.
11. The conference noted and appreciated the commitment by the President to engage traditional leaders and his undertaking that Ministers will work with traditional leadership on the implementation of Section 20 of the Framework Act.
12. In keeping with the conference resolutions, and seeking the intervention of the President, the President's commitment to engage traditional leadership on outstanding issues.
13. Government must treat all Houses and Traditional Leadership Structures equally.
14. The conference appreciated the attendance of the Cabinet Ministers and their commitment to engage with traditional leadership in the near future.

15. The national conference must be preceded by provincial conferences.
16. Delegates to the National House should be mandated accordingly.
17. Having noted that various Houses of Traditional Leaders are still experiencing some challenges

in the implementation of the Framework Act, it is resolved that issues still posing a challenge be addressed during the consultative meetings of the NHTL, Ministers and the PCC.



Chairpersons of Houses of Traditional Leaders with the Executive Mayor of Tshwane Metro Council who opened the conference: Back row L to R Kgosi Mankuroane, Kgosi Mabe, Inkosi Matanzima, Kgosi Makgeru, Inkosi Mthethwa, Morena Moloi, Morena Mopeli, Prince Makaula:
Front Row L to R: Kgosisigadi Mohlala, Morena O- Moholo Mota, Exec. Mayor Dr G. Ramokgopa, Khosi Kutama and Inkosi Buthelezi

9. The Continental House of Traditional Leaders (CHOTLA) and SADC-KHOTLA

In 2003 traditional leaders from various African countries attended a Panafest Conference in Ghana, wherein the idea of establishing a continental body for traditional leaders was conceptualized as a result of the delegation of South Africa led by the former Chairperson Inkosi Mzimela made a presentation regarding this House. The NHTL was tasked by the 2003 PANAFEST conference to mobilize traditional leaders in the SADC region to buy into this noble idea. Commendable strides have been made in this regard. Traditional leaders from Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe have been consulted. Two meetings of Chairpersons of Houses of Traditional Leaders took place in South Africa and **SADC-KHOTLA** was adopted as the name for the regional house. The Chairpersons of Houses of Traditional Leaders in the region concluded the establishment protocol of this House and that it will start to fully operate in the 2007-8 financial year with its seat in South Africa.

Relationship with SALGA

The 2005 Annual Conference of Traditional Leaders resolved that the relationship between the House and SALGA must be strengthened. Although the set target of four meetings per year between the two organizations has not been realized, strides have been made in strengthening the relationship between the two organizations. This is evidenced by the finalization of the Memorandum of Understanding between the House and SALGA. Poverty is the number one enemy in the entire country and meaningful co-operation between the two organizations will immensely contribute to its eradication. The House appreciates the presence of the Chairperson of SALGA during its 2007 Annual opening.



Councilor A. Masondo Chairperson of SALGA and Khosi FP Kutama Chairperson of the National House of Traditional Leaders during the signing of a MoU between the NHTL and SALGA (03 April 2007 in Tshwane) while Executive Mayor of Sekhukhune Mr. Masemola and Kgosi Suping are witnessing the signing of the MoU.

B. Custodianship of cultures, customs and traditions

1. Culture

Culture is one of the priorities of the House's operation and performance. As part of its operation, the House has together with the South African Human Rights Commission and the Commission for the protection and promotion of the rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities conducted public hearings on initiation Schools. The intentions of the public hearings were to get the reasons for the deaths and mismanagement of the Schools.

The House participated in a number of policy development workshops organized by the Department of Arts and Culture and further met the Minister to discuss, *inter alia*, the revival and development of some cultural practices. Emanating from the above and from other engagements with Ministers, the House has considered reviving and aligning some cultural practices that have been lost as a result of modernity and technological advancement. The revival of these cultural practices will contribute to the improvement of amongst others our indigenous languages through story telling and poetry. It will further ensure that family values are strengthened. The family values will be entrenched by promoting African attire.

2. Partnering other organizations

The National House of Traditional Leaders through its committee on TCC actively participated in a number of events organized by various traditional leaders like UMmemo, Commemorations, Cultural activities and other culture related discussion. The NHTL participated in the discussion with Freedom Park on ensuring that the history of our heroes and heroines who participated in the struggle is adequately recorded.

The NHTL has addressed a number of events that were organized by Government Departments like the Public Service Commission.

C. Pro-Active Communication

1. Relationship with UNISA

The House has been involved in a number of discussions with other organizations to build relationships. The House has concluded a memorandum of understanding with the University of South Africa with the following objectives:

- Define and interpret the constitutional and legislative mandate of the NHTL clearly, succinctly and in sufficient detail to give it a meaning so as to adopt a plan of action for effective implementation of those constitutional and legislative imperatives;

- Work together with the NHTL to strengthen the capacity of traditional leaders to participate in the legislative process through the establishment of deliberative and consultative mechanisms within the house structure;
- Increase awareness within the NHTL, among its constituencies and in the country at large of its responsibilities and obligations in the domain of traditional leadership, customary law and democratic governance;
- Strengthen efforts of the NHTL to contribute towards African Renaissance;
- Work towards the establishment of a Continental House of Traditional Leaders;
- Facilitate the participation of the NHTL in the African Union, NEPAD programmes and the African Regional Economic communities;
- To be a strategic partner in the generation, distribution and application of knowledge on African Renaissance; and
- To create linkages with communities under the jurisdiction of traditional leaders.



Some of the traditional leaders who attended capacity building offered by Ntabankulu events management

D. Capacity – A fully capacitated and capable NHTL and Institution

1. Capacity building program for traditional leaders

It is a known fact that for an organization to be successful, it must be capacitated. The NHTL together with the DPLG, SALGA and LGSETA have embarked on a process to acquire training needs for traditional leaders. The training needs workshops were conducted by the LGSETA throughout the six provinces where there are traditional leaders. The first training on Local Economic Development and Community Development will be conducted in the first quarter of the next financial year (2007-8).

2. Capacity building on Gender Violence

Since the signing of the Memorandum of understanding with the Department of Justice and the National Prosecuting Authority, a milestone was achieved wherein the first formal training took place. All provinces were trained on phase one of Gender Violence. The House is proud to announce that about sixty traditional Leaders who have been declared competent will receive their certificates and those who are not yet competent will be retrained on those aspects they did not master.

3. Poverty Alleviation

The NHTL is participating in the poverty alleviation

programs through the spouses of traditional leaders who have been trained for that purpose by the Department of Social Development. The spouses and female senior traditional leaders are leading orphanages, gardening and other relevant empowerment programs. This program is proving to be successful in the provinces where it has been implemented. As indicated earlier, once traditional leaders are trained in Local Economic Development, it will be easy for them to utilize whatever mechanism to contribute to LED.

The Department of Social Development held a women capacity building conference in Durban. This capacity building was aimed at implementing the resolutions taken at the second national conference of women.

The Department of Social Development and the National House will monitor the above-mentioned capacity building jointly as partners in women development. This capacity building will ensure that women play a more significant role in the community building and poverty alleviation.

4. National House of Traditional Leaders as an autonomous body

The National House of Traditional Leaders has a plan to realize itself as a public entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, to enable it to have its own budget and perform its own mandate. The implementation of the Framework Act will indicate the need for the Constitution to be amended to include the powers of traditional leaders.

PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS 2006-7 FINANCIAL YEAR

A: Brief summary of the activities of the committees of the National House of Traditional Leaders

Name of a Committee	Objective	Achievements	Challenges
Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To influence Provincial Houses to align their plans with that of the NHTL Building and sustaining working relationship with Government and other organizations Lead the process of establishing the SADC-Khotla To implement the decisions of the House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All provinces were visited and they agreed on the alignment of their plans with the NHTL Engaged government and actively participated in programs of government and other organizations Establishment Protocol of SADC KHOTLA signed Decisions implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To amend the Act of the NHTL so as to have legal authority over Houses of Traditional leaders and Traditional Councils Implementation at Provincial and Local level remains a challenge due to lack of legal authority Implement and market the SADC-KHOTLA to other countries in order for them to participate To evaluate the implementation of the decisions

Internal Arrangement Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop policies and guidelines for the Houses of Traditional Leaders • To develop a capacity building program for the Traditional Leaders • Establishment of an IAC Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members Guide adopted by the House to guide the operations of the NHTL and other Houses. • Capacity building for all members was organized. • A forum of IAC has been established with a specific mandate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that all Houses adopts similar members guide • To start with the capacity building programs. • To launch the forum so that it can start to operate
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Social Development Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the Development of rural women and children • Ensure that the older people/aged are treated with dignity • Contribute to fight against the spread of HIV and AIDS • Contribute to the legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributed to the Child Protection week • Women Indaba Conference was organized and was adequately attended. • Capacity Building-training of spouses and female traditional leaders • Participated in the Older Persons Forum established by SAHRC • Make inputs to the SANAC HIV and AIDS strategy • Made contributions to the Children's Bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To align all the programs of the Social Development Committee with all Houses and Traditional Institutions in order to focus on similar programs.
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Constitutional Development Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that traditional leaders actively participate in Justice system (Safety and Security, Correctional Services and Justice and Constitutional Matters) • To build capacity to Traditional Leaders on identification of abused women and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with the Mpumalanga SAPS on crime prevention model • Meeting with Dept. of Justice for Traditional Courts • Capacity building on Gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To fuse traditional leadership crime prevention strategy into the NCPS • To actively participate in the re-integration of offenders back to the community (partnering correctional services) • To jointly craft both the Policy and a legislation on traditional courts • To finish all the modules of the training
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Traditions Culture and Custom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements and restoration of Culture and Traditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance of Cultural Activities • Forming a partner of a three organizations Initiations Schools investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round table discussion on Culture and traditions.
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Land and Agriculture Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To participate in Land matters. • To participate in conflict resolutions emanating from the implementation of Communal Property Association Act (CPA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation on the post land summit resolution implementation committee and Land restitution workshop • Negotiated with the Department to recognize the traditional leadership ability to resolve Land conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To acquire and visit all restituted land (sight visit of effectiveness of the land restitution/tenure program) • To identify problem areas and
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B: Performance of the National House of Traditional Leaders

STRATEGIC GOAL	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	PERFORMANCE MEASURE/INDICATOR	Actual Performance against target	
				Target	Actual
Advancement of Service Delivery	To facilitate the Implementation of Laws and Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification of roles for the successful implementation of the White Paper on Traditional Leadership and the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 and other pieces of legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings with Government Departments to determine the delegation of functions to traditional institutions. Meeting with the Portfolio Committee to discuss the functioning of the NHTL and all other Institutions of Traditional Leadership in relation to the pieces of legislation 	Four meetings	Two
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transformation of Traditional Authorities into Traditional Council Establishment of Local Houses of Traditional Leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstitution of the Traditional Institution according to the Framework Act Some provinces still lag behind in developing their own Provincial Legislation in terms of the Framework Act. 	One meeting All relevant Provinces (Six Provinces) All six relevant provinces	One Three provinces only Three Provinces only
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a policy and a legislation on traditional court Development of policy guidelines for members of the House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with the Department of Justice to discuss the policy framework Members guide developed	Four meetings document	Three meetings

	Develop partnerships with stakeholders to advance service delivery and promote development.	Developed Partnerships with stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU has been signed with UNISA to assist the NHTL to meet its legal mandate. • A partnership with NPA and Justice is been implemented. • MoU with SALGA is about to be concluded and signed. • MoU with MRM is being negotiated 	Two new partnerships	One partnership entered into with UNISA
	Human Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV and AIDS)	Creation of awareness and non-discrimination against those infected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the SANAC strategic development of HIV and AIDS. • Meetings with HTL's on development of partnerships and working relationships were held through the Social Development Forum. 	• Four meetings of Social Development Forum.	• Four meetings held
	Enabling Traditional Leaders to participate in development programmes	To create an atmosphere for Traditional Leaders to participate in the development programs aimed at poverty alleviation	• Traditional Leaders to actively participate in the IDP, PGDS and National Program of action (conference resolutions)	• 60%	• 30% achieved
	To facilitate the establishment of the Continental House of Traditional Leaders (COHTLA)	Development of a discussion document on the SADC-KHOTLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHTL and DPLG committee prepared the discussion document • Five Countries had met and agreed on the establishment protocol of SADC-KHOTLA 	• Four meetings.	• Three meetings held
Custodianship of Culture, Custom, Tradition and values	Strategy and plan	Development of a strategy and plan on preserving culture and the Indigenous Knowledge	• A discussion with the Minister of Arts and Culture to get his input on the matter.	• Two Meetings	Two meetings held

	Development of partnership on culture with Institutions of higher learning	Establishment of a working relationships with Institutions of higher learning with the intention to develop a partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU signed with Unisa to concentrate amongst others on promotion and preservation of culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One University identified 	MoU is being implemented
	Facilitate the development of educational programmes	Facilitation of the development of an IKS curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IKS curriculum developed. 	Curriculum to be developed	Meeting still to be held
	Ensure the use of indigenous languages across South Africa and the inculcation of values	Improved use of indigenous languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved usage of indigenous languages by Public representatives during their debates and gatherings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10%
Proactive Communication	To develop and implement communication strategy	Improved communication between the National House and stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Communication Strategy of the National House of Traditional Leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30%
	To raise the profile of the NHTL	Improvement of the image of the NHTL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of communication strategy in order to raise the profile of the NHTL 	Media utilization (features and media statements)	One feature and a number of media releases.
Targeted Capacity Building to NHTL and Institutions of Traditional Leadership	Development of the Performance Management and Human Resources Systems.	Performance Management and HR's Systems developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance management, HRM and HRD Systems is available from the Government and is used by the NHTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing DPLG policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing DPLG policies
	Research	Research capacity to support the NHTL in the execution of its duties established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A research unit has been established in the NHTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15%
	Management Systems	Financial and Human Resource Management systems established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and Human Resource Management systems of the Government are available and utilized by the NHTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100%

Autonomous NHTL	Recognition of the NHTL as an autonomous entity	Recognition of the NHTL as an Autonomous entity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan to realize the NHTL as a National Public Entity is in progress pending the establishment of the new department of Traditional Leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15%
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Sittings of the NHTL

Resolutions taken	Performance indicator	Output	Number of Sittings	
			Target	Actual
			10	08



The President of the Republic of South Africa Mr. TM Mbeki, Minister of Provincial and Local Government Mr. F. Mufamadi, Executive Mayor of Tshwane Metropolitan Council Dr. Gwen Ramokgopa and the Executive Mayor of Johannesburg and SALGA Chairperson Mr. A. Masondo during the debate of the President speech in Tshwane Metropolitan Council Chamber in April 2007.

VISITS TO OTHER COUNTRIES

NO	Country visited	Purpose of the visit	Achievements (successes)	Challenges
01	Namibia	Attending the conference of Traditional Leadership of Namibia to explain the progress made.	The Namibian traditional Leaders applauded the progress made and re-confirmed their support	To facilitate the establish the SADC regional House
02	Zimbabwe	Attending the conference of Traditional Leaders of Zimbabwe	Solid relationship established with Zimbabwe Traditional Leaders	Organizing and establishing an interim organizing structure
03	Botswana	Attending the inauguration of the Botswana House of Chiefs	Building of inter-country relationship	Relationship is improving



Chapter 3



Budget Allocations

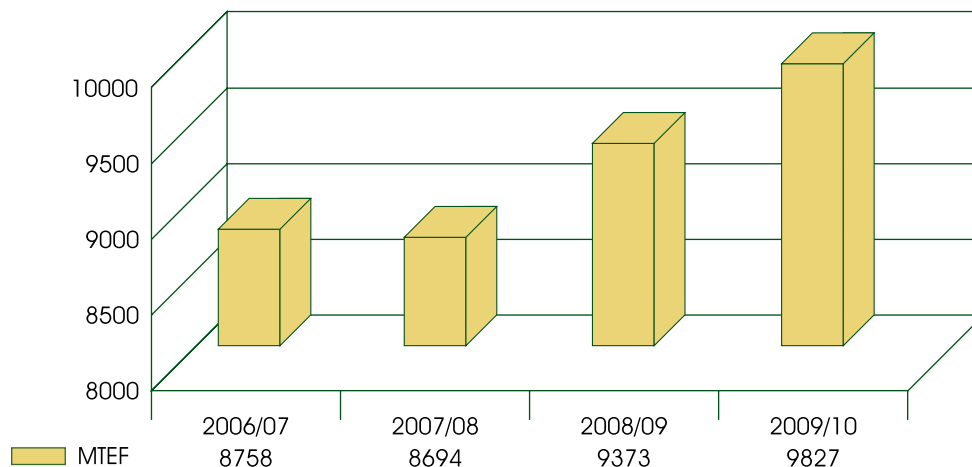
PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT - BUDGET REVIEW

NHTL 2006/07 Financial Performance

Economic Classification	2006/07	
	YTD Spending FEB 07	Adjusted Appropriation
Compensation of Employees	2,533	3,000
Goods and Services (of which:)	4,536	5,758
Catering	375	600
Communication	272	405
Consultants	459	634
Printing and Publication	34	202
Travel and Subsistence	3,184	3,000
Other	212	917
Total	7,069	8,758

PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT - BUDGET REVIEW

NHTL - Medium Term Estimates



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NHTL

National House of Traditional Leaders



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