

GAUTENG PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

Monday, 21 March 2022

ANNOUNCEMENTS

none

TABLINGS

none

COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. The Chairperson of the Co-operative Governance, Traditional Affairs and Human Settlements Portfolio Committee, Hon. K P Diale-Tlabela, tabled the Committee's Focused Intervention Study (FIS) Report on "Examining the roles and functions of Traditional Houses in Municipal Councils", as attached:



GAUTENG

LEGISLATURE

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CoGTA and Human Settlements Portfolio Committee

Focussed Intervention Study (FIS) Report emanating from the 2020/21 Annual Report of the Department of CoGTA on the “Examining the roles and functions of Traditional Houses in Municipal Councils”

Committee Details		Department Details	
Name of Committee	COGTA & Human Settlements Portfolio Committee	Name of Department	CoGTA
Which Financial Year	2020/21	Dept. Budget Vote Nr.	07
Which Imperative	Focus Intervention Study (FIS) 2020/21 FY	Hon. MEC	L. Maile
Committee Approvals			
	Name	Signed	Date
Hon. Chairperson	Hon. Kedibone Diale-Tlabela		17 March 2022
Adoption and Tabling			
Date of Final Adoption by Committee		Scheduled date of House Tabling	
17 March 2022		22 March 2022	

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ACRONYMS

ABLTC	Amandebele Ba Lebelo Traditional Council
AGM	Annual General Meeting
ANSTC	Amandebele Ndzundza Traditional Council
APP	Annual Performance Plans
AR	Annual Report
BCM	Budget Cycle Model
B2B	Back to Basics
CoGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DTA	Department of Traditional Affairs
FIS	Focus Intervention Study
FY	Financial Year
HOD	Head of Department
GPG	Gauteng Provincial Government
LHTL	Local House of Traditional Leaders
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MPs	Members of Parliament
NHTL	National House of Traditional Leaders
PEBA	Programme Evaluation and Budget Analysis
PWD	People with Disabilities
SOM	Sector Oversight Model
TLC	Traditional Leadership Council
TKLA	Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act
PHTL	Provincial House of Traditional Leaders

Portfolio Committee on CoGTA and Human Settlements

22 March 2022,

The Hon. Chairperson of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) and Human Settlements Portfolio Committee, Hon. Kedibone Diale-Tlabela, tables the Portfolio Committee's (FIS) Report emanating from the Annual report of the Department for 2020/21 FY, Examining the roles and functions of Traditional Houses in Municipal Councils; as follows:

1. INTRODUCTION

Historically, the traditional leadership institution occupies an important place in African life and in the body politics of South Africa. It embodies the preservation of culture, traditions, customs, and values of the African people while also representing the early forms of societal organisation and governance¹. The institution of traditional leadership is recognised as one of the South African leadership. During the pre-colonial era, societies in Africa were ruled by traditional leaders led by Kings who were supported by Chiefs, Headmen and Traditional Councillors. During the colonial conquest, the role of traditional leaders in the governing of people in Africa was weakened by the colonial masters and, later, by the apartheid government which reduced and or took away most of the original, important powers of traditional leaders².

Traditional leaders have always been part of local government in Africa and they looked after the welfare of local communities. Rugege (2003), points out that these traditional leaders have always been the basis of local government in most African Countries, including South Africa. In South Africa, local government is constituted by municipalities which are established throughout the Republic. The executive and legislative authority of a municipality is vested in its municipal council. Against this backdrop, the House of traditional authorities is governed by several pieces of legislation such as:

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 which recognises the institution of traditional leadership in Chapter 12 and the significant role that it plays in protecting the customs of traditional communities, and also defines the institution as an organ of state, which justifies its place in the democratic dispensation with regard to governance issues. The Constitutional recognition of traditional leadership according to customary law is an affirmation that traditional leadership is based on the application of culture and custom.

Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act (Act No 41 of 2003 as amended) and other subsidiary provincial pieces of legislation, which recognize different levels of traditional leadership positions and structures. Section 5 of the Framework Act further provides for partnerships to be entered into between municipalities and

¹ The White Paper on Traditional Leadership and Governance (2003). Department of Provincial and Local Government.

² Rugege S. 2003. Traditional leadership and its future role in local government (7) *Law, Democracy & Development* 171 at 171.
Rugege (2003) at 172.

traditional councils. Section 4 of Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003) outlines the functions of traditional councils based on supporting the municipality in the identification of the needs of the community; facilitating the involvement of the traditional community in the development or amendment of the IDP of the municipality in which the community resides and participate in the development programmes of the municipality.

The National House of Traditional Leaders (NHTL) Act, 2009 (Act No. 22 of 2009) and other subsidiary provincial pieces of legislation which provide for the establishment of houses of traditional leaders. The National House of Traditional Leaders (NHTL) is a statutory body established in terms of the National House of Traditional Leaders Act, 2009 (Act No. 22 of 2009). The NHTL is a House of Traditional Leaders representing the Institution at a National Level.

The NHTL is comprised of twenty-three members from respective provinces. Three members are elected by the provincial houses of traditional leaders to serve in the NHTL. However, Gauteng does not have a provincial house as the province only has two senior traditional leaders. In terms of the Act, the NHTL is addressed by the President of the Republic of South Africa or any other person as designated by the President for its annual official opening. The term of the NHTL is five years.

The NHTL mandate

- (i) Promote the role of traditional leadership within the constitutional dispensation,
- (ii) Promote nation-building,
- (iii) Promote peace, stability and cohesiveness of communities,
- (iv) Develop, preserve and promote culture and traditions of communities, and
- (v) Consider Parliamentary Bills referred to it by the Secretary; participate in intergovernmental structures and advise the national government and make recommendations on any matter that the government may require³.

Other Houses of traditional leaders

At the provincial level, the structure of the institution comprises of the Provincial House of Traditional Leaders and the Local House of Traditional Leaders. The Provincial House is a structure representing traditional leaders at a provincial level in respective provinces while the Local House is at the local level. In terms of section 16 (b) and 17 of the Act, there should be an alignment of term of the houses of traditional leaders with the term of the National House of Traditional Leaders. This is because members serving in the National House are elected from the provincial houses, hence the alignment of terms.

Traditional Leadership Landscape in South Africa.

Currently the institution of traditional leadership is found in 8 provinces in South Africa⁴.

³ <https://www.cogta.gov.za/index.php/national-house-of-traditional-leaders/>.

⁴ <https://www.cogta.gov.za/index.php/2016/07/22/getting-to-know-the-institution-of-traditional-leadership/>.

The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), which provides in Section 81 that traditional leaders may participate in municipal councils, to ensure that matters relating to traditional councils are considered in the decision-making processes of municipal councils. Section 81 of Structures Act further provides for a maximum of 20 percent representation of traditional leaders in municipal council meetings, where there are traditional leaders in the municipality.

2.1 Contrasting traditional leaders and municipal councils

Since the advent of democracy in South Africa, the relationship between traditional authorities and municipal councils has been marked by uncertainties. The traditional leaders believed the new local councils would usurp their powers and functions. They were particularly incensed by the fact that the boundaries of the new council cut across the old tribal authority and they feared that their authority would be challenged. Furthermore, traditional leaders may recognise the authority of the council, but are antagonistic towards ward councillors and do not recognise them. Traditional leaders regard the provision of services or infrastructure without their involvement, as undermining their power base. They often feel that councillors only consult them when they experience problems and require the traditional leaders to intervene. The allocation of land by traditional leaders, within certain areas, without the involvement of ward councillors, also gives rise to conflict.

Traditional leaders are often discouraged considering that they are not visibly represented from the municipal councils. It was stated that poor relationships between traditional leaders and municipal councils are due to the degree of representation, with respect to societal opinions and the degree of interest representation. Tribal authorities are indeed an essential part of the political, social and traditional activities in clearly defined communities.

The problem lies between institutions claiming different kinds of legitimacy with overlapping functions and competing for recognition within the same communities. If the problem of legitimacy cannot be solved, the separation of the roles must be clearly spelt out. It has been argued that the legitimacy of traditional leaders has been challenged by civic organisations, political parties and others, who argue that any system of inherited rule by traditional leaders is illegitimate, undemocratic, feudal and unnecessary⁵.

Traditional leaders claim stewardship powers over municipalities as custodians of African traditions in some areas. This paradox of power relations is a potential cause for concern because, at times, the developmental focus of local government is obstructed as municipal and tribal councils do not always agree, whilst service delivery is desperately expected by the communities they serve. The Author further states that traditional leaders are solely concerned about the way in which municipal councils conduct themselves in the approach to community development. To the traditional leaders, municipal councils encroach on their traditional affairs by implementing developmental plans in their areas, without their consultation. The two often view each other with distrust⁶.

⁵ The Independent Project Trust (IPT) (2000, p.1).

⁶ Kanyane, M.2007. The paradox between local government and traditional leaders in South Africa: bridging the divide.

However, the main role of traditional leadership should be to serve as the building blocks of the local government, for effective local economic development. Thus, traditional leaders need to work in partnership with municipal councils in as far as governance and economic development in local municipalities is concerned⁷.

2. PROCESS FOLLOWED

- On the 02nd of December 2022, the Committee Researcher presented the FIS topics and subsequently the committee preferred one.
- On the 02nd of February 2022, the Committee Researcher further presented the background and methodology on the chosen FIS topic.
- On the 07th of February 2022, the Department presented on the FIS topic Examining the roles and functions of Traditional Houses in Municipal Councils.
- On the 08th of February 2022, the two recognized Traditional Leaders, the Amandebele A Nzuza and Amandebele Ba Lebelo presented on the roles and functions of Traditional Houses in Municipal Councils.
- On the 17th March 2022, the Committee considered, deliberated and adopted the FIS Report.

3. COMPLIANCE AND QUALITY

The Portfolio Committee noted that the Department's presentations and submission of documents as this has been done on time.

4. OVERSIGHT ON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The Committee support staff will conduct pre-oversight visit to meet with both the Traditional Houses in Tshwane (Amandebele ba Lebelo in Hammanskraal and Amandebele Nzuza in Sokhulumu) to determine the role they play during the council meetings.

The Portfolio Committee will receive a comprehensive account regarding the role played by the Traditional Houses in the Municipal Councils.

The Committee will strengthen its oversight mechanism by undertaking a fact-finding mission to Tshwane to ascertain the complexities defining the role of traditional leaders in addressing the community needs.

Furthermore, based on findings of the Committee oversight visits to the above-mentioned Traditional Houses, comparative approaches in terms of traditional authorities' participation in local government can be regarded as one of the greatest insights to consolidate the Committee's findings, particularly in Kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN). This FIS discusses the nature of participation to anchor these comparisons on well-defined, quantitative, and empirical characteristics of Traditional Houses, derived from theory and observable from the government institutions.

⁷ Baloyi, T. B.2016. The role of Traditional Leadership in Local Government.

The approach shows how qualitative comparisons based on a few simple variables across traditional authorities allow one to analyse how different institutions (KZN COGTA and Limpopo Legislatures, eight Traditional Houses and eight municipalities) have dealt with general problems of traditional communities. These include basic service delivery, IDP participation, responsive and accountable government, culture preservation and nation-building, parliamentary bills and so forth .

5. FINDINGS OF THE FOCUS INTERVENTION STUDY (FIS)

The FIS commenced with detailed presentations by the Department of CoGTA , the two Traditional Leaders namely Amandebele Ba Lebelo and Amandebele Ba Nzundza and the City of Tshwane Metro Municipalities.

5.1. HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PRESENTATION BY THE DEPARTMENT ON THE ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF TRADITIONAL HOUSES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

The Department reported the following on the roles and functions of Traditional Houses in Municipal Councils:

Support on the implementation of the TKLA (April 2021 – February 2022)

The Portfolio Committee noted that the Department supports on Traditional Houses during this financial year has been towards the implementation of the TKLA and the Customary Initiation Act.

On the establishment of Provincial and Local Housed - The TKLA provides for an establishment of a Provincial House of Traditional Leadership(PHTL), however the Department reported that establishing a PHTL may not be feasible now. The Department also reported that it will establish the PHTL during the 2023/24 Financial Year when provincial legislation (TKLA) comes into effect.

Furthermore, the Department reported that Gauteng meets the requirements to establish the Local House of Traditional Leaders (LHTL), where more than one traditional council is recognized in a Municipality in the 2022/23 Financial Year.

The Department also reported that a LHTL must have at least 5 recognized Traditional Leaders, in the City of Tshwane, namely 2 Senior Traditional Leaders and 4 headmen and Women. The reconstitution of the Local House will commence following the establishment of the National House and the reconstitution of Traditional Councils.

On Reconstitution of Traditional Councils- The Department reported that Reconstitution of Traditional Council commences after March 2022 when the National House of Traditional Affairs is reconstituted.

The project of Reconstitution will be outsourced to facilitate the election of 40% of the traditional council. The Minister of CoGTA is expected to publish the formula for traditional councils. The responsible institutions to ensure the reconstitution of Traditional Council is NHTL, Department of Traditional Affairs(DTA) and Gauteng Department of CoGTA.

On **Headmen and Headwomen** – The Department reported that Gauteng has four(4) recognized Headmanship and Womenship positions in the Amandebele ba Lebelo traditional community. The Amandebele Ndzundza Sokhulumu traditional council does not have any Headmanship and Womenship positions.

The Department also reported that the Province would be ready to conduct an audit of both traditional communities to assess whether they meet the current recognition criteria set out in Sections 3, 7 and 8 of the TKLA in April 2022.

On **Partnerships and agreements** – The Department reported that the Audit will commence in October 2021 and agreements will be handed over to the Minister in terms of Section 24(6)(b) by December 2021. The two (2) traditional councils have been tasked to prepare a list of the current partnerships and agreements they have in place.

On **Commission on Khoi San Matters** – The Department reported that the establishment of Commission on Khoi San Matters in terms of Section 51 commenced from October 2021 – March 2022. The Commission is established by the National Department of Traditional Affairs and the Gauteng Department of CoGTA. The concept note to host roadshows in the 5 regions of Gauteng on the TKLA has been developed. The scope of the roadshows will include:

- The responsibilities of the Commission on Khoi San Matters;
- Legislative requirements for recognition; and
- The application process for Khoi and San leaders.

Furthermore, the Department reported that the first of these initiative by the Province will take place in February 2022.

On **Commission on Traditional Leadership Disputes and Claims** – The Department reported that the Office of the Premier and the Gauteng Department of CoGTA will establish a Commission on Traditional Leadership Disputes and Claims between November 2021 – November 2022. The following is progress done to establish the Commission :

- Terms of reference developed;
- Publication prepared and commented on;
- Establishment of the Commission of Inquiry published on 9th November 2021.
- Commissioners have been informed of the publication.
- Work will commence in March 2021.

On **Legislative Review to align the current provincial legislation with the TKLA** – The Department reported that gaps have been identified and has written proposed amendments and legislative requirements in terms of the TKLA:

- Section 15 on Resources and Resources for traditional and Khoi San leaders;
- Section 23 on strengthening the capacity of traditional and Khoi San Councils;
- Section 24 on Partnerships and agreements;
- Section 25 on the allocation of roles for traditional and Khoi San leaders;
- Section 49 on the establishment of Provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders;
- Section 59 on the management of disputes;
- Section 63 (5) on the disestablishment of community authorities.

Implementation plan for the review of legislation developed will be in August 2022 - March 2023.

Support on the implementation of the Customary Initiation Act, No. 2 of 2021.

The Department reported that the Customary Initiation Act, No. 2 of 2021 empowers the Premier to establish a Provincial Initiation Coordinating Committee (PICC). The Department reported to have been working with the Office of the Premier in this regard.

The Department also reported that the Gauteng has not established a PICC within the stipulated timeframe 30 November 2021. However, the Provincial Initiation Monitoring Team is active in the field during initiation season.

Furthermore, the Awareness workshops in the five regions of Gauteng took place between October and November 2021.

Training and awareness of traditional leaders on the TKLA

On introducing **Induction Programmes on the TKLA**, the Department reported that:

- One held in May for Senior Traditional Leaders and their Traditional Councils.
- A request for additional training was made and was held in September 2021.
- Seven (7) TKLA awareness workshops were held between October, and December 2021 and
- They were held in the 5 regions of Gauteng targeting recognised and unrecognised leaders.

On **Training outside the TKLA**, the Department reported that:

- In 2020, two awareness programmes were conducted on Covid 19. This was done in collaboration with the Department of Health.
- One awareness raising initiative focussed on Covid-19 is anticipated for 2021.
- Roll-out of the ABCD model to the two Traditional Councils was held between October and November 2021. Further sessions are planned for May and June 2022.

On **Meetings with Leaders of Khoi and San communities in Gauteng on the TKLA**, the Department reported:

- A meeting was facilitated between the Department of Traditional Affairs (DTA) and Khoi and San Leaders in Gauteng to address key concerns from Khoi and San leaders. The meeting assisted to clarify all matters related to the implementation of TKLA;

- Khoi and San leaders met with the MEC to raise their concerns about the Act, it was agreed that Gauteng CoGTA would host roadshows in Khoi and San communities in Gauteng. The roadshows will commence once the Commission on Khoi and San Matters is established by the Minister of CoGTA.
- The roadshows were planned for December, but leaders of Khoi and San communities requested to postpone the workshops to February 2022.

Administrative support to STLs and TC's (2021-2022 FY)

- On **Annual Grant support**, the Department reported that during this financial year, the Department did not transfer grants to the two traditional councils. Remaining balances were still high and could sustain the two councils.
- On convening **Annual General Meeting**, the Department reported that ANSTC in Sokhulumi held its AGM in November 2021 and ABLTC in Hammanskraal did not host its AGM at this stage.
- On supporting **Anti GBVF awareness**, the Department reported that Training for Anti GBVF Ambassadors took place in Sokhulumi from May to October 2021. The training will be rolled out in Hammanskraal in the new financial year. The Department also reported that an Anti-GBVF awareness campaign was held in Hammanskraal in November 2021.
- On supporting the **TC's with preparing Financial Statements**, the Department reported that a bookkeeper was appointed to provide hands-on support to both traditional councils.

The Department further recommended that the Portfolio Committee Notes the contents of the presentation; and the support programme during this financial year has been towards the implementation on the TKLA and the Customary Initiation Act.

5.2. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PRESENTATION BY ANTCL AND ABTCL

Participation of the Traditional Leadership in Municipal Council

The Traditional Council of Amandebele Ba Lebelo and Amandebele A Ndzundza reported the following to the Portfolio Committee regarding the participation in the Municipal Council:

- The Traditional Councillors delegated by the Senior Traditional Leader have an observer status in the Municipal Council
- The TC gets invitations to honour Council Seating and receive out of pocket expenses as stated in the Municipal Structures Act 81 (5) (b) (i) and (ii)
- The Office of the Speaker allows for the Senior Traditional Leader to delegate 3 members of his entourage
- The out of pocket expenses is shared by the attending members of the Snr Traditional Leaders' entourage

Challenges on Participation and Proposed Solutions

The Traditional Council of Amandebele Ba Lebelo and Amandebele A Ndzundza reported the following to the Portfolio Committee with regards to the challenges experienced in participating during the Municipal Council and the solutions thereof:

- Meaningful participation can only be achieved through supporting and enhancing the capacity of Traditional Leadership with tools of trade.
- Support the quarterly meetings in the Traditional Community and assist to identify of community needs.
- Support on Heritage events to sustain culture and traditions.
- Signing of Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipality and the Traditional Authority on deliverables in order to manage expectations
- Participation of the Traditional Council the in Section 79 Committees as provided for in the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998
- Payment of out of pocket expenses timeously and for all the Council Meetings.

7. CONCLUSION

In order to comprehend the role of Traditional Houses in the Municipal Councils in Tshwane, the use of qualitative methods for the comparative analysis is crucial to draw experiences from KZN and Limpopo. The two provinces consist of a vast majority of traditional leaders that are participating from their respective Municipal Councils. It is therefore imperative for the Committee to have a holistic view on the extent of these participations from the Municipal Councils by the Traditional Houses. The acquired knowledge will further capacitate the Gauteng MPLs to make sound contribution on the effective role and participation of Traditional Houses.

Democratisation of governance, decision-making, law making processes and decision implementation is impossible without effective traditional leadership participation, particularly in the development of traditional communities. Despite the anomalies and defects inherent in the institution of traditional leadership, it would be inappropriate to reduce their powers particularly in matters of governance. Traditional leaders control vital resources such as land and play a very important role to any service delivery and development strategies to be implemented in the rural areas.

Furthermore, the power bestowed on the Member of the Executive Council (MEC) to identify and appoint the traditional leaders who should participate in municipal councils may be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, which recognises the institution of traditional leaders. It would be consistent with the constitutional integrity of the traditional leaders for the House of Traditional Leaders to identify and elect its representatives in the municipal councils. The institution of traditional leaders should be allowed to decide who should best represent the institution in municipal councils without the interference of the MEC. Once the traditional leaders are appointed (if they are appointed by the House of Traditional Leaders) to the municipal council they should become full members and vote in the same way as the other members of the council.

8. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE CONCERNS

The Portfolio Committee noted the following concerns:

- 8.1** The Amandebele A Ndzundza in Sokhulumi Traditional Council is not aligned to Traditional and Khoisan Leadership Act (TKLA) as they do not have Headmanship/Womenship positions in the composition of their traditional council.
- 8.2** Misalignment and lack of clarity on when the Commission on Traditional Leadership disputes was established and commenced with their work.
- 8.3** Lack of clarity on whether roadshows planned to address concerns raised by the Khoi and San Leadership took place as agreed in February 2022.
- 8.4** Non – compliance by the Amandebele Ba Lebelo Traditional Council to the legislative framework in ensuring that they convene Annual General Meeting (AGM) during the 2021 FY.
- 8.5** No clarity on whether the appointment of a bookkeeper to support Traditional Councils is on a permanent basis.
- 8.6** Insufficient resources to enhance capacity of traditional leadership.
- 8.7** Lack of programmes to ensure the preservation of language, culture and tradition
- 8.8** The unsigned Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Tshwane and the Traditional Authorities.
- 8.9** The delay in reimbursing Traditional Authorities when using their own expenses to attend Council Meetings.

9. OVERALL PROPOSED PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Portfolio Committee's recommendations on the FIS report which the Department should respond to by the **29 April 2022**:

- 9.1** The Department should ensure that by April 2022 the project of appointing Headmanship/Womenship in the Traditional Council of Amandebele A Ndzundza is achieved as planned. A progress report should be provided to the Portfolio Committee in this regard.
- 9.2** The Department should provide the Portfolio Committee with a report outlining the following:
 - Whether the Commission of Inquiry is currently in operation and the number of Commissioners selected
 - Since the Department has reported that the work of the Commission has commenced in March 2021, the Department should provide the Portfolio Committee with a progress report.
- 9.3** The Department should ensure that the roadshows to address the concerns raised by the Khoi and San Communities on the TKLA take place in February 2022 as proposed . The Department should provide the Portfolio Committee with a comprehensive report on the outcomes of the roadshows to address the concerns raised on the TKLA.

9.4 The Department should provide the Portfolio Committee with reasons why the Amandebele Ba Lebelo Traditional Council did not convene the AGM in 2021 FY, and the remedial action to ensure that the AGM is held annually.

9.5. The Department should provide the Portfolio Committee with functions of the bookkeeper appointed in both Traditional Councils and, whether the appointment is on a temporary or permanent basis.

9.6. The Department should provide support to both the Traditional Councils and ensure that they are resourced to enhance their capacity and participate meaningfully in the Municipal Council.

9.7 The Department should provide support to the Traditional Councils to ensure preservation of language, culture and tradition.

9.8 The Department should put stringent measures in place to ensure compliance by both the City of Tshwane and the Traditional Authorities and that the Memorandum of Understanding is signed by both parties.

9.9 The Department should ensure that the Traditional Authorities are reimbursed timeously on the expenses they use to attend Council Meetings.

10. OVERSIGHT ON RESOLUTION MANAGEMENT

The Portfolio Committee has received responses on resolutions from the Department of CoGTA. The Committee Researcher will analyse the resolutions and present to the Portfolio Committee.

11. IMPLICATIONS ON LAW MAKING

One of the key elements is to review Municipal Infrastructure Grants (MIGs) Expenditure in Gauteng Municipalities.

12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Chairperson, Hon. Kedibone Diale-Tlabela, wishes to thank the Honourable MEC Mr. L Maile, the Acting HOD, Ms. I Mokate together with her team from the Gauteng Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs for their cooperation and participation in Portfolio Committee activities.

The Chairperson further wishes to acknowledge and express her gratitude to the Honourable Members of the Portfolio Committee on CoGTA and Human Settlements Ms. K.P. Diale; Mr. D Malema; Ms. B. Mncube; Mr. S. T. Msimanga; Mr. M Citrota; Mr. B Dlamini; Ms. G. K. Tong; Mr. M. Ledwaba; Ms. A. De Lange; and Mr. D. K. Adams.

Furthermore, the Portfolio Committee would like to express appreciation for the contribution of the following support staff members: Group Committee Coordinator; Ms. Z Pantshwa-Mbalo; Committee Coordinator; Ms. J Nyembe, Committee Researcher Mr. S Nene; Committee Administrators; Ms. N. Mthembu; Hansard Recorder; Mr. N Mbonane; Service Officer; Ms. M Mnethwa, and the Communications Officer; Ms. P Bulasigobo and Information Officer Mr. L Ncume for their dedication and commitment.

11. ADOPTION

In accordance with Rule of Rule 117(2) (c) read together with Rule 165, the Portfolio Committee on CoGTA and Human Settlements presents to the House the Focussed Intervention Study (FIS) Report on “Examining the roles and functions of Traditional Houses in Municipal Councils” during the 2020/21 FY for adoption; taking into account the concerns and proposed recommendations made in this report.