

REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL AUTHORITIES IN GAZANKULU

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 ASSIGNMENT

On 5 August 1992, the research team was commissioned by the Chief Minister of the Gazankulu Government to:

- *conduct research and to compile a report on the development potential of tribal authorities in Gazankulu; and*
- *suggest ways in which their potential can be fully utilised.*

This report was compiled in accordance with this request.

1.2 CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY

1.2.1 THE CONCEPT "TRIBAL AUTHORITY"

In this report, unless the context indicates otherwise, the concept "tribal authorities" refers to **those authorities which were established for the different tribes within the area of jurisdiction of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly by Section 2(1)(a)(i) of the *Black Authorities Act* (Act 68 of 1951 as amended by Proclamation R.96 of 1969) and for which "chiefs" have been appointed in terms of Section 2(7) of the *Black Administration Act* (Act 38 of 1927).**

A total number of 31 such chiefs has been recognised in Gazankulu while an equal number of tribal authorities has been established.

1.2.2 "DEVELOPMENT" AND RELATED CONCEPTS

The period from 1960 to 1980 was characterised by a rather narrow view of development. It was defined *inter alia* as **the capacity of a national economy to generate and sustain an annual increase in its gross national product, or as the ability of a country to expand its output at a rate faster than the growth rate of its population.** In spite of casual attempts to supplement these purely economic criteria of development by socio-cultural indicators, development strategies have tended to focus on economic growth through rapid industrialization - often at the expense of agricultural and rural development (see Todaro 1985:83-85). In due course, however, it was realised that development should not be seen as a purely economic process and that economic growth in itself does not necessarily benefit a country's citizens. It became clear that development must be seen as a **multidimensional process by which an entire society - both individuals and groups - are enabled to move away from an unsatisfactory towards a more satisfactory condition.** This implies a remodelling of the entire socio-cultural system - including both the authority structure and the administrative system - in order to promote, accomplish, and sustain beneficial changes in all spheres of life.

An important objective of development is, of course, to provide as many people as possible with enough food and with adequate protection against the elements (clothing and housing). Concurrently, the members of a society should be provided with an expanding range of choices by emancipating them from ignorance, dogmatic beliefs, and limiting ideologies. In this process of emancipation, the dignity and self-esteem of a society and its members must however be sustained by nurturing respect for their own cultural heritage and the members' particular abilities.

For the purposes of this report, the concept "development" refers to a *process of continuous purposeful adaptation of people to a changed and ever-changing physical and socio-cultural environment through maximum utilization of the available natural and human resources.*

The description of development as a process implies *change* from an existing state of affairs (which is deemed undesirable) towards another (which is deemed desirable). This obviously necessitates a *desire* to change as well as a clear indication of the *goal* towards which the change

must take place. The desire to change, and the actual setting of a realistic goal, as well as the ensuing strategies and actions through which that goal is to be pursued, are all human endeavours which must be realised within the existing natural and socio-cultural environment and through the maximum utilization of the available natural and human resources.

Human groups invariably have to function within a multifaceted physical and socio-cultural environment. The *natural environment* includes the earth and what is in it, on it, and above it. It thus refers to the unique geological, geographical and climatic conditions, the organic and inorganic material, and the plant and animal life of a specific region. The physical environment provides man with opportunities but also places constraints upon his plans and actions.

Man is a social being whose life is intertwined with that of his fellow men - especially those with whom he prefers to associate himself and with whom he shares a common territory, a common world view, and a common culture. Thus, not only "people" but also "culture" are important environmental determinants - hence the twofold concept "*socio-cultural environment*".

The term "culture" in the above sense refers to the integrated, multifaceted system of which man is not only the creator but also the product. Within each culture a number of interrelated facets can be discerned, viz. a *political* system (including an authority and administrative system), a *legal and judicial* system (a system of laws and courts), an *economic* system, a *social* system, a *religious* system, an *educational* system, a *medical* system, a system of *communication* (language), a system of *sport and recreation* and of *art*, a system of *procreation*, a *military* system, a system of *knowledge*, a *value* system, and a *technological* system. **If development must effect multifaceted change, this entire range of cultural facets must be remodelled.**

According to the above definition it is man himself who is the object of the change implied by the process of development. He is, however, also the active agent who has to initiate and effect such change. Since man is a creator of his own destiny, he not only adapts to his environment but, if he is desirous to do so and consciously chooses to do so, he also adapts his environment to suit him better.

He thus modifies both his physical and socio-cultural environment in order to live a happier, more comfortable life in harmony with his fellow men. In this process he must utilise not only natural resources but also human resources. *Natural resources* refer to that which is present in and on the earth in a particular area, while *human resources* refer to man's dexterity and his intellectual endowments - his ability to reason, to remember, to speak, to learn, and to visualize. His ability to use these endowments is directly related to certain moral characteristics, viz. initiative, discretion, perseverance, and diligence. Although a government can initiate, coordinate and integrate development, it is essentially people themselves who must bring about the necessary change through active participation in the planning process and the implementation of development plans.

Since change cannot be a goal unto itself, it is imperative that it should be done according to a well defined development plan. The process usually implies at least 5 successive phases:

- PHASE 1:** A *decision* by the people concerned that the present state of affairs is undesirable and needs to be changed.
- PHASE 2:** The *collection of all the relevant data*, including both demographic information and information about the actual needs of people, their natural environment, and their culture.
- PHASE 3:** Consideration of all the relevant data in order to establish a *common goal* towards which change is geared, and the identification of the specific *target group* which is to benefit by the change.
- PHASE 4:** Reconsideration of the relevant data against the background of the common goal and the preparation of a comprehensive but realistic *development plan*. Such a development plan must include an indication of the available funds and the way in which the plan is to be implemented (the strategies and tactics of planned change). It must, however, also take the world view and the cultural system of the target group into consideration.

PHASE 5: The *implementation* of the approved development plan. This implies conscious, goal-orientated intervention (action) through maximum utilization of the existing physical and human resources coupled with discretion, perseverance and diligence. During this operational phase, continuous monitoring is imperative because possible resistance to change must be detected and surmounted before it can become institutionalised.

The degree of success with which a development plan has been implemented (operationalized) must of course eventually be measured. A **sixth phase** - that of evaluation - should therefore be added to the above 5 phases. Such evaluation or assessment is of a retrospective nature and should not be confused with the day to day monitoring of change during the operational phase.

It must be emphasized that, since the decision to change rests with the target group themselves, it is also the latter who should define the goal, choose between alternatives, and draw up a development plan (the description of the way in which the desired change is to take place). Above all, the target group are the people who must accept responsibility for the implementation of the development plan. *The present report is merely an attempt to facilitate this process by providing relevant data and indicating possible alternatives.*

1.2.3 "CENTRAL GOVERNMENT" AND RELATED CONCEPTS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

In this report, unless the context indicates otherwise, the term "central government" refers to the Government of Gazankulu which was established by the *Self-Governing Territories Constitution Act* (Act 21 of 1971, read with Proclamations R148 of 1971, R14 of 1973, and R15 of 1973, as well as with the *Constitution Proclamation Amendment Act*, Act 10 of 1988). Where necessary, the relevant legislative and executive components of this government will be indicated by using the terms "Gazankulu Legislative Assembly" (GLA), "Gazankulu Cabinet", and "Gazankulu Government Departments".

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT:

The term "regional government" is generally used to refer to institutions with decision-making powers as well as executive functions which developed or were created midway between the central governing authority and the smallest administratively viable units in a country. Regional governments may differ in the degree that decision-making powers have been delegated to them by the central government and the extent to which the central government's powers and functions have been devolved to them.

The "regional authorities" which were established in Gazankulu by the *Black Authorities Act* (Act 68 of 1951 as amended) **should not be viewed as regional governments.** They were originally instituted as a prologue to the establishment of the all-encompassing "Machangana territorial authority" (the present Legislative Assembly), and thus served mainly a preparatory purpose. Once the territorial authority had been established, the regional authorities began to play a diminishing administrative role. Although each regional authority is presently still entitled to nominate a certain number of representatives to the Legislative Assembly, their statutorily defined functions have been taken over almost completely by the central Gazankulu government. The continued existence of these authorities within a future "regional" context is therefore neither foreseen nor discussed in this report.

LOCAL AUTHORITY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

In this report the term "local authority" refers to decision-making, rule-making institutions which already exist or which may be established for demarcated areas within a larger territory and which have specific powers delegated to them by a higher authority or authorities, but which may also, to a certain degree, act autonomously, irrespective of the particular way in which they are composed. Accordingly, the term "local administration" refers to the execution of functions at the local level, irrespective of whether this entails the execution of the policies and decisions of the central, regional, or relevant local authority. The term "local government" is used comprehensively to refer to both the act and the manner of governing at the local level. This implies the existence, within a single system at the local level, of an authoritative (legislative) as well as an executive (administrative) component.

1.2.4 "DECENTRALIZATION" AND RELATED TERMS

The term decentralization is often used rather vaguely to refer to all acts or processes of deconcentration, delegation, and devolution. Since each of the latter three concepts has, in the course of time, acquired a more specific meaning, they are preferred in this report:

- **Deconcentration** refers to the geographical decentralization or dissipation of activities, offices and functionaries from the central government to regional and subregional level but with the retention of political and administrative authority and control by the central government.
- **Delegation** implies the actual transfer of authority to subordinate institutions and functionaries.
- **Devolution** refers to the conferring of specified rule-making and executive powers on recognised lower authorities.

1.2.5 "TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES" AND RELATED CONCEPTS

In the existing literature there is a tendency to refer to tribal authorities as "traditional authorities". This is partly the result of an almost frantic denial or rejection of so-called "tribalism" and partly an attempt to portray these authorities as conservative, stagnant institutions which have no capacity for accommodation to social and political change and which should be blotted out without delay or at the least be allowed to die out by themselves.

There is, however, ample evidence of not only the prevalence of such authorities in the African continent but of an increasing tendency to reinstate them and to utilise their intrinsic qualities in the establishment of sound local government (see Annexure A). These authorities are still an essential part of the social, economic and political fabric of the societies in which they exist and they symbolize political order and protection against injustice and against unseemly behaviour, evil, and calamity. They have also proved to be highly adaptive to changing circumstances once they are freed from the political and administrative straightjackets into which they have been forced.

In this report, the concept "traditional authorities" is therefore avoided. Preference will be given to the concept "indigenous authorities" and "indigenous authority systems". As indicated before (see 1.2.1), the term "tribal authorities" will only be used to refer to those authorities defined as such in the relevant acts and proclamations. The term must therefore not be regarded as synonymous with the concept "indigenous authority".

1.2.6 HEADMEN, *TINDHUNA*, AND THE CHAIRMEN OF COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES

Section 2(8) of the *Black Administration Act* (Act 38 of 1927, as amended) made provision for the appointment of a "headman" instead of a "chief" for those black communities without hereditary chieftainships. Since 1980 the number of "headmanships" in Gazankulu has declined from 59 to 51 because some of the former headmen were recognised as "chiefs". In one instance a former headman is now considered to be a "sub-chief". The rest are, however, subordinates of independent chiefs within the areas of jurisdiction of tribal authorities while others are still "independent headmen" within the community authorities which were established by the *Black Authorities Act*.

These headmen must not be confused with the *tindhuna ta miganga*, i.e. the heads of the smaller administrative units (wards and settlements) which are part and parcel of the indigenous authority system. Confusion often arises because the term *ndhuna* is also translated as "headman". In this report the term "headmen" will be reserved for appointees in terms of Act 38 of 1927 while the term *tindhuna* (sing. *ndhuna*) will refer to the heads of wards (*miganga*; sing. *muganga*) or settlements (*switandi* or *mala-yini*) which are either appointed by the chief-in-council or recognised as such after being elected by members of the ward or settlement.

After the promulgation of the *Black Authorities Act* (Act 68 of 1951 as amended), "community authorities" could be established for those communities which had no hereditary chieftainship. For each of these "community authorities" a "chairman" was elected from and by its councillors. In some instances the genealogically senior headman in the community became "chairman" almost automatically. His community authority could eventually be changed into a tribal authority of which he then became the recognised

chief. In other instances where there were more than one appointed "headman" in the particular community, the chairmanship was to alternate between them on a five year basis. Since these "chairmen" are in effect appointed headmen, there is a tendency to designate them as such, thereby aggravating the confusion surrounding the term "headman". As indicated above, the term headmen will in this report be reserved for appointees in terms of the *Black Authorities Act* (Act 38 of 1927, as amended). If such a headman is also the chairman of a community authority, the term "chairman" will be used.

1.2.7 COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES

The current report is not concerned with the "community authorities" which were established under Section 2(1)(a)(ii) of the *Black Authorities Act* (Act 68 of 1951 as amended) and for which a "chairman" has been elected in terms of *Government Notice No. 939 of 1953* (as amended by Proclamation 1096 of 1960, Proclamation 527 of 1965, and Proclamation R.96 of 1969). Because neither the concept "tribe" nor the concept "community" has been generically defined in the relevant acts and proclamations, any "headman" who could lay claim to either "royal descent" or a substantial number of followers and a recognised area of jurisdiction could claim the status of "chief". Thus, it was possible to recognise "headmen" as "chiefs" and to change "community authorities" into "tribal authorities". It was also possible to change a community authority into a tribal authority before recognising one of the "headmen" as a "chief". In such instances the rules pertaining to genealogical seniority were of primary importance.

In Gazankulu the number of community authorities has declined from 16 to 8 since 1980. One of the community authorities was even divided into two separate tribal authorities. Although some of the headmen of these communities consider themselves to be chiefs, the possibility of their being recognised as such is not dealt with in the current report. Suffice it to say that any such recognition would set in motion a train of events which would eventually only exacerbate the existing problem of the fragmentation of areas that are already not economically or administratively viable.

1.2.8 THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

The research team believes that it is imperative to view the present and the possible future position of tribal authorities of Gazankulu in a broader regional and even national context. This implies *inter alia* that economic as well as administrative and political realities have to be borne in mind. Thus, tribal authorities have to be viewed as possible local level authorities who can eventually participate in any future government at the district (regional) level.

1.3 APPLICABILITY OF DATA AND SUGGESTIONS

In accordance with the original aims of the assignment (see 1.1), the data and suggestions in this report are only applicable to Gazankulu. The conditions in the different self-governing and independent states of Southern Africa are too divergent to make any general suggestions applicable to all these states.

1.4 CHIEFS AS *EX OFFICIO* MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Since this report is only concerned with tribal authorities, the role of chiefs as members of parliament is not at issue. It is, however, important to take cognizance of the fact that all chiefs in Gazankulu are *ex officio* members of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly. In the past two decades they have thus acquired a wealth of experience in legislative and administrative matters at the central government level. This experience should be utilised in any future development of authorities at the local level.

1.5 METHOD AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

After the request of the Chief Minister of Gazankulu was received (see 1.1), a research team was appointed. The team consisted of Prof. J.B. Hartman, Dr. J.D. Kriel, Dr. C.C. Boonzaaier, Mr. H. Els, and Miss. I. Wassermann of the University of Pretoria. The Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs of the Gazankulu Government appointed a committee to advise the research team and to

assist its members in procuring data. This advisory committee consisted of the Director-General of the above department, six chiefs nominated by the six regional authorities, senior officials from the different government departments, experts from the private sector, as well as the ethnologist from the Department of Regional and Land Affairs.

In the course of the research, regular meetings were held with the advisory committee. On these occasions the research team gave an overview of the accumulated data and the progress which had been made. The advisory committee thus had the opportunity to evaluate the suggestions generated by the research team and to advise the latter on possible alternatives and the direction of the research. In order to keep the tribal authorities informed about the research findings, these meetings were regularly followed by an information session at which all the data and suggestions, as well as the consequences of certain suggestions, were discussed with all the chiefs.

A variety of sources were used in the compilation of the relevant data and the writing of this report. The main sources are listed below (see also Annexure L).

- Written reports and publications.
- Relevant Acts and Proclamations.
- Computerized data from various institutions.
- Personal interviews.

The latter included interviews with the following:

- The Directors-General and senior officials of the various Gazankulu government departments;
- Chiefs and members of tribal authorities;
- Tribal secretaries;
- Chairmen and members of community authorities.
- *Tindhuna* of a large number of wards and settlements;
- Teachers and businessmen;

- Members of Civic Associations in their personal capacities;
- District Control Officers;
- Members of Task Teams as well as Tribal and Village Development Committees;
- Members of the Gazankulu Women's Association;
- Private farmers; and
- Lecturers in Public Administration, Economics, and Political Science.

CHAPTER 2

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTHORITY STRUCTURE IN GAZANKULU

2.1 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GAZANKULU

The history of Gazankulu as a distinct geographic unit goes back to 1913 when, under the *Black Land Act* (Act 27 of 1913), certain areas in the Transvaal Lowveld were made available for exclusive occupation by blacks. The *Development Trust and Land Act* (Act 18 of 1936) made provision for this area to be expanded in order to facilitate maximum geographic consolidation. In this way, the four geographic areas that today comprise Gazankulu and which have, over time, been divided into six districts eventually took shape. The total land area is approximately 7,5 thousand square kilometres.

Gazankulu differs from most of the other self-governing and independent black areas in that most Shangana-Tsonga (its major ethnic group) live in Gazankulu or neighbouring territories. According to the 1991 census figures, Gazankulu is inhabited by 685 150 blacks. The population distribution per district is the following:

<i>DISTRICT</i>	<i>TOTAL POPULATION</i>	<i>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION</i>
Mhala	181 411	26,5
Giyani	151 663	22,1
Malamulele	127 523	18,6
Ritavi	104 570	15,3
Hlanganani	91 701	13,4
Lulekani	28 282	4,1
TOTAL	685 150	100,0

2.2 THE INDIGENOUS AUTHORITY SYSTEM

2.2.1 MAIN COMPONENTS AND SURVIVAL OF THE SYSTEM

At the beginning of the twentieth century, large parts of the Transvaal Lowveld were inhabited by various Shangana and Tsonga tribes without any statutory provision for separate residential areas for them. Until then, these tribes had functioned as autonomous clans (*swivongo*) under chiefs (*tihosi*) and headmen (*tindhuna*) and did not in any sense of the word form a constitutional or political unit.

When one considers the indigenous authority system of the people of Gazankulu, one should focus on that segment of jurisprudence known as **administrative law**. A remarkable fact which emerged during the current research was that the Shangana-Tsonga tribes have, in every case examined, retained their indigenous authority system, in spite of the process of cultural change to which they have been subjected in the course of their history, and regardless of the fact that they have been under the administrative control of white authorities for many years. The survival of the indigenous authority system seems all the more remarkable when it is taken into consideration that only a limited segment of it has been statutorily recognised (see 2.3). Even those elements which did not enjoy any such recognition have survived and are still functioning to this day (see 2.2.4).

The indigenous authority system was characterised by a political and administrative component on the one hand and a complementary socio-political component on the other:

- The **political and administrative component** consisted of a central decision-making tribal government (the chief-in-council) which delegated some of its powers and functions to the heads (*tindhuna*, sing. *ndhuna*) of smaller administrative units called *miganga* (sing. *muganga*, literally "a hill").
- The **socio-political component** consisted of the heads of various types of social units. The jurisdiction of these authority figures was restricted to these units. Because their social status gave them the right to issue orders and to participate in the political organization of the tribe, they may be seen as socio-political authority figures.

2.2.2 THE CENTRAL TRIBAL GOVERNMENT (CHIEF-IN-COUNCIL)

The chief (*hosi*) was the most important figure in the central tribal government. He was normally the eldest son of his father's principal wife (*nsati lonkulu*); he held a hereditary position and was therefore generally the most senior member of the most senior lineage and clan within the tribe. Although he was "qualified" by birth to succeed his father, he had to be formally designated, trained and inaugurated as chief. The designation of the chief was the prerogative of the family council of the ruling lineage and, in certain circumstances, a regent (*mukhomeri*) was appointed by them. If a designated chief died before his inauguration or before he had a son, his younger brothers, in order of age, had a claim to the chieftaincy.

In former times, every tribal chief was a figure of authority in all facets of life. He had to organize and accompany military expeditions, initiate and perform a variety of ceremonies, and was responsible for the allocation and utilization of tribal land. In addition to this, he had to ensure that the administration of the tribe ran smoothly. As the highest legal authority in the tribe he was also responsible for maintaining law and order and for settling all disputes brought to him on appeal from the *tindhuna* of the different *miganga*.

The chief used to be assisted in carrying out his duties by a number of **functionaries** who each had a special task. The most important of these was the chief advisor (*ndhunankulu*) who was the chief's "eyes, ears, and mouth". An important role was also played by the messengers of the chief, the *varhumiwa va hosi* - now known as *maphorisa* - who conveyed messages from the chief to the *tindhuna*, informed litigants of the date of hearings, and who were responsible for the maintenance of order during court sessions and the payment of court fees and fines.

In spite of the fact that the chief was born to his position, he could not act autocratically. He was obliged to take the wishes of the members of his tribe into account at all times. For this reason he relied on the personal - often informal - advice of his senior relatives (*yindlu ya vuhosi*: the house of the chieftaincy) on the one hand, and the formal advice of the official **tribal council** (*vandla ra hosi* or *nhlengeletano ya tindhuna ni hosi*) on the other. The latter was a closed council consisting of the

various *tindhuna*, all the senior relatives of the chief, and a number of knowledgeable elders (*vatsundzuxi*). The members of this council not only advised the chief, but also had to inform members of the tribe about decisions and make sure that these decisions were implemented.

2.2.3 DECENTRALISED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes the total tribal area (*tiko ra hosi*: land of the chief) was divided into a number of smaller administrative units or wards (*miganga*). Such wards were distinct geographic areas and consisted of clusters of related settlements (*miti*). Each ward (*muganga*) was designated, and a *ndhuna* appointed for it, by the chief acting on the advice of his councillors. In former times the *ndhuna* was responsible for allocating land, collecting taxes, settling disputes, and maintaining law and order in his ward. He also represented the inhabitants of his ward on the tribal council. His appointment was based on his ability and not necessarily on his descent and he could therefore be removed from his position if he did not carry out his duties properly. He was assisted in the performance of his duties by a council (*vandla ra ndhuna/huvo ya ndhuna*) as well as specific functionaries (*vapfuni*). The ward council usually consisted of the senior members of the different settlements and clusters of settlements (*miti*) within that particular ward.

2.2.4 SOCIO-POLITICAL UNITS AND AUTHORITY FIGURES

The tribe was also a social unit and as such it included a variety of smaller social units within which authority was exercised. The smallest of these was the **nuclear family** where the authority rested with the father (*nkulukumba wa muti/ndyangu*). When sons got married, they, their wives, and their children became part of their father's **homestead** (*muti*). The father then had authority over everyone who lived in his homestead. Eventually such a homestead developed into a **settlement**, i.e. a cluster of neighbouring and related homesteads under the authority of the genealogically senior male person (*nkulukumba wa miti*). The head of a settlement, assisted by his senior male relatives, dealt with all the problems which could not be resolved in the separate homesteads and he was

assisted by a council (*xihubyana [xa nhlebo] xa ndyangu*).

Apart from the above family units and settlements, which can be seen as local units, the Shangana-Tsonga also had other social units of which one could become a member only through descent in the paternal line. First of all there were a variety of **lineages**. A lineage (*nyimba/usende*) consisted of persons who could prove that they were descendants of a common progenitor who lived from three to five generations ago. The most senior male member of this unit (the *murhangeli* or *nkulukumba wa nyimba*) was an important authority figure who settled disputes between members of the lineage with the assistance of a lineage council (*vandla ra usende/huvo ya nyimba*). Different lineages could in turn be grouped into **clans**. A clan (*xivongo*) consisted of all the people who believed that they were descended from a common progenitor who lived in the distant past.

2.2.5 IMPERFECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS AUTHORITY SYSTEM

In a global context, the indigenous authority system has a number of striking features. In contrast to Western authority systems, there are no strict prescriptions as to the precise manner in which authority figures should fulfil their duties. The *ndhuna* (ward head) and the *hosi* (chief) ruled their respective subjects in very much the same way as a father exercises authority over his household; these leaders were given a completely free hand until such time as a gross neglect of their duties or outrageously unseemly conduct had evoked the resentment of their subjects. Thus, the first problem arising from the administrative arrangements was that no immediate action was taken in instances of misconduct; tribesmen did not feel free to lodge complaints against those placed in authority over them until the abuse had become so patent that the complainant could not be accused of subversion.

Secondly, the administrative law provided no straightforward and clearly-defined method of resolving a conflict between authority figures and their subjects. Consequently, if a *ndhuna* exceeded his authority, behaved in an unseemly manner, or failed to carry out his duties, a lengthy period sometimes elapsed before a complaint was lodged with the *hosi*. Moreover, if people were dissatisfied with the conduct of the *hosi*, there was no straight-

forward method of removing him from office by means of any regular administrative process. At present this causes increasing problems because monogamous marriages have become common and the number of people (senior male relatives) whose social seniority would permit them to exercise control over the chief's actions is steadily decreasing. Because of these problems with the political and administrative system, a form of constitutional crisis may develop from time to time.

Thirdly, the rights of the subject, for example his residential rights and his right to protection against corruption, were not entrenched in any way. If, for example, the chief-in-council should withdraw a person's residential rights without any fundamental reason, there was no simple way of instituting a legal action against him or his council.

Fourthly, the chief had no separate legal persona in his official capacity. For example, if a man was dissatisfied with the actions of the *hosi*, he could not lodge a complaint against him in his capacity as *hosi*. He therefore either had to submit to the injustice, or take the drastic step of laying a charge against the *hosi* in his personal capacity. The only legal recourse was to lodge a complaint with the chief himself, in much the same way as a child might go to his father with a complaint. This was in fact the normal procedure for complaints of this nature. Clearly, the response to such a complaint might well be capricious. Such a situation was not conducive to legal certainty concerning the operation of administrative law.

Despite the above imperfections, it should be emphasized that the pivotal principle in the indigenous authority system was (and still is) that a chief can only rule with the support of his people (*hosi i hosi hi vanhu* : a chief is a chief through his people). In practice, sound indigenous government thus rests on a very delicate balance between a chief's prerogative to rule on the one hand, and the willingness of his subjects to be ruled on the other. A chief who ignores the wishes of his people and their right to be treated fairly places not only his own position but also that of the ruling family in jeopardy. Thus the ruling family assumes co-responsibility for the actions of a chief and will normally reprimand him if he abuses his authority.

2.3 LIMITED RECOGNITION OF THE INDIGENOUS AUTHORITY SYSTEM IN 1927

According to Section 5(1)(a) of the *Black Administration Act* (Act 38 of 1927) the head of state in South Africa (Governor-General/State President) was empowered to create new tribes, divide existing tribes, and to demarcate the area occupied by the members of a tribe.

The term "tribe" was never defined generically; its existence was automatically accepted if a hereditary chieftaincy could be identified [see Section 2(7) and 2(8) of the Act]. Thus, in Gazankulu at least, the term "tribe", instead of the term "clan", came into general use. However, the Shangana-Tsonga themselves still use the term *xivongo* (clan) for such a group of people.

In addition to its referring to a social unit, the term *xivongo* thus also acquired the additional meaning of a group of people who recognise the authority of a particular chief and who live in a demarcated area (*tiko ra hosi*). The core elements in such a tribe are usually members of the same clan, but it also includes members of other clans who have joined the core group over a certain period. The chief (*hosi*) is therefore usually the most senior member of the core group (clan) but his authority is also recognised by the foreign groups who have joined the core.

Section 2(7) of the *Black Administration Act* stipulates that the head of state of South Africa may recognise or appoint any person as a chief of a tribe and may make regulations prescribing the duties, powers, privileges, conditions of service and possible dismissal of such chiefs. Sections 12 and 20 of this Act make provision for limited civil and criminal jurisdiction to be conferred upon a recognised chief.

Act 38 of 1927 contains no reference whatsoever to the indigenous tribal council or the subordinate *tindhuna* (see 1.2.6 and 2.2). The first reference to the responsibilities of chiefs' councillors is made in the *Black Authorities Act* of 1951.

2.4 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRIBAL AUTHORITIES (1951)

In 1951, when the *Black Authorities Act* (Act 68 of 1951) was accepted, the initial idea was that the Shangana-Tsonga should be incorporated with the Sotho on the one hand and the Venda on the other. However, in 1959, the Shangana-Tsonga were recognised as a separate national unit under the *Promotion of Black Self-Government Act* (Act 46 of 1959) and a number of chiefs began working for a separate territorial authority. In the following three years a start was made to define the borders between the Shangana-Tsonga on the one hand and the North Sotho and Venda on the other, and to establish the different authorities for which provision is made in Act 68 of 1951, viz. tribal, regional, and territorial authorities in the different black areas in South Africa.

In accordance with the provisions of the *Black Authorities Act* (Act 68 of 1951 as amended; see Annexure I) certain chiefs, together with the tribal council of each, were made **tribal authorities** (*timfumo ta xivongo*) and the composition, functions, duties and powers of these tribal authorities were statutorily defined in Government Notices 939 of 1953, 1096 of 1960, 527 of 1965, and R300 of 1968 (see Annexure B). *Government Notice 527 of 1965* amended Section 2(1)(a)(i) of Act 68 of 1951 in such a way that chiefs were authorised to appoint as councillors of the tribal authority those persons who, according to the laws and customs of the particular tribe, form the tribal government. The number of councillors were, however, still stipulated by Section 3(1)(a) of Act 68 of 1951.

Proclamation R95 of 1969 made provision for the cessation of the general regulations for tribal authorities which was stipulated by *Government Notice 939 of 1953* in the area of the Machangana Territorial Authority.

Proclamation R96 of 1969 (the Machangana Tribal Authority Regulations) henceforth stipulated the new regulations applicable to tribal authorities within the area of jurisdiction of the Machangana Territorial Authority. This proclamation contained prescriptions concerning the election and appointment of councillors, their terms of office, and the procedures at meetings. It also stipulated that no decision of a tribal authority shall be valid unless the chief or his recognised representative is present (see Annexure B).

Until the present, 31 tribal authorities have been established in Gazankulu. At present all ward headmen (*tindhuna*) in Gazankulu are automatically members of the tribal authority. In some districts these members of the tribal authority are *tindhuna* who are elected from and by the community while in others they are appointed by the chief-in-council. In some instances their numbers are supplemented by a number of councillors who are appointed by the chief-in-council. The functions of the chief councillor (*ndhunankulu*) have been taken over partly by the tribal secretary and partly by the deputy chief of the tribal authority. The latter is usually appointed by the chief-in-council. The tribal secretary (*matsalana/museketeri*) was initially a functionary appointed by the tribal authority and is responsible for such duties as the internal administration of the tribal office, the recording of court cases, the receiving of court fees and the issuing of summonses. A tribal secretary is, however, salaried and trained by the Gazankulu government.

It must be emphasized that although the position of *ndhunankulu* (chief councillor) is not statutorily recognised, this dignitary is still recognised in most of the tribes in Gazankulu. The *ndhunankulu* is still the mediator between the chief and his subjects. He still convenes tribal meetings, receives court cases on appeal from minor courts, and informs litigants of trial dates. If he must act on behalf of the chief in judicial matters, he must be appointed as deputy chief (acting chief) by the Gazankulu government since no person may adjudicate in civil or criminal cases unless he is authorized to do so in terms of Sections 12 and 20 of Act 38 of 1927.

The *maphorisa* (messengers/tribal police) are at present remunerated by the Gazankulu government and trained by the Department of Police. They have retained their former functions as messengers (see 2.2.2) but are now also trained as "security guards".

2.5 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL AUTHORITIES AND A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN GAZANKULU

The *Black Authorities Act* of 1951 also made provision for the establishment of regional authorities consisting of two or more tribal authorities. In this way tribes were

joined to form larger groups to lay the foundation for a later grouping into a body with overall authority - the territorial authority.

In 1962 a separate territorial authority, the **Machangana Territorial Authority**, was established for the Shanga-Tsonga. This territorial authority functioned until the end of July 1971 when it was replaced by a Legislative Assembly in terms of *Proclamation R.148* of 25 June 1971. A historical overview of the establishment of regional authorities, the territorial authority and the Legislative Assembly and Cabinet of Gazankulu, as well as the composition, competencies and functions of these bodies, appears in Annexure B and these points are therefore not discussed here. The following should, however, be borne in mind:

- Although regional authorities were given both the power and the potential means to act as vehicles of development [see Section 5 (1) (b) of the Black Authorities Act of 1951 in Annexure B], they have never been used as such. Their powers, functions, duties, and assets were assigned to the Machangana Territorial Authority as early as 1969 (see *Proclamation R97* of 1969). They have continued to exist in an advisory capacity only and cannot therefore be regarded as a second-tier government or as a regional administration in the sense of playing a meaningful role in the government process.
- The present Legislative Assembly consists of 88 members of which the 31 chiefs and 1 sub-chief are *ex officio* members. During sessions of the Legislative Assembly, chiefs therefore have little time to attend to administrative functions at tribal level.
- Section 3 and section 30, read with Paragraph 27 of Schedule 1 of the *Self-governing States Constitution Act* (Act 21 of 1971) empowers the Legislative Assembly to appoint chiefs and to adapt the authority structure within its area of jurisdiction to its particular needs and circumstances. No advantage was taken of this opportunity with the result that the entire authority system still functions according to legislation promulgated by the South African Government before Gazankulu became a self-governing territory.

- In the late 1980's, Gazankulu's Department of Justice did prepare a Bill - the *Gazankulu Traditional Authorities Bill* - to repeal, consolidate and amend all legislation pertaining to tribal authorities. However, this Bill was never tabled, with the result that the lengthy, confusing and often irrelevant legislation accumulated since 1927 is still applicable to tribal authorities in Gazankulu.

2.6 THE COMPETENCIES AND FUNCTIONS OF CHIEFS AND TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

Both the way in which tribal authorities were established and the legislation regarding these authorities are summarised in 2.4 (see also Annexure B). The most significant legislation regarding the exercise of functions at the tribal level is, however, to be found in *Proclamation 110 of 1957* (read with Sections 12 and 20 of Act 38 of 1927). It must be stressed that the responsibility for the execution of these functions rests with the chief since he is the only legally accountable person at the tribal level; the tribal authority has no *locus standi in judicio*.

In the following summary the functions conferred upon the chief and those assigned to the tribal authority, are kept apart.

2.6.1 CURRENT STATUTORILY DEFINED FUNCTIONS OF TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

The functions of tribal authorities are stipulated in all the relevant legislation. These functions must be exercised in compliance with indigenous rules and customs.

Tribal authorities must:

- assist the chief in the appointment of councillors;
- assist the chief with judicial and administrative duties;
- in general manage the affairs of the tribe;
- in general execute all competencies and duties assigned to them by the Legislative Assembly;
- maintain a tribal record book of main events in the tribe (viz. successive chiefs and councillors);

- maintain a minute book with particulars of council meetings;
- develop and improve land in their areas;
- keep copies of all proclamations and government notices;
- provide for a treasury and treasurer, collect levies, court fines, court fees and maintain a petty cash account;
- appoint an auditor;
- maintain registers and stores, and provide for safe-keeping of books and records;
- periodically count cattle;
- determine grazing fees;
- advise and assist the relevant regional authority and the Gazankulu government with regard to matters concerning the material, moral and social well-being of its people.

2.6.2 CURRENT STATUTORILY DEFINED FUNCTIONS OF CHIEFS

A tribal chief must:

- represent his people as an *ex officio* member of the Legislative Assembly;
- compose a tribal authority;
- attempt to promote the interests of his people;
- encourage and initiate measures for the material, moral and social well-being of his people;
- develop the land in his area;
- activate his people to participate in the management of their own affairs;
- maintain law and order in his area;
- report any situation of unrest or discontent to the magistrate;
- execute all lawfully exercised orders of a government official;

- notify his people of all new laws, orders, instructions or requirements of the government and ensure strict compliance therewith;
- confiscate stolen stock, and impound any stray stock;
- prohibit the sale of dangerous or poisonous substances or love potions;
- suppress the practice of witchcraft;
- aid the department of education;
- ensure the enforcement of all government laws and orders concerning:
 - public health
 - registration of persons/taxpayers
 - collection of taxes, rates, or levies
 - registration of births and deaths
 - taking of censuses
 - prevention or eradication of animal diseases
 - occupation of stands
 - cultivation of land and the use of commonages
 - maintenance, repair, or restoration of beacons, fences, and gates
 - prevention, detection and punishment of crime
 - efficient use of labour resources in his area
 - eradication of noxious weeds
 - preservation of flora and fauna
 - preservation and use of water supplies
 - protection of public property, monuments and other historical objects.
 - rehabilitation of land
 - prevention of soil erosion/veld fires
 - prevention of overstocking
- report the occurrence of the following:
 - contagious or infectious diseases among people
 - contagious diseases among livestock
 - unnatural deaths of people
 - crime

- unauthorized presence of foreigners
- unauthorized occupation or cultivation of land
- the presence of fugitive trespassers
- illicit possession of arms, ammunition, liquor, dangerous or habit-forming drugs
- disturbance of orderly government by unauthorized meetings, publications and pamphlets
- the unauthorized collection of pensions, levies or other benefits.

Although it appears that no specific administrative duties are imposed on tribal authorities, their functions can be deduced from the above. It should also be noted that, according to the relevant legislation, a chief may not receive any bribe and may not become a member or participate in the matters of a political party or an association whose aims may prejudice the existing government or the maintenance of law and order.

2.7 **DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE *DE FACTO* AND *DE JURE* POSITION AT TRIBAL LEVEL**

2.7.1 **APPOINTMENT OF CHIEFS**

Section 2(7) of Act 38 of 1927 (as amended) states that a chief must be recognised as such by the Legislative Assembly. In practice, however, the indigenous rules of succession, are still adhered to and only the rightful heir is usually appointed as chief. From the viewpoint of his subjects, his right to rule as chief is derived from his genealogical seniority rather than from his appointment by a higher authority. This automatically entitles him to the respect, loyalty and obedience of his subjects and the right to adjudicate in disputes between them. It need not be conferred upon him as is presently the case (see Sections 12 and 20 of Act 38 of 1927 and Sections 5 and 6 of Proclamation 110 of 1957).

2.7.2 PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF A CHIEF

A chief is considered to be **personally responsible** for the execution of the functions mentioned in Proclamation 110 of 1957 (see Sections 7 and 30). Although he must exercise his powers, functions, and duties **in consultation with his councillors**, he shall not as a result of such consultation and any possible joint action in consequence thereof, **be deemed to have divested himself of responsibility for the due exercise of his powers or the proper performance of his duties** (see Section 7 and 30). Sections 9, 10, and 11 of Proclamation 110 of 1957 even contain an extended list of functions for which the chief is personally responsible. It seems absurd to hold **one person** responsible for all matters pertaining to tribal administration. Contrary to his former position, the chief has become a functionary of higher authorities.

Section 8 of Proclamation 110 of 1957, stipulates that a chief must execute all lawful orders given to him by a properly authorized government official. Although he should take all the wishes of his people into account, he **must also stay loyal to government**, irrespective of the fact that the advice given to him by his councillors **may be contradictory** to the dictum of loyalty to the government. Thus, the stipulations that a chief must consult his council (Section 7) and that the composition of these authorities must be in accordance with indigenous law and custom (Section 2 of Proclamation 110 of 1957 and Section 4 of Act 68 of 1951) are so contradictory that the chief's position becomes almost untenable.

2.7.3 POLITICAL ALIENATION OF CHIEFS

In the past chiefs only acted in accordance with the advice of their councils since they were not subject to any higher authority. In time, however, they became torn between the advice of their councils on the one hand, and the prescriptions of higher authorities on the other; they became, in a certain sense, "messengers" of higher authorities. If a chief attempts to comply with the provisions of the law, it may at tribal level lead to an estrangement between him and his subjects. Although the Legislative Assembly has the authority to alter this situation (see Act 21/1971), it has not yet done so. Nor have any administrative directives been issued regarding the functions,

duties, and powers of chiefs.

Within the indigenous authority system chiefs were not regarded as figureheads or as representatives of their people but as autonomous rulers. Even inter-tribal affairs were normally arranged and managed by the *ndhuna-nkulu* and not by the *hosi* himself. As a result of the establishment of Regional Authorities and the Legislative Assembly (the former Territorial Authority), chiefs have been assimilated into a superstructure within which they are merely regarded as representatives of the inhabitants of a proclaimed tribal area. In contrast with their traditional position as political and judicial entities, the chiefs and their councillors (the present Tribal Authorities) became embedded in the administrative system. This would not have been a problem, had the chiefs not at the same time become engrossed in the activities of the Legislative Assembly and through this involvement also in politics - thus leaving them little time to attend to administrative functions at tribal level.

2.7.4 DISMISSAL OF CHIEFS

Although Section 30 of Proclamation 110 of 1957 (as amended) authorizes the dismissal of chiefs by the Legislative Assembly, no act, proclamation or government notice prescribes any procedure whereby a tribal authority or a tribe can effect the dismissal of a chief. In the past, representations in this regard were made to the central government and the dismissal was effected by the latter.

2.7.5 THE ROLE OF THE RULING FAMILY

In these changing circumstances, the efficacy of the lineage council seems to have diminished, mainly because of the absence of members of the lineage from the tribal area, but also because the decision-making functions of the chief and most of his indigenous councils are not statutorily recognised. However, in all tribes in Gazankulu, members of the ruling family form the core element of all tribal authorities. In March 1993, an average of 18% of the members of these authorities did in fact belong to the ruling family. They are, of course, not statutorily recognised as a particular component of these authorities. In one of the most influential tribes in Gazankulu, the

role of members of the ruling family was, however, considered to be so important that the chief incorporated a number of them in a so-called "executive committee".

2.7.6 THE APPOINTMENT OF *TINDHUNA* (WARD HEADS)

Although neither the position of the *tindhuna ta miganga* (ward heads), nor their role as adjudicators has been statutorily recognised in any way, they are still part and parcel of the tribal government and still play an important role as advisors to and functionaries of the central tribal government. They also act as adjudicators at settlement level; indeed, their courts not only adjudicate in all minor cases but also act as a filter through which more serious cases proceed to the chief's court. They still perform administrative functions like the allotment of residential stands and arable land and the control of the payment of levies and taxes, and they perform a prominent binding role in the Village Development Committees (*vahluvukisi va muganga*). They are normally *ex officio* members of these Committees and although they sometimes occupy a subordinate position, all proposals or requests of the Committees must be submitted to the tribal authority via the relevant *tindhuna*. **Failure to appreciate their role at settlement level may result in the ultimate failure of so-called "grass roots" development plans and projects.**

2.7.7 ADVISORY *VERSUS* EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS OF *TINDHUNA*

Within the indigenous authority system, chiefs (*tihosi*) did not perform executive functions and were not personally responsible for efficient administration. They were primarily rulers of people and land, and not administrators. Criticism against the tribal administration was deflected from the *hosi* to the *ndhunankulu*.

According to Act 68 of 1951 (amended by Proclamation R.96 of 1969), the members of a tribal authority are those persons who, according to the laws and customs of the tribe, normally constitute the government of the tribe. This implies that the Act refers to the *swirho swa nhlengeletano ya tindhuna ni hosi* who actually only serve the *hosi* in an advisory capacity. They are not, and have never been, executive functionaries within the tribe. The only stan-

ding indigenous executive functionaries were the *ndhuna-nkulu* and the *maphorisa* at the overall tribal level, and the *tindhuna ta miganga* within the different tribal wards (*miganga*). **As members of the indigenous tribal council** (*nhlengeletano ya tindhuna ni hosi*), these *tindhuna* were, and still are, primarily advisors and not functionaries.

2.7.8 THE STATURE OF TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

The present legislation confines tribal authorities to their role as adapted indigenous authorities and does not provide for their developing in accordance with social and environmental changes. Thus, there is still no real division between their legislative, administrative and judicial components. The distinction formerly made between a chief's "council" and his "court" was not recognised by either the *Black Administration Act* or the *Black Authorities Act*, and legal authority at tribal level rests with the chief personally. Moreover, no statutory provision has ever been made for the establishment of an administrative infrastructure at tribal level or for the recognition of tribal functionaries. Thus, tribal authorities were not allowed to evolve into local governments, even if they had the potential to do so.

2.7.9 ADVISORY *VERSUS* ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS OF TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

In accordance with Section 4(1)(a) of Act 68 of 1951, the tribal authority must manage the affairs of the tribe. The stipulation in Section 7 of Proclamation 110 of 1957 that the chief must act in consultation with his tribal authority means that the tribal authority has advisory functions only. Thus a tribal authority has no administrative functions. Such functions are presently rendered by the office of the District Control Officer and the different government departments.

2.7.10 FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

Although statutory provision is made for the collection and administration of funds by tribal authorities (see Government Notice 939 of 1953, as amended), the collection

of revenue and other monies on a standing and continuous basis is virtually impossible, due to the lack of sufficient functionaries or an administrative infrastructure. The financial resources of tribal authorities have never been developed to their full potential.

2.7.11 RETENTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS BY THE GAZANKULU GOVERNMENT

Tribal authorities are statutorily established bodies invested with statutory duties. However, the meaningful governmental and administrative functions at the regional (district) and local level have been retained by functionaries of the different government departments. Authority functions were activated at all levels while administrative functions were only activated at the top level. This not only eroded the powers of tribal authorities but also reduced their functions to minor judicial and ceremonial matters, withholding them from mainstream participation in effective local administration and development. In some instances, tribal authorities are not even aware of the extent of their statutorily defined functions and responsibilities. **It must be noted that the mere recognition of indigenous authorities cannot be regarded as a sufficient stimulant to their development.**

CHAPTER 3

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND CONSTRAINTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

From the previous chapter, the following can be inferred:

- Although regional authorities have been endowed with both the power and the potential means to act as vehicles of development, they have become advisory bodies only. At present they cannot be regarded as a second-tier government and cannot be utilised for development purposes.
- The entire indigenous authority system in Gazankulu has remained intact and has been responsible for stability and harmony in tribal areas, despite the fact that only a limited part of it has been statutorily recognised.
- One part of the indigenous system has been recognised, i.e. the chiefs-in-council, who have been converted into tribal authorities. The powers, competencies and functions of both chiefs and tribal authorities have been defined. They were burdened with the responsibility of rendering specific services in addition to their governing responsibility.
- The composition of tribal authorities has not changed since 1951 and the functions of chiefs and tribal authorities have not been altered since 1957.
- Although a whole range of possible functions and duties have been entrusted to chiefs and tribal authorities, neither the chief as an authority figure, nor the tribal authority as an institution has been provided with the financial basis, the institutional, technical and financial management capa-

city and the relevant functionaries to perform all these functions.

- In the absence of administrative functionaries, administration and development at tribal level were left to poorly qualified and untrained personnel appointed by the tribal authorities. Tribal authorities were thus placed in a situation where they could neither become local governments nor facilitators of development in the tribal areas, even if they wanted to do so.
- As a result of the situation in which tribal authorities were placed, the different government departments increasingly rendered administrative functions and services at the tribal level. This was a continuation of a situation which already existed before 1951 when all administrative and development work was done by commissioners and magistrates. People were not allowed to do anything for themselves without prior approval from some higher authority. This had a detrimental effect on both the development of tribal governments and development initiatives. In an attempt to coordinate and effect development at tribal and settlement level, a planning and coordination structure was eventually established within the Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs (see 3.5).

In view of the fact that tribal authorities have not been provided with either the means or the functionaries to administer and develop tribal areas, combined with the fact that all meaningful governmental and administrative functions have been retained by the different government departments, it is clear that tribal authorities have been excluded from mainstream participation in effective local administration and development. If any transformation of tribal authorities into vehicles for local level administration and development is to be possible, the following must be considered:

- The extent of the present involvement of the Gazankulu government at the tribal level.
- The present composition of the population for which services must be rendered.

- The nature of the existing infrastructure and services.

The contributions of Non-Governmental Organizations to development at tribal level (including humanitarian and private sector involvement), cannot be included in this report due to a lack of information about the presence and activities of such organizations in the tribal areas. These organizations tend to come and go and the extent of the development aid with which they provide the various Tribal Authorities could therefore not be determined at this stage.

A brief exposition of the contribution of the Gazankulu Development Organization to development at the regional level is provided in Annexure E.

3.2 THE EXTENT OF GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY AT THE TRIBAL LEVEL

The executive authority of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly initially rested with a cabinet consisting of a Chief Minister and five other Ministers. The Chief Minister was elected by the Legislative Assembly, after which he himself formed his Cabinet, and a Speaker and Deputy Speaker were appointed. The posts previously held by Directors in the public service were redesignated as posts held by Secretaries. The various departments were thereafter known as the Department of the Chief Minister and Finance, the Department of Internal Affairs, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the Department of Works, and the Department of Education.

The Department of Health and Welfare was added in 1976, whereafter the Cabinet was increased to seven members. In 1981 the Department of the Chief Minister and Finance was decentralized and divided into the Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs on the one hand and the Department of Finance on the other. In 1983 the Department of Police was separated from that of Justice and the Chief Minister also took over the ministerial obligations of the Department of Police. The executive authority of Gazankulu at present therefore rests with nine departments, each headed by a Director-General, while the Cabinet consists of the Chief Minister, seven Ministers and six Deputy Ministers.

An exposition of the services rendered by the various government departments of Gazankulu appears in Annexure C and are therefore not discussed here. The following should, however, be borne in mind:

- The different government departments render services to 31 tribal authorities and 8 community authorities in 6 districts.
- The Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs consists of 9 Branches, one of which is the Authority Affairs Branch. The latter consists of 7 Divisions, including the District Control Offices Division. The planning structure must be viewed against the background of the District Control Office and the duties of the District Control Officer himself (see the functions of a District Control Office and the duties of the District Control Officer himself in Annexures C and D).
- Except for the Department of Finance, each department has its own regional office in each of the six districts. Although the heads of these offices bear different designations, all of them are on a rank equal to that of an Assistant Secretary.
- The Gazankulu government is the single largest employer in Gazankulu. Although it is generally accepted that a developing country needs a large civil service, the total number of civil servants (26 000 permanent staff and 7 000 casual labourers) seems to be disproportionately large for a total population of 685 150.
- Two thirds of the total number of civil servants of Gazankulu are accommodated on the district level.
- Although some civil servants render professional services, a greater number are employed in an administrative or clerical capacity. Only the latter can be deconcentrated to tribal level.
- Chiefs, deputy chiefs and the members of tribal authorities are negatively disposed towards the government officials at district level. The latter are often regarded as pedantic individuals encroach-

ing on the roles and functions of recognised authority figures and institutions at tribal level.

- The fact that government officials operating at tribal level do not necessarily reside in the areas in which they render services alienates them from those whom they are serving and is cost-ineffective.

3.3 COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION TO WHICH SERVICES MUST BE RENDERED

Only 6% of the population of Gazankulu can be considered urbanized in the strict sense of the word. Government services are also rendered to 644 353 people (94% of the total population) living in 231 rural settlements of varying size.

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF SETTLEMENTS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Malamulele	70	23 057
Giyani	66	21 860
Mhala	39	28 856
Ritavi	26	19 355
Hlanganani	24	14 694
Lulekani	6	3 786
TOTAL	231	111 608

A large number of settlements (61,8%) consist of fewer than 500 households per settlement while the remaining 38,2% of settlements consist of more than 500 households per settlement. Only 20 settlements (8,3%), mainly in the Mhala and Ritavi districts, have more than 1000 households per settlement.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER SETTLEMENT	NUMBER OF SETTLEMENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF SETTLEMENTS
- 199	33	13,6
200 - 299	54	22,4
300 - 399	37	15,4
400 - 499	25	10,4
500 - 599	22	9,1
600 - 699	14	5,8
700 - 799	12	4,9
800 - 899	20	8,3
900 - 999	4	1,6
1000 +	20	8,3
TOTAL	231	100,0

Approximately 50% of the total population of Gazankulu is younger than 15 years of age. Only 15,7% are males between 15 and 59 years of age while 24% are females in the corresponding age group. A relatively small number of people older than 60 years of age (1,7% males and 3,3% females) reside in Gazankulu.

DISTRICT	MALE 0-14	MALE 15-59	MALE 60+	TOTAL
Giyani	27,6%	15,2%	1,3%	43,8%
Malamulele	28,8%	14,3%	1,5%	43,6%
Ritavi	24,1%	16,0%	1,7%	45,8%
Mhala	25,5%	15,1%	1,8%	45,5%
Hlanganani	27,0%	15,4%	2,0%	44,2%
Lulekani	22,2%	18,6%	1,7%	49,9%
AVERAGE	25,8%	15,7%	1,7%	45,4%

DISTRICT	FEMALE 0-14	FEMALE 15-59	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL
Giyani	27,7%	25,2%	3,0%	56,2%
Malamulele	28,2%	23,4%	3,8%	56,4%
Ritavi	22,4%	24,1%	3,3%	54,2%
Mhala	24,1%	23,0%	2,7%	54,5%
Hlanganani	26,1%	25,6%	3,9%	55,8%
Lulekani	20,3%	23,1%	2,8%	50,1%
AVERAGE	24,8%	24,0%	3,3%	54,6%

From 1985 to 1991 the population of Gazankulu increased from 507 273 to 685 150. This increase represents an annual growth of 5,84%. This abnormally large population growth is the result of the influx of large numbers of refugees, mainly from Mozambique. Unfortunately the 1991 census figures do not indicate the specific number of refugees in all the districts because not all of them have been settled in "refugee camps". One can, however, infer from the available statistics (see Annexure J) that since 1985 the population of the Lulekani district for example, has grown 254,2%, mainly as a result of the influx of large numbers of refugees and the development which followed its recognition as a new district. The population growth in Gazankulu can be summarised as follows:

DISTRICT	1985	1991	GROWTH RATE PER ANNUM
Giyani	110 584	151 663	6,2%
Malamulele	109 304	127 523	2,8%
Ritavi	86 358	104 570	3,5%
Mhala	120 055	181 411	8,5%
Hlanganani	72 988	91 701	4,3%
Lulekani	7 984	28 282	42,4%
TOTAL	507 273	685 150	5,8%

Hlanganani has the highest population density in Gazankulu. Ritavi's population density is the second highest (182 persons per square kilometre) which can be ascribed to the urban concentration at the Nkowankowa-Dan-Mariveni-Petanenge complex. Mhala has a local population density of 132 persons per square kilometer while that of Malamulele is 125 persons per square kilometer. The recently established Lulekani district has the lowest population density of 27 persons per square kilometer.

According to the 1991 census figures, only 14,9% of the population of Gazankulu is economically active. The ratio between the economically active and economically inactive population in the various districts is indicated below:

DISTRICT	ECON. INACTIVE	% INACTIVE	ECON. ACTIVE	% ACTIVE
Giyani	174 367	86,6	27 067	13,4
Malamulele	158 761	91,2	14 214	8,8
Ritavi	92 863	83,3	21 139	16,7
Lulekani	19 922	77,5	5 766	22,5
Mhala	194 595	84,1	22 103	15,9
Hlanganani	114 930	87,7	13 709	12,3

3.4 NATURE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

3.4.1 HEALTH

Gazankulu is divided into four health wards which are served by six general hospitals, one psychiatric hospital, and a centre for the treatment of alcoholics. About 200 so-called "care groups" have been created at settlement level in the different health wards. In some instances the Community Health Workers accept responsibility for the creation and maintenance of these groups, while in other instances this is done by "care group motivators". These groups play an important role in the community health education program.

Ritavi 1 and Ritavi 2 both have fairly good health facilities (2 hospitals, 3 health centres, 6 clinics and 23 visiting points). All villages fall within a five kilometer radius of a clinic. A need for primary health care at grass roots level has, however, been identified.

The health services of Malamulele are the least developed (1 hospital, 1 health centre, 12 clinics, and 20 visiting points). Thus, the population-to-bed ratio is 918:1 and the lack of primary health facilities is a cause for concern.

Hlanganani is served by a well-developed health infrastructure. Elim hospital provides regional secondary health care for the whole district and there are 2 health centres, 8 clinics and 13 visiting points.

In the Lulekani district, health services are based on 1 health centre at Lulekani town while five satellite clinics and 7 visiting points operate in the rural areas.

There is one hospital in Giyani Town and the Giyani district is further served by 1 health centre, 12 clinics, and 9 visiting points. A need for additional primary and secondary health facilities has, however, been identified in this district.

In the Mhala district there are 2 hospitals, 16 clinics, 4 health centres and 14 visiting points (See Annexure J).

3.4.2 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

At present, 75% of the potential number of future employees - now between the ages of 5 and 24 - are being educated at schools and educational institutions. The level of literacy in Gazankulu is, however, a matter of concern. Only about 0,3% of the population have had any tertiary education. The available data bases for Gazankulu, including the *Gazankulu Strategic Overview and Imperatives*, all use different criteria and definitions so that information about non-formal education and adult education in the different districts of Gazankulu cannot be compared. According to statistics of the Department of Education and Training, basic literacy courses are provided at 216 centres and continuation courses at 147 centres in Gazankulu. Approximately 11 500 people attend these courses annually. The basic literacy courses are provided by ap-

proximately 372 tutors and the continuation courses by approximately 1 336 tutors.

DISTRICT	NO EDUC.	PRIMARY EDUC.	SECONDARY EDUC.	TERTIARY EDUC.
Giyani	42,8%	23,8%	26,4%	7,0%
Mhala	38,3%	31,6%	26,3%	3,9%
Ritavi	29,7%	34,7%	33,4%	2,2%
Malamulele	35,3%	29,8%	22,8%	11,9%
Hlanganani	42,0%	38,1%	19,5%	0,4%
Lulekani	-	-	-	-

3.4.3 ELECTRICITY

Gazankulu receives electricity from ESCOM and the nearby municipalities of Louis Trichardt and Tzaneen. The ESCOM power is conducted by means of high tension cables to the Giyani substation, from where it is distributed to the Giyani and Malamulele districts and the industrial areas of Ritavi and Mhala.

In Ritavi 1, more than 72% and in Ritavi 2, 97% of the people have to rely on wood as a source of energy. Only 80 residential sites in the Ritavi 1 district are serviced with electricity while the industrial area and one residential area in Ritavi 2 district are fully served with electricity.

Only the Malamulele Town in the Malamulele district is supplied with electricity while 99% of the households in the rural areas use wood as an energy source. In the Hlanganani district only Waterval town is fully supplied with electricity, while 98% of the people in the rural areas use wood as an energy source. In the Lulekani district only the town is supplied with electricity.

At present, about 80% of Giyani Town receives electricity while the rural areas of Homu, Thompson, and Nkuri receive their electricity from the Giyani substation. The southern part of this district receives electricity from

the Venula substation of ESCOM. In the rest of the district, wood is the primary source of energy.

Only 2,5% of the households in the Mhala district have electricity while about 84% have to rely on wood as an energy source.

3.4.4 WATER AND SEWERAGE

Since there are few large perennial rivers in Gazankulu, all available run-off has to be used to the full. The territory has two large storage dams, namely the Hudson Ntsanwisi Dam in the Nsami River and the Middle Letaba Dam in the Middle Letaba River, three smaller dams (the Shingwidzi, Orinoco and Edinburg Dams) and 57 earth dams. The types of water supply to households in the various districts is indicated below.

DISTRICT	PIPED WATER	BOREHOLE WATER	STREAMS
Mhala	28,8%	26,9%	1,9%
Ritavi	26,7%	7,8%	6,8%
Malamulele	37,9%	18,4%	0,0%
Giyani	49,1%	34,0%	1,9%
Hlanganani	49,1%	34,0%	1,9%
Lulekani	-	-	-
TOTAL	38,9%	26,1%	1,5%

Only the proclaimed towns have a formal sewerage disposal system. Pit latrines prevail in the rural settlements.

3.4.5 ROADS AND COMMUNICATION

Information with regard to private vehicle ownership is not readily available. Gazankulu is characterised by a significant number of roads linking its many settlements. The roads have been categorised and numbered as "major arterials", "important district roads" and "less travelled local roads". Extensive bus and taxi services exist.

Telecommunication services are available in all proclaimed towns but in the rural areas telephone communication is still confined to businesses, schools and a few private subscribers.

3.4.6 STRUCTURES

Although each tribe has its own tribal office buildings and courtrooms, these are insufficient to accommodate a substantial or extended personnel component. Each of the different government departments does, however, have its own office buildings in each of the districts.

Dip tanks as well as pounds are well supplied throughout Gazankulu's rural areas. This is largely the result of spatial planning done in the past; not only residential areas, but also arable land areas and grazing areas have been demarcated. The dispersed homesteads which in the past made up the tribal wards (*miganga*) have been replaced by ordered demarcated informal settlements. A considerable number of community gardens have been established near some of the settlements which in turn led to the establishment of small markets and an increase in hawking activities.

3.5 THE PLANNING AND COORDINATION STRUCTURES

3.5.1 ESTABLISHMENT

In the past the magistrates (formerly the Commissioner) of the Department of Justice played a crucial role in the co-ordination of administrative as well as development activities at tribal level, even though they only had a very limited personnel at their disposal. Since the establishment and activation of the different government departments in Gazankulu, these all-encompassing coordinating functions of the magistrates' offices on the district and tribal level were increasingly curtailed. The ensuing vacuum at this level became a serious development constraint and from 1973 onward, readjustments to the administrative machinery of the Gazankulu Government became imperative.

As a first step, a special **Planning Council** was established at central government level. This body was composed of the Chief Minister as chairman, the Cabinet ministers and departmental secretaries, the Chairman and Senior General Manager of the Gazankulu Development Corporation, representatives from the former Department of Development Aid, as well as other selected persons. This council had to advise the Cabinet on all matters related to the planning and coordination of the development process in Gazankulu.

At the regional level, a body called the **Regional Functional Committee** (RFC) was established for each of the six districts in Gazankulu. The ultimate goal with the Regional Functional Committees was to establish effective and fully-fledged regional development authorities, each with its own development goals and priorities supported by a regional budget and an effective regional administrative machine. The **District Control Officer** (an official of the Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs charged with the duty of administering the tribal and regional authorities in the area) was to act as chairman of the Regional Functional Committee and he was to be assisted by the **District Community Development Officer** (also an officer of that department charged with the duty of motivating the local community with regard to development). The regional authorities (established in terms of the *Black Authorities Act* of 1951) still in existence were therefore clearly not regarded as second-tier governments which could be utilised for development planning and coordination.

With the aim of involving the local population in the identification and prioritization of development projects, Tribal Development Committees and Village Development Committees were to be established at the tribal and settlement levels respectively. Each **Village Development Committee** (VDC) was to consist of the local *ndhuna* (ward headman) as chairman, and a number of the most prominent community leaders in the settlement, such as the school committee chairman, and other prominent figures designated by the community. A **Tribal Development Committee** (TDC) was to consist of all the chairmen of the Village Development Committees and was to be chaired by the relevant tribal chief.

The function of the Village Development Committees was to identify and prioritize development projects at grass

roots level and refer these to the Tribal Development Committee for consideration. Here, at tribal level, the local representative of the Planning Council would have the opportunity to guide the Tribal Development Committee and the tribal authority in the identification and prioritization of development inputs. After considering the projects, the Tribal Development Committee was to refer its inputs to a regional **Task Team** (see Annexure D).

3.5.2 FUNCTIONING AT THE TRIBAL LEVEL

At the local level, the Planning Structure of the Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs (Tribal and Village Development Committees) has no statutory status and is not fully integrated with the existing authority structure. This situation is aggravated by the absence of any formal statutory recognition of the authority system which exists at ward level.

Spokesmen at settlement level were of the opinion that the establishment of **Village Development Committees** was initiated and authorised by the District Control Officers and conveyed via the chiefs to the *tindhuna* (ward headmen). Thus, in most instances, such a committee (*vahluvukisi va muganga*) was established side by side with an already existing indigenous ward council (*vapfuni va ndhuna*). In other instances, the members of the ward council form the decision-making core element within the Village Development Committee. Their numbers are then supplemented by an equal or even larger number of members who are elected by the residents of the settlement. Whether or not the *ndhuna* acts as chairman of the Village Development Committee, he is still regarded as the representative of the chief-in-council at settlement level and thus as the "father" of the settlement.

Sometimes only one Village Development Committee has been established for several small settlements. Although this is clearly done for practical purposes, it leads to friction if the chief-in-council has appointed more than one *ndhuna* in the area served by the Committee. It is then negatively experienced by some *tindhuna*, who see it as an infringement of their authority.

In some instances, the same dualism prevails at the tribal authority level with either the indigenous tribal council or the tribal authority existing side by side with a

Tribal Development Committee. In a few cases, the tribal authority itself, or a standing subcommittee from its ranks, constitutes the Tribal Development Committee, while in still others the chairmen and secretaries of the different Village Development Committees constitute the Tribal Development Committee under the chairmanship of the tribal secretary. Normally, at least two members of the Tribal Development Committee represent that tribe on the Regional Task Team, and also attend Quarterly Meetings and meetings of Action Groups of different government departments.

The Village Development Committees are usually composed of elderly people from the particular settlement because most of the younger economically active men are working outside the tribal area. Younger men who are present in the area have in most instances not been motivated to participate in the activities of the Village Development Committee. Sometimes they regard it as part of the traditional ward council where they are not really expected to participate because it is the prerogative of the "elders" of the community. If a *ndhuna* does not purposely and consciously motivate the younger generation to participate, and motivate the members of the settlement to elect younger people on the Village Development Committee, the younger generation will certainly not do it of its own accord. In cases where this has been done and where younger people are part of the Village Development Committees, the Committees's functioning is usually of a higher standard.

Because the members of the Village Development Committees are elected, the inhabitants of the settlement get an opportunity to elect those who, in their opinion, are capable of serving the community and its developmental needs. In practice, however, there are usually not enough capable people in a settlement to satisfy this expectation. In some settlements the number of competent potential members of a Village Development Committee is so small that the ward council (*vapfuni va ndhuna*) also constitutes the Committee. Committee members are not remunerated.

The functions of the Village Development Committee are not executive in nature; the Committee is merely concerned with assessment and coordination. It has emerged that the members of Village Development Committees are not at all sure about the purpose and aims of the Committee and their part in its functioning and operation. They have not received any detailed description of the Committees's com-

position, competencies and functions. Members of the Village Development Committees expect the different *tindhuna* to supply this information and even the *tindhuna* are not at all sure what it entails.

Identified needs are usually presented in writing to the tribal authority or Tribal Development Committee. If a project is approved, the funds which the particular settlement must contribute are decided upon at a meeting of all the ward members and the ward headman (*ndhuna*). An appointed ward member is then responsible for the collection of a specified amount from each household. After the full amount has been collected, the tribal authority is informed accordingly, whereafter the request for the implementation of the development plan(s) is handed over to the District Control Officer, who, in turn, forwards the request to the Land Use Development Committee of the District for assessment and approval. The decision of the Land Use Development Committee is then forwarded to the Department of the Chief Minister, together with an application for the necessary funds and subsidy. If funds are available, they are paid over to the District Control Officer, who then directly pays for the material and labour. Where possible, members of the settlement are contracted in order to intensify the benefits of the project by job-creation.

It must be borne in mind that apart from the *vapfuni va ndhuna* and the Village Development Committee (*vahluvukisi va muganga*), other "committees" also function within each settlement (school boards, Clinic Advisory Committees, care-groups, etc). One wonders whether the chairmen of these other committees should not be *ex officio* members of the Village Development Committee while the rest of the members should be elected.

The **Regional Functional Committee** is supposed to gather twice every year. In some districts, however, these committees have not met during the past two years. Spokesmen are of the opinion that the Regional Functional Committee is a redundant body which does not really have any purposeful function. They feel that the Committee only approves what has already been decided by other bodies and that its functions may just as well be transferred to the tribal office.

A **Task Team** is composed of the District Control Officer, members of parliament, and two representatives of each

tribe in the district, as well as representatives of interested action groups of the different Government Departments in the district. This body is regarded as the "watchdog" with regard to the execution of the requests of tribal authorities by the different government departments in the district. It is, however, not clear to spokesmen whose "watchdog" this body is and how the different communities benefit from its existence. Spokesmen are nevertheless of the opinion that the Task Team is the most important body in the district as far as development is concerned.

Each Government Department has its own **action group** which is responsible for the development activities of such a department in the different tribal areas. Its task is to identify the needs of a tribe/community and to determine whether the project will be executed by local experts or consultants from outside. It also makes recommendations regarding other needs which have already been identified by the community via their Village Development Committee. The recommendations are forwarded to the Task Team.

The **Land Use Committee** is composed on a district basis. It consists of two representatives each from the Departments of Education, Works, Health and Internal Affairs, as well as one representative of the office of the Surveyor-General at Giyani, and one representative of each tribal authority in the district. This committee performs its duties in cooperation with the Village Development Committee and the ward heads (*tindhuna ta miganga*). The Land Use Committee investigates and makes recommendations in terms of the location, desirability, necessity and priority-status of the project. According to spokesmen, the functions of this committee should be transferred to the tribal authority.

The fact that no changes have been made to the authority system which was inherited from the pre-selfgovernment period has resulted in the co-existence of a variety of institutions, some of which are statutorily recognised and some not - institutions and bodies of which the powers and functions are not clearly demarcated. This often leads to a duplication of functions and to an endless number of meetings at which the same problems are discussed and then referred to vaguely defined "higher" authorities or institutions.

3.6 RECENT PERCEPTIONS REGARDING TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

3.6.1 LEGITIMACY

The Shangana-Tsonga entered the Transvaal from Mozambique in the nineteenth century and settled as different tribes or remnants of tribes under chiefs and headmen. At the beginning of this century, these tribes obtained land from the South African government. In due course more land was granted to the different tribes. With the establishment of the black authority system in 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), the former tribal councils were transformed into tribal authorities while the different tribal areas have since been demarcated by proclamations. With the receipt of self-governing status in 1973, chiefs continued to rule their subjects in their respective areas in consultation with their councillors.

The reason why the system of chieftainship is still in existence is that chiefs are still recognised by their people. Such recognition is based on the following:

- Firstly, the hereditary position of chiefs is still acknowledged. People still contribute generously towards the marriage goods delivered for a chief's principal wife and towards his inauguration ceremony, and tribal ceremonies are well attended. Research has shown that even the younger generation still respect the chieftaincy. Among intellectuals, however, the desire has been expressed for a more representative form of government on ward as well as on tribal level. Although no spokesmen requested the dismissal of the *tindhuna*, some frustration was expressed about the inability of some *tindhuna* to make any real contribution towards the development of their wards.
- Secondly, the way in which people obey the orders of the chief-in-council is evidence of their respect for the existing authorities. The mere fact that the chief issues an order - whether in his capacity as chief or conveying messages from higher authorities - is enough reason to obey it.

- Thirdly, the way in which the chief's court (*huvo ya hosi*) is supported and the degree in which its judgments are obeyed, in preference to those of the magistrates' court, are further proof of this support. In spite of the fact that people have a choice between the chief's court and that of the magistrate for the hearing of cases, more than 95% of all cases are taken to the chief's court. Even people living in adjacent proclaimed towns, which fall outside the chief's jurisdiction, prefer to take their cases to their chief's court. Only about 3% of cases heard by the chief's court are taken on appeal to the magistrates' court.

- Fourthly, land and land usage go hand in hand with a chief's authority as well as his support. Generally tribesmen still regard the chief as the owner of land and refer to it as such (*tiko ra hosi*). This view contributes greatly to the support of and obedience to the chief. Some spokesmen were of the opinion that they could be deprived of their residential rights if they did not pay the necessary tribute to the chief. However, from interviews with different spokesmen, it is clear that the future loyalty of the people towards the chief-in-council largely depends upon the way in which they are ruled and in which the chief-in-council attends to their needs. The attitude reflected by spokesmen in this regard was clearly pragmatic.

3.6.2 THE AFRICAN EXPERIENCE

Relevant literature on the prevalence of indigenous authorities supports the above findings regarding the stabilizing effect of such authorities elsewhere in Africa. Notwithstanding the ignorance of some indigenous tribal governments during the colonial and post-colonial era (see Annexure A) these authorities still exist. The tenacious existence of these authorities has even caused the United Nations' Economic Commission for Africa to admit the important role of tribal authorities as "a powerful and effective instrument for political, economic, social and cultural development".

This view is also supported by the World Bank (see Vorster 1991:13). Guinea, Mali and Zimbabwe opted to abolish the traditional institutions of chieftainship as ineffective and undemocratic. In Zimbabwe, however, chiefs were reinstated since local government was impossible without the chiefs. In the Ivory Coast, Malawi, Swaziland, and Senegal, to name only some, the traditional rulers are major participants in the management of local affairs while the central government renders most of the services at this level. Nigeria, it seems, belongs to a third category of countries which seek to maintain the traditional authorities and at the same time emphasizes their role as instruments for development by upgrading their administrative capacity and introducing some form of popularly elected representation to encourage citizen participation (see McIntosh 1990:27; Working Group: Local Government 1992: 10).

3.6.3 THE VIEWPOINTS OF THE ANC, THE PAC AND CONTRALESA

In a joint declaration made recently by the ANC and Contralesa it was agreed that chiefs do have a role to play in the new South Africa. What this role should be was not elaborated upon (ANC, April 1991, *Discussion Document on Constitutional Principles for a Free South Africa*). In a statement made by Mr Nelson Mandela on 7 of October 1991, a meeting of traditional leaders at Lebowakgomo was told that the ANC respected the position of traditional leaders, and had no policy to depose chiefs. Contralesa, in an advertisement which appeared in *City Press* on 10 November 1991, stated that one of its aims is "to reinstate, protect and promote the institution of chieftainship, its traditional status and bonding function in the community". The chief economist of the PAC, Dr Siphon Tshabalala, stated that "traditional leaders should play the 'liberator role' and be defenders of peoples social and political interests" (*Sowetan*, 10 December 1991).

3.6.4 THE PROPOSALS OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL INDABA

The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba made a number of proposals in 1986 regarding the position of traditional authorities in the local authority system in the future Natal/KwaZulu (see Annexure H). The existing system of local autho-

rities in Natal will, until amended by the legislature, continue in terms of current legislation, and will be extended to what is presently KwaZulu. The powers and structures of local authorities will be entrenched in the constitution on a non-racial basis in accordance with the Bill of Rights. The principle of extended powers for local authorities will also be entrenched in the constitution. The principle of maximum devolution of power will be guaranteed by the constitution.

Traditional authorities (for example tribal authorities) will be treated as part of the future system of local government. Traditional authorities in the urban and peri-urban areas of the region will be encouraged to evolve into part of the system of local authorities.

Apart from treating traditional authorities as part of the local government system, provision is also made for the establishment of a "Council of Chiefs" to represent the interests of the traditional authorities. The size of the council will not be restricted to the number of members referred to below. The rights, duties and functions of the council of chiefs will be the same as those of cultural councils, also mentioned below. Cultural councils may be created by cultural bodies and organisations. The procedure would be to lodge an application with the commission, whereupon the commission will set the procedure for the establishment of such a council into motion.

Cultural councils will deal with the protection, maintenance and promotion of the religious, language and cultural rights and interests of groups representing the principal segments of the population in Natal (including KwaZulu).

The guidelines for the establishment of cultural councils will be prepared by a commission consisting of three persons (one of whom must be a Supreme Court Judge) appointed by the Governor based on advice of the Legislature.

A cultural council will consist of 8 to 12 members. They will be elected every five years by all the bodies and organisations represented by the cultural council.

The commission shall ensure that there is no undue proliferation of cultural councils, and that cultural councils do not represent patently overlapping interests of any cultural group.

Cultural councils will be constitutionally entrenched and will have the right to be consulted and kept informed by all branches and levels of government of action taken or intended to be taken which may effect the rights and interests of the groups they represent.

Cultural councils will be entitled to apply to the Supreme Court for an order pronouncing upon the validity of any legislation not yet signed into law by the Governor. This right will also apply to subordinate laws or executive action which the council believes would detrimentally affect the cultural interests of the group it represents.

3.6.5 PROPOSALS FOR THE TBVC-STATES

The following options regarding possible models for local government in the TBVC-states were provided by the Working Group on Local Government for Tribal Authorities in a New South Africa (see Annexure I):

- Tribal systems disappear as legally recognised bodies. In accordance with the general principle of free association, members of a tribe can form a "group" such as any other group in South Africa. In such way the tribe can, for instance, decide to own land and manage such on a communal basis. They can manage their own school or schools and can have their own internal rules of life, which can be enforced as with any other club or church association. Rural management systems are instituted and the inhabitants of a specific area are free to elect a traditional leader.
- The tribal system is applied to the system of local authority. Full recognition is given to the traditional powers of traditional leaders, with the expansion of such powers to create fully functional local authorities. People living in the tribal area have no choice but to accept this system.

- The tribal system is instituted, in accordance with the choice of the majority in the tribal area, into the Regional Services Council in respect of infrastructure. In accordance with the traditional system, however, it maintains jurisdiction of traditional powers. In other words, the tribal system is recognised, but only for traditional purposes. Local authority functions are exercised by the Regional Services Council.

CHAPTER 4

RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this chapter is to suggest ways in which the development potential of tribal authorities in Gazankulu can be fully utilised.

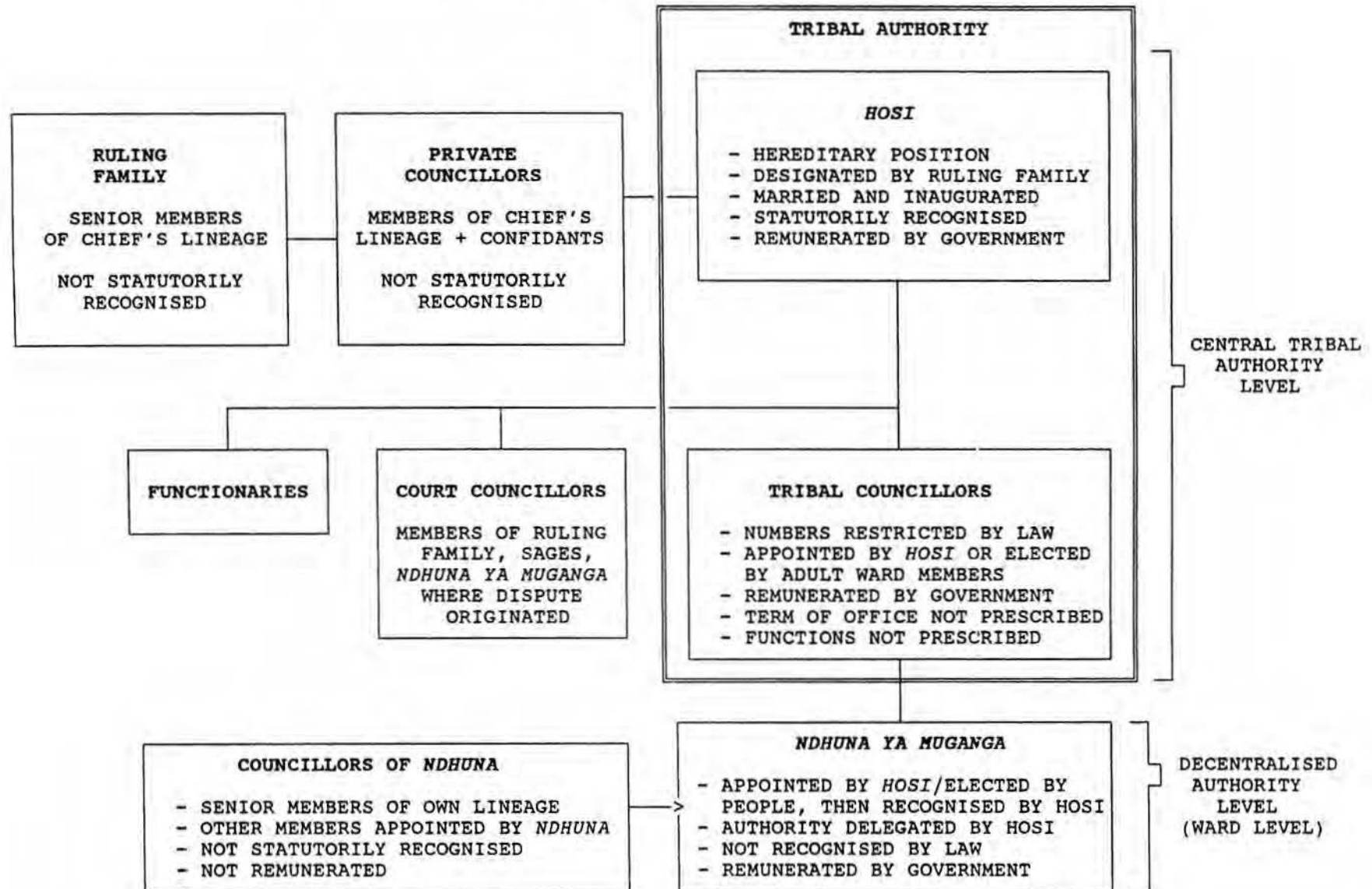
4.2 POINTS OF DEPARTURE

The following has emerged from the research:

- The indigenous authority system (see Diagram 1) has remained intact to the present day and is still an essential part of the social, economic and political fabric of society in Gazankulu.
- The indigenous authority system is still highly respected by the citizens of Gazankulu and should form a core element in any new administrative dispensation.
- In terms of the assignment, tribal authorities in Gazankulu must be considered as a given, whether they are **at present** functional administrative units or not.
- Efforts to replace indigenous authorities by representative local governments in Africa has failed and there is an increasing tendency to reinstate indigenous authorities for the purposes of decentralised local government all over the continent (see Annexure A).

DIAGRAM 1

THE POSITION OF THE TRIBAL AUTHORITY WITHIN THE INDIGENOUS AUTHORITY SYSTEM



- Research has shown that the existing tribal authorities have, in various ways, been prevented from functioning as vehicles for development, but they have the potential to be remodelled into rural local authorities which can function as agencies for development (see Annexure B).
- The central government in Gazankulu has taken over almost all administrative and development functions at the local level, but this administration is not only clumsy but also too costly, too far removed from the people, and its actions are not fully coordinated.
- The successful elements of the existing development structure in Gazankulu (see Annexure D), should be used in combination with an adapted authority system to make sound development in all spheres of life possible.
- Tribal authorities cannot continue to exist in their present form. Some form of representative government will have to be introduced at the tribal level to further the process of democratisation.
- An administratively, economically and socially viable structure which ties in with the present and a possible future regional dispensation should be taken as a point of departure for the development of tribal authorities as rural local governments.
- Provision should be made for the deconcentration and decentralization of both decision-making powers and administrative functions of the present Gazankulu Government to the district and local level. The development of a government system for each of the existing 6 districts and the extension of this system to the local (tribal) level will bring the organizational component closer to the people. Both the district and local level governments could eventually become part of a future regional level government. For the time being, rural local governments as well as existing local authorities (town councils) may tie in with the existing Regional Services Councils.
- District as well as local authority structures should include both decision-making (authority) and executive (administrative) components.

- The existing coordination and development structure must be integrated with the adapted district and local level governments in order to involve people at grass roots level in the administration as well as in the decision-making and development process.
- Tribal authorities as decision-making bodies must, in an adapted form, be provided with the financial means and administrative personnel to facilitate sound local government in rural areas.
- The land which is presently under the jurisdiction of tribal authorities will be transferred with full ownership to rural local authorities (the present tribal authorities) and such land may not be alienated.
- Land is an economic asset which should be managed according to sound economic principles; measures must be taken to assure that future local authorities (present tribal authorities) will deal with land in a very responsible manner.

4.3 GENERAL DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

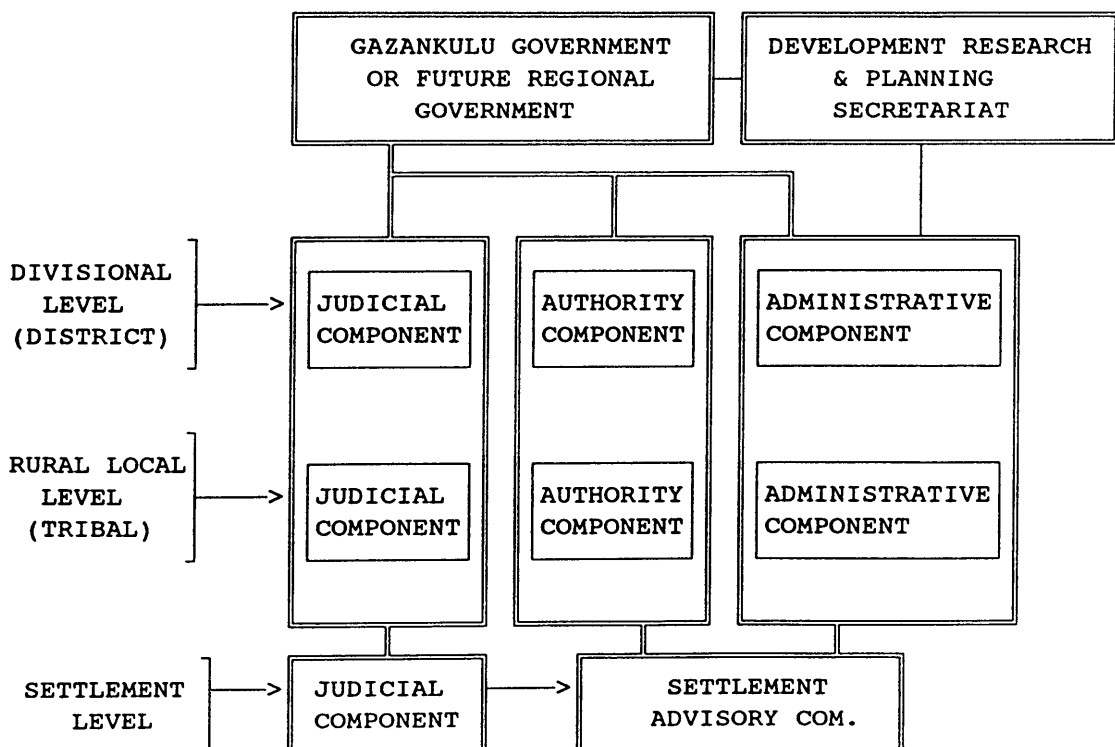
The following should be borne in mind:

- The term **regional government** henceforth refers to the proposed regional level authorities (divisional authorities; the present district administration) while the term **rural local government** refers to an adapted tribal authority.
- In the demarcation of administrative functions, provision is made for 7 departments in accordance with the 7 functional sectors which already exist in Gazankulu and the rest of the RSA. They cover the whole sphere of administration and community involvement.
- Certain central government functions cannot be devolved to the regional and local level. These include broad policy decisions in each of the present or future central government administrations, as well as the following specific components which may be used as a guideline in Gazankulu:

- Policing
- Primary, secondary, and tertiary education
- Advanced preventative and curative health care services
- Building and maintenance of primary roads, bridges, and railways
- Bulk water and electricity supply
- Finance (overall budgeting)
- Public Service Commission
- Tender and Transport Board
- Surveyor-General and Auditor-General.

4.4 ELUCIDATION OF THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

In accordance with the above points of departure and general directive principles, the research team has developed two possible options for the establishment of sound regional (district) and local level (tribal) governments in the rural areas of Gazankulu. In both instances provision is made for a judicial component, an authority component and an administrative component at the district (divisional) as well as the rural local (tribal) level. In the discussion and the elucidating diagrams the following model is used:



4.4.1 OPTION 1

4.4.1.1 DIVISIONAL GOVERNMENT: PROPOSED LEGISLATORY, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND JUDICIAL COMPONENTS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

The first option makes provision for the establishment of a Divisional Government at the district level. Such a Divisional Government consists of a decision-making (legislative/authority) component on the one hand and an administrative component on the other.

The authority component consists of an A-component and a B-component (see Diagram 2). Each of these components consists of 7 members elected by and from similar components at the rural local level (the proposed Rural Local Authority). A chairman is elected from among an by these 14 members.

The Divisional Authority is directly responsible to the present Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs or a future second-tier government.

The Director-General and personnel who is responsible for the execution of decisions by the Divisional Authority, is directly responsible to this Authority (see Diagram 2). Its post description and structure is determined by the Civil Service Commission. They may also act as field offices for a future second-tier government. In the demarcation of administrative functions, provision is made for 7 "departments" (i.e specific components of the total organizational structure) in accordance with the 7 functional sectors which exist in Gazankulu, for which Task Teams have been established and which also tie in with the administration in the rest of the RSA. These are:

- The Department of Law, Order, and Security.
- The Department of Human Resources Development.
- The Department of Welfare and Primary Health Care.
- The Department of Commercial and Industrial Development.
- The Department of Spatial Ordering.
- The Department of Agricultural Development.
- The Department of Works.

The staff of these departments must be drawn from the existing Central Government Departments. The composition of these departments, as well as the number of posts, should be determined in accordance with the size of the population and the area to be administered.

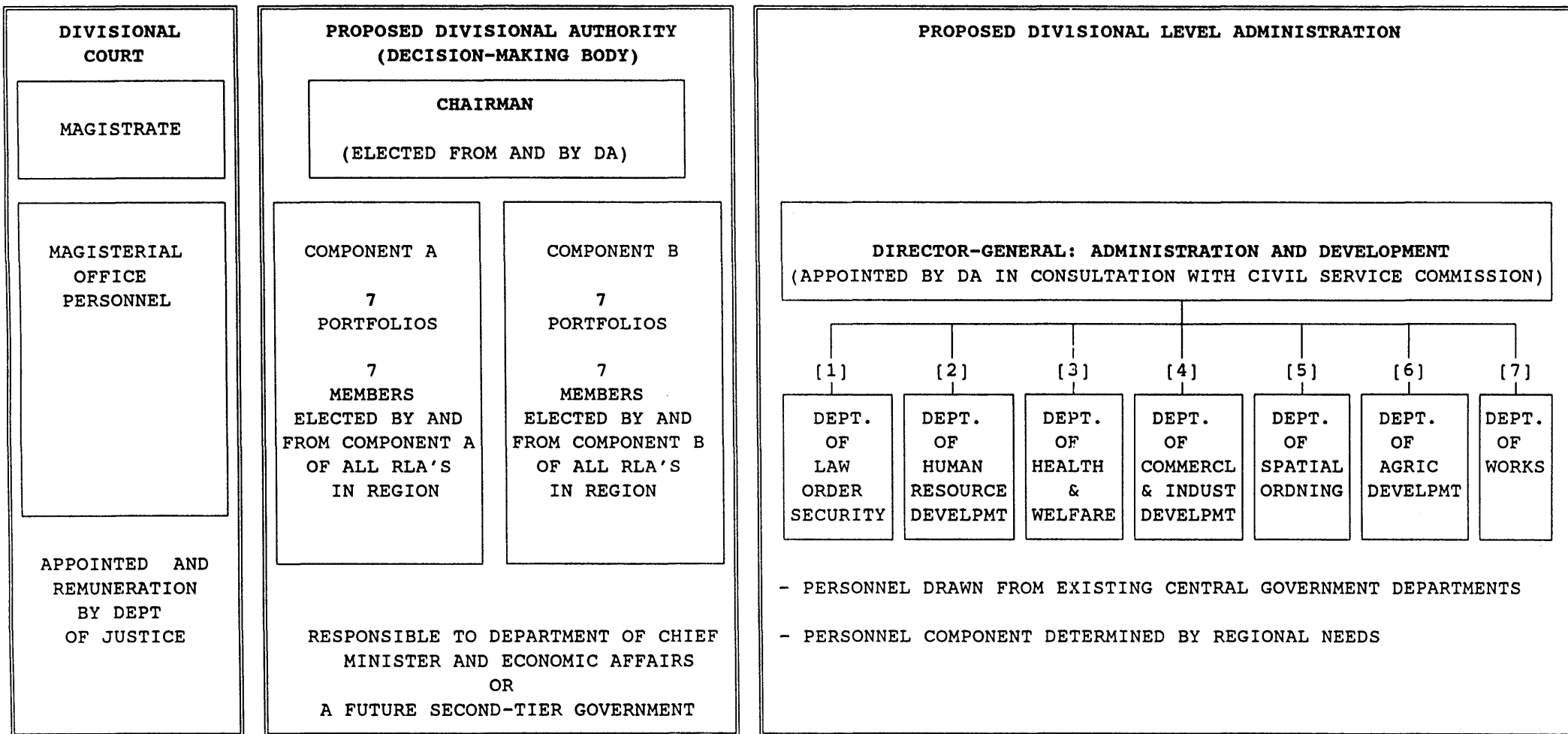
The above departments will be headed by a Director General: Administration and Development, and should be appointed by the Divisional Authority in consultation with the Civil Service Commission.

With regard to judiciary matters, retaining the *status quo* is proposed (see Diagram 2). Provision is thus made for a Divisional Court headed by a Magistrate who is appointed by the Central Government acting independently of the Divisional Authority and its administrative component.

The legislative, administrative and judiciary structure at Divisional (regional) level is explained in the attached diagrams.

DIAGRAM 2

OPTION 1: PROPOSED DIVISIONAL GOVERNMENT (REGIONAL/DISTRICT LEVEL)



4.4.1.2 RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT: PROPOSED LEGISLATORY, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND JUDICIAL COMPONENTS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

The first option makes provision for the establishment of a Rural Local Government at the local level. Such a Rural Local Government also consists of a decision-making (legislative/authority) component on the one hand and an administrative component on the other (see Diagram 3).

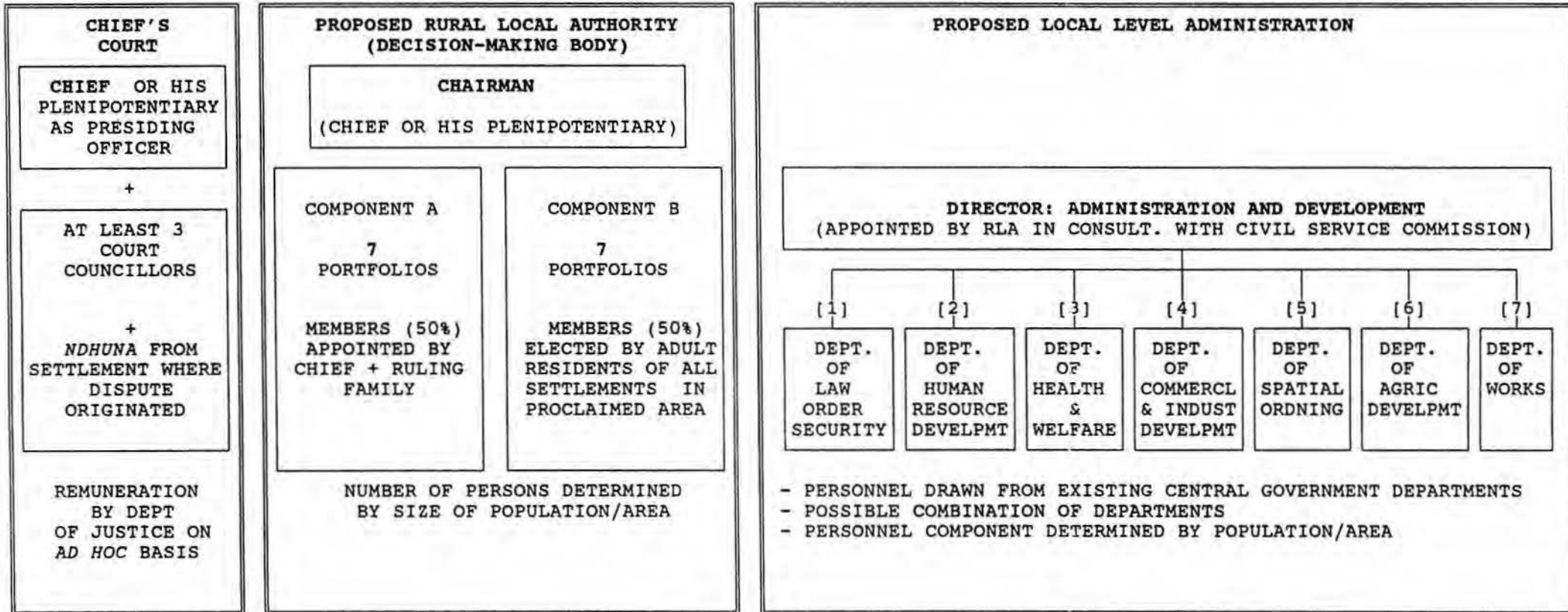
The authority component is headed by the chief or his plenipotentiary and consists of 7 portfolios. Each portfolio is filled by at least one appointed and one elected person from Component A and B respectively. The members of the A-component are appointed by the chief in consultation with the ruling family, while for the B-component an equal number of members are elected by the adult residents of all settlements within the proclaimed area of jurisdiction. Although this implies a minimum of 14 members for each Rural Local Authority, the actual number will in each case be determined by the size of the relevant population and area.

Local administration is headed by a Director: Administration and Development, appointed by the Rural Local Authority in consultation with the Civil Service Commission (see Diagram 3). Although a number of departments equal to the number at the divisional level is provided for, it is possible to combine two or more of these departments at the local level. The personnel of the departments at local level can be drawn from those at the central government level. The number of posts will depend on the size of the population and area to be administered.

In the case of judiciary matters, the *status quo* is proposed (see Diagram 3). Provision is thus made for a chief's court consisting of the chief or his plenipotentiary as presiding judge and at least 3 court councillors. The latter are appointed by the chief in consultation with the ruling family. The *ndhuna* of the settlement where a dispute originated must be present at hearings in the chief's court. Remuneration of members of this court is determined by the Department of Justice. The chief's court acts as both an appeal court and a court of first recourse as determined by the Department of Justice.

DIAGRAM 3

OPTION 1: PROPOSED RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT



4.4.1.3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM AT SETTLEMENT LEVEL

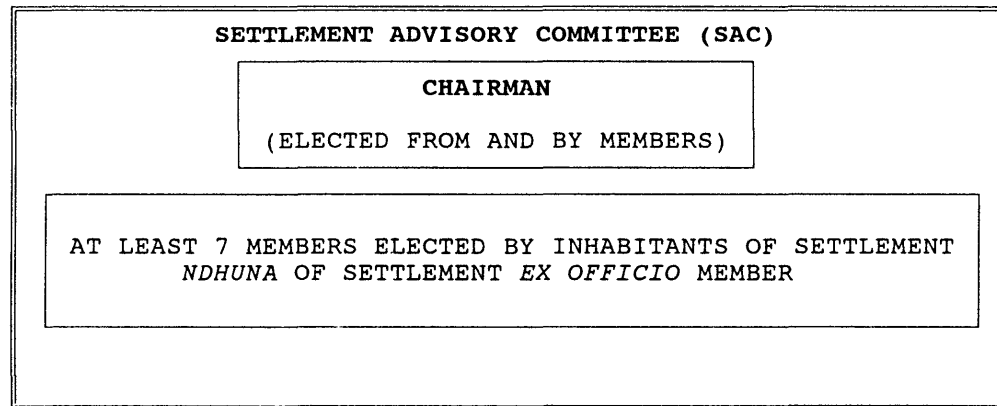
No legislative body or administrative machinery is foreseen at settlement level. In order to facilitate development at grass roots level within the area of jurisdiction of a Rural Local Authority, it is proposed that provision be made for informal Settlement Advisory Committees (SAC's) similar to the existing Village Development Committees (see Diagram 4). A Settlement Advisory Committee may be composed of at least 7 persons elected by the particular settlement with the *ndhuna* as an *ex officio* member. A chairman is elected from and by the members of the committee.

The Settlement Advisory Committee advises both the Rural Local Authority and the local level administrative personnel on matters pertaining to the development and administration of the particular settlement. Depending on the needs of the settlement, the committee may request the presence of particular members of the RLA and/or relevant administrative personnel at its meetings.

In accordance with the present *de facto* situation, provision is made for the *ndhuna* of a settlement to act as a presiding officer in all disputes arising within the settlement. He may either be appointed by the chief and the ruling family or elected by the members of the settlement and duly recognised by the chief. In his capacity as presiding officer of a settlement court, he acts in consultation with at least 3 court councillors appointed by himself. Both the *ndhuna* and his court councillors are remunerated by the Department of Justice in a way deemed fit by the latter.

DIAGRAM 4

OPTION 1: PROPOSED SYSTEM AT SETTLEMENT LEVEL



4.4.2 OPTION 2

The second option proposed by the research team differs from the first option described above only in so far as the position of chairman of the Rural Local Authority is concerned (see Diagrams 5, 6 & 7). In contrast to Option 1 where this chairman is either the chief or his plenipotentiary, Option 2 provides for the chairman to be elected by an electoral body composed of all members of both Components A and B. This has two implications:

- The position of the chief is not entrenched in any way.
- Because the chairmen of Rural Local Authorities are not necessarily chiefs, a Divisional Authority may consist entirely of elected members.

DIAGRAM 5

OPTION 2: PROPOSED DIVISIONAL GOVERNMENT (REGIONAL/DISTRICT LEVEL)

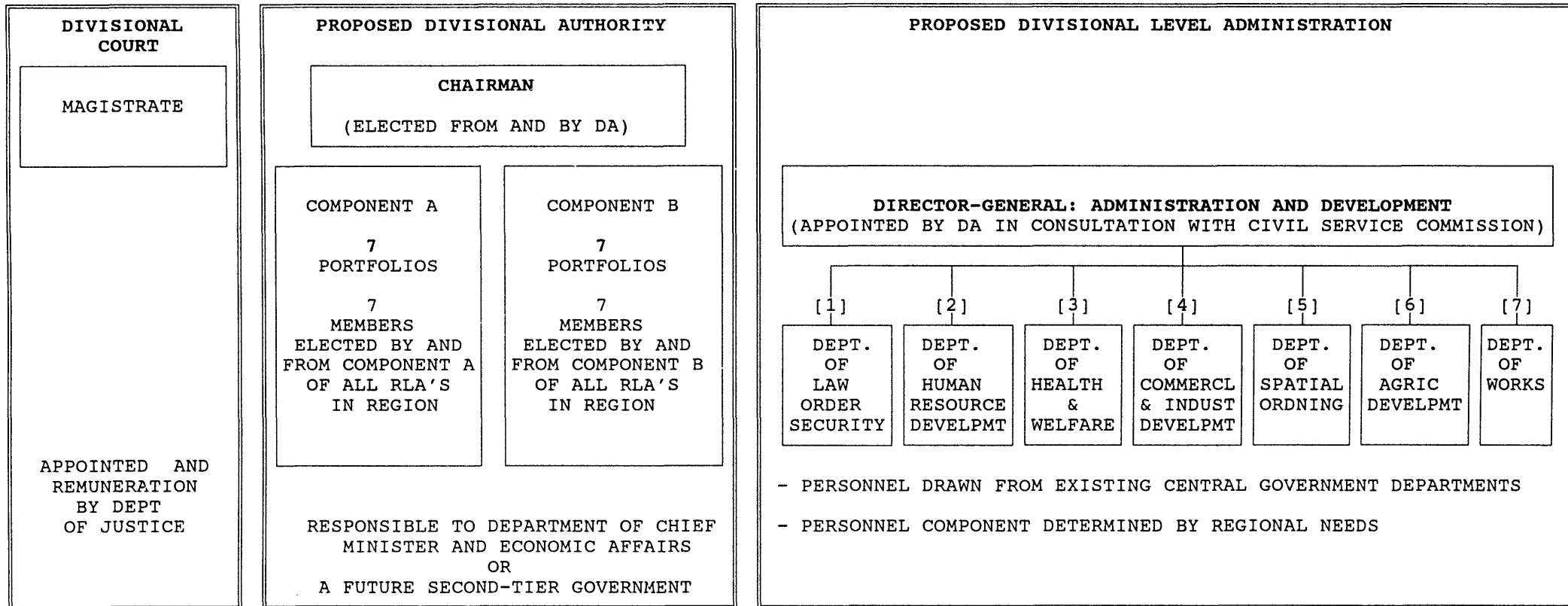


DIAGRAM 6

OPTION 2: PROPOSED RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

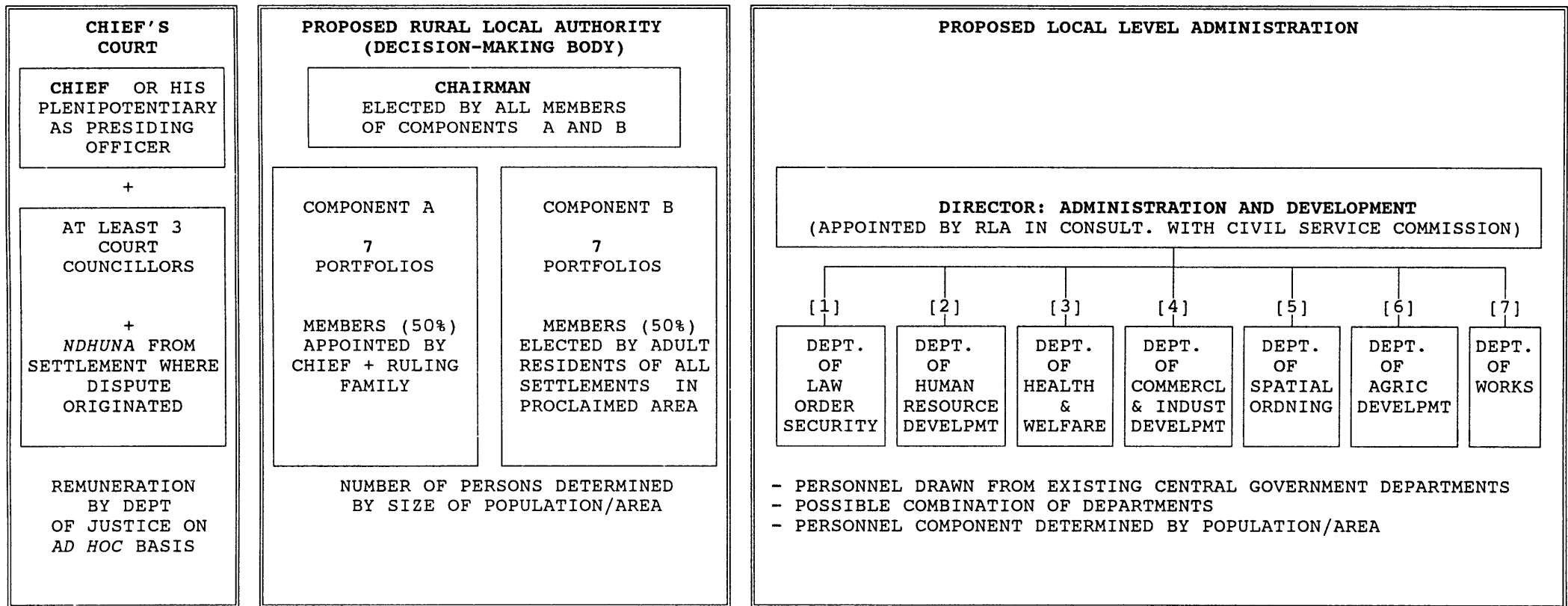
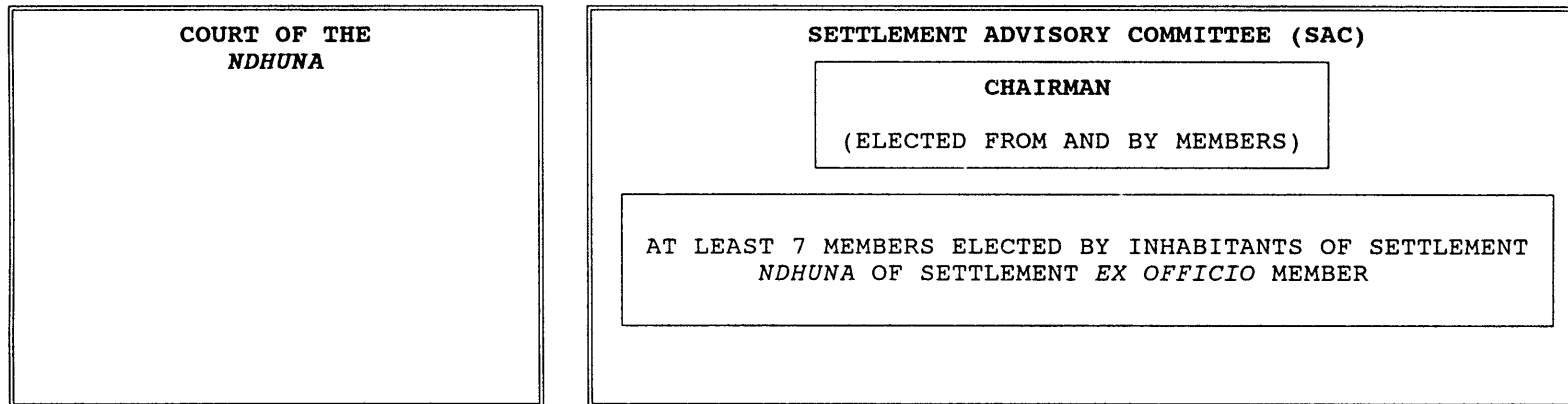


DIAGRAM 7

OPTION 2: PROPOSED SYSTEM AT SETTLEMENT LEVEL

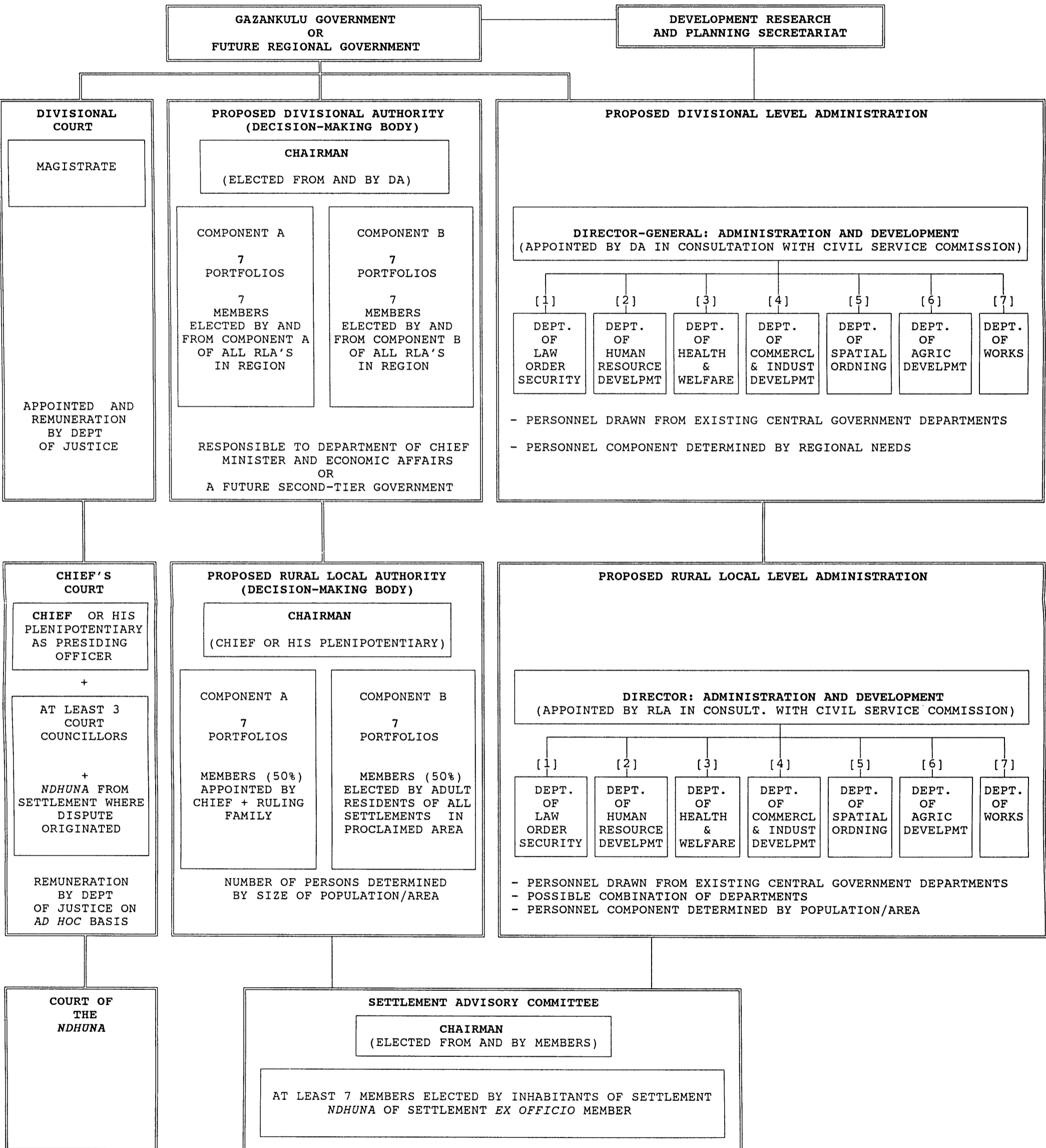


4.5 ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS

- If either of the aforementioned proposals (in part or in full) were to be accepted by the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, existing legislation concerning tribal and community authorities, existing regional authorities, chiefs, headmen and the chairmen of community authorities will have to be repealed. A new development oriented government system at the regional and local level will not be possible by merely amending existing legislation.
- In the process of preparing new and relevant legislation, the following should be borne in mind:
 - Indigenous terminology which appeals to the people should be a point of departure for the designation of the authority figures, offices, and institutions which will form part of a new dispensation at the regional and local level. These can then be translated in the other official languages.
 - The drafting of legislation concerning a new government system at regional and local level should be done by a committee appointed by the Gazankulu Cabinet; the legislation concerning local authorities in the rest of South Africa cannot be taken over offhand.
 - In any new government system, provision will have to be made for the training of authority figures as well as the various categories of functionaries and civil servants who will be responsible for sound economic and administrative development at the regional and local level.
- In order to co-ordinate the administrative processes related to development and to furnish the relevant data for the implementation of sound economic principles the establishment of an independent **Development Research and Planning Secretariat** is recommended. In this regard the existing Planning Secretariat may be used as a model.

DIAGRAM 8

OPTION 1: SUMMARY



ANNEXURE A

LOCAL AUTHORITIES ON THE AFRICAN SUBCONTINENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the existing literature, the distinction made between local government and indigenous governmental systems at the local level is very vague. This annexure contains a brief exposition of the degree to which such systems have been utilised for governmental purposes in Africa. A few examples are cited from Francophone Africa but the exposition moves on to and focuses on Anglophone Africa - especially Anglophone countries in this subcontinent because the developments in these Anglophone countries are considered to be of more direct relevance to the situation in Gazankulu and the RSA. An attempt is made to summarize the situation during the colonial phase, during the post colonial phase and recent developments are also examined.

2. FORMER FRENCH TERRITORIES

2.1 SENEGAL

2.1.1 Constitutional development

Universal franchise 1958 and responsible self-government 1959; federation with Mali 1960; independent as a unitary republic August 1960; multi-party system since 1978.

Central level: Executive presidency and National Assembly; Ministry of the Interior and Secretary of State for Decentralization responsible for lower levels; present system of local government dates from 1972.

Intermediate level: Ten regions with elected assemblies headed by centrally appointed Governors.

Local level: The subdivisions of the regions are headed by Prefects and Sub-prefects; since 1972 Rural Councils have been established in addition to Urban Communal Councils; the latter are composed of elected members who elect the chairmen or mayors; two-thirds of the members of Rural Councils are popularly elected with the rest indirectly elected by the members of the rural co-operatives (Esterhuysen 1988:14).

2.1.2 Position of the chief

Senegal provides an outstanding example of the French policy of assimilation. Long before independence, the chief's authority was increasingly bureaucratized and he was incorporated into the French administrative apparatus. However, villages still exist where government representatives are literally not allowed to set foot when administrative matters are to be discussed (Van Nieuwaal 1987: 21).

2.2 IVORY COAST

2.2.1 Constitutional development

Universal franchise 1956 and responsible self-government 1959; independent as a unitary republic 1960; *de facto* single-party system since independence.

Central level: Executive presidency and National Assembly; Ministry of the Interior responsible for lower levels; present local government system dates from 1980.

Intermediate level: Some 50 departments headed by centrally appointed Prefects.

Local level: The departments are subdivided into sub-prefectures headed by Sub-prefects; since the 1980 reforms, more than 30 elected Communal Councils have been established in the urban areas (Esterhuysen 1988:14).

2.2.2 Position of the chief

Although the authority of the chief has been undermined by the state, in practice the traditional authority is certainly not extinct. Chiefs are able to cross swords with the local political élite in an effective manner.

2.3 NIGERIA

2.3.1 Position of the chief

Constitution makes no mention of chieftaincy. However, the newspapers, of which there are more than 40, report daily on the activities of chiefs. No Nigerian government can afford to underestimate the socio-political importance of the Emirs and Olas. This was demonstrated by General Buhari, who directly after the *coup d'état* which brought him to power on 31 December 1983 paid a visit to the highest Yoruba leader, who later honoured the Head of State with a return visit (Van Nieuwaal 1987:22).

3. SUMMARY

During the colonial period, the European powers, each in its own way, set up in the colonies, mandates and protectorates their own legal and administrative institutions.

The French, in contrast to the English with their bent towards royal pomp and splendour, attempted from the beginning to build up a central hierarchial administration. From sheer shortage of manpower, they were forced to accept that the chief would form a link in local administration, not as an independent entity, but as a sort of junior officer, responsible to his white superiors. The notion of traditional authority acting independently was an abomination to the French. The colonially appointed chief was seen, in effect, as an extension of colonial rule, a bureaucrat in the system of direct rule, which governed without the mediation of traditional authorities. Any African who had served the French could be appointed as a chief. Characteristic was the limiting of the jurisdiction of the chief. At a meagre salary, he had the task of collecting taxes, recruiting workers and soldiers, and of maintaining a simple level of civil registration. As such, the chief regularly came into conflict not only with his immediate superior, the District Officer, but also with his own people.

Only when the first signs of resistance to the colonial government started to emerge, in the 1930's, did the French change direction. Efforts were made to bring the appointment of chiefs into line with the local customary

constitutions. In most cases the change came too late: the authority of the chief had been undermined too far.

At the same time, a group of intellectuals emerged, causing a serious threat in the eyes of the chiefs. In reaction, they established a union of traditional chiefs in the early 1950's. Very slowly they realised that they could consolidate their position and improve their chances of survival by infiltrating the local district cells and organs of political parties, using their Western educated relatives and in-laws for this purpose.

During the independence struggle, however, the support of the chiefs was indispensable to the new African governments to come into power. Furthermore, still under the influence of French administrative concepts of centralism, these new African governments opted for a uniform administration in the 60's. Just as during the French colonial administrative period, the chief was incorporated into the administration of the newly independent states. This was a solution which the African governments followed only too readily, from sheer self-interest and out of considerations of uniformity (Van Nieuwaal 1987:6-9).

4. FORMER BRITISH TERRITORIES IN THE AFRICAN SUB-CONTINENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

When discussing local government in the former British territories in the African subcontinent, it is important to note the following:

- Firstly, the local government institutions were designed to reflect white supremacist policies, which did not accord African participation any importance. The key theme was **control** of the "native" population. This was achieved by vesting political, administrative and judiciary powers in district commissioners. These powers were largely authoritarian. There was very limited participation and democracy at local level.

- Secondly, the African Councils, instituted in Anglo-phone Africa by the colonial regime, were linked to traditional authority, which was perverted to serve the needs of the colonial regime. In a desire to placate the rising tide of African nationalism, the colonial government increasingly relied on chiefs as an alternative at local and even central level. For example, in 1969, the status of chiefs in Zimbabwe had been increased to the extent of including them in the Senate. Furthermore, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1973, the chief both embodied local government and was the development authority for all the African areas. By 1977 nearly 50% of the established councils were composed of appointed councillors, whose nominations had been submitted by the chiefs.

- Thirdly, African Councils did not address the issue of economic development. They were simply political administrative units, designed for control and certain services, like schools, clinics, roads, dip tanks and beer halls. Such services were linked to certain ministries, for example the Ministry of Education, but the operationalization was through the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which, through district commissioners, had nearly "absolute" powers over Tribal Trust Lands.

- Finally, African Councils reflected the colonial dualist perception of society and, therefore, were associated with all unpopular measures and regulations instituted for Africans. Eventually the rising tide of nationalization attacked councils as symbols of white oppression. During the Second World War, due to the attacks made on African Councils, the colonial government placed many councils under the management of the district commissioners. By this step, councillors were effectively stripped of their powers and powers were vested in district commissioners (De Valk & Wekwete 1990:88-89).

4.2 TANZANIA

4.2.1 Constitutional development

Universal franchise and responsible self-government. Legalised single-party system since 1965.

Central level: Executive presidency and National Assembly; Central Committee of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (sole party); Ministry of Local Government responsible for lower levels; present local government system dates from 1982.

Intermediate level:

- (1) Zanzibar has an elected House of Representatives and an executive President who is also one of the vice-presidents of Tanzania.
- (2) Tanganyika has 20 administrative regions and Zanzibar 5, each headed by a centrally appointed Regional Commissioner.

Local level (rural): Some 120 District Councils with a majority of elected members who elect the chairman; the Area Commissioner is the non-voting chief executive; subordinate to the District Councils are some 8300 Ujamaa villages, each with an Assembly composed of all adult residents, who elect the Village Council (Esterhuysen 1988:13).

4.2.2 Position of the chief

In 1963 the institution of chieftaincy was abolished by law. The chief's authority was increasingly taken over by the cadres of TANU. These legal reforms did not, however, destroy the privileged positions of chiefs and their families. Due to their accumulated wealth they were able to give their offspring a better education. The result was that they succeeded, once an urgent need for educated manpower arose, in finding places in various administrative and legal institutions. In this manner the ex-chiefs were able to penetrate the political power centres and business life (Van Nieuwaal 1987:23).

4.3 ZAMBIA

4.3.1 Constitutional development

Elective representation in legislature for white minority 1924; universal franchise 1962 and responsible self-government January 1964; independent as a unitary republic October 1964; legalised single-party system since 1972.

Central level: Executive presidency and National Assembly; Central Committee of United National Independence Party; Ministry of Decentralisation responsible for lower levels; present local government system dates from 1980.

Intermediate level: 9 provinces headed by centrally appointed members.

Local level: Some 55 districts headed by centrally appointed District Governors; District Councils, composed of elected and appointed members under chairmanship of the Governors, have jurisdiction over all urban and rural committees (Esterhuysen 1988:13).

The outgoing colonial government left Zambia with clearly defined structures of government and a pattern of provincial and local administration. At independence there were 35 rural district councils and 8 provinces. Each district council was headed by a traditional chief who was accountable to the District Commissioner, who in turn reported to the Provincial Commissioner (Mwape 1990:177).

The District Councils were permitted to issue oral or written orders to be obeyed by "natives" within the areas of the council's jurisdiction. However, the idea was not to create democratic local institutions but to maintain law and order, as appropriate for the general working of the government machinery. Thus, at independence, the provincial and local administration became the cornerstone of the colonial system of government (Mwape 1990:177).

Measures introduced since independence resulted in the fact that there was no longer a single dominant hierarchical government organization linking the central and the local levels. One of the results of such an administrative arrangement was lack of co-ordination in local level planning. Actions were usually initiated several times by

different departments, the Party, or the council before any administrative action was effected. The fact is that this institutional fragmentation did not lead to devolution of power to local level agents. Both policy-making and implementation were centrally controlled.

In 1971 the Registration and Development of Villages Act was promulgated. The President announced through the act the establishment of Village Productivity Committees (VPC's) and Ward Development Committees (WDC's). The major role of these institutions was to consider, discuss, and approve their own development plans and submit these plans to District Development Committees (DDC's) for approval and inclusion in the district plans. The VPC's and WDC's were seen as the most effective means of mobilizing the people towards development (Mwape 1990:183).

The argument for Village Productivity Committees, Ward Committees and Ward Development Committees was to reverse the centralized and bureaucratic system of planning. In practice, a number of problems had to be faced in the course of implementing these objectives. First, although many Village and District Committees were created, it has been estimated that only very few of these were actually effective.

The one-party state which was proclaimed in 1972 brought about a new era in the political process. UNIP did not accept co-existence of institutions at the local level of the politics administration separation. The idea was to make all local level institutions structural extensions of UNIP. The reorganization proposed to make the district the focal point of transformation. A District Council would be the only representative body of the district. It would combine the Township and Municipal Councils and District Development Committees and incorporate party organizations. Such a Council would be composed of the District Governor, District Secretary and Councillors. Other members would be registered traditional chiefs in the district, members of parliament for the district, and trade union and co-operative leaders of all ranks in the district. The District Governor, the District Secretary and traditional chiefs would be permanent members (Mwape 1990:184)

In order to streamline the structural organization at

village and ward level and to make party organization more effective, the functions which were formerly assigned to Village Productivity and Ward Development Committees would be transferred to Party organs at these levels. Consequently, the Party Constituencies should be renamed "ward" and the number of wards per district should be the same as that recommended for District Councillors. Thus, besides being Party structures, District Wards, Branches and Sections/Villages would also be civil administrative organs of the government, but manned by Party officials at those levels (Mwape 1990:185-6).

4.3.2 Position of the chief

From the above explanation one might get the impression that a bureaucratic modern state has come into existence and that it has completely wiped out all the so-called "fossil" traces of traditional rulers which could only be of interest to antiquarian anthropologists and Zambian traditionalists. Although very little has been written about the role and actions of Zambian chiefs after independence, anyone who has participated in post-independence Zambian society cannot help but be aware of the great importance still attached to chiefs. Their importance is not limited to rural districts beyond the centre of national political activities. Zambia is one of a number of African countries which have reserved a specific and honourable place for chiefs at the national level, when the House of Chiefs (as a complementary institution to Parliament) was established. This body has remained protected by the constitution. The House of Chiefs was chaired for thirteen years (1968-1981) by the former Chewa Paramount Chief - evidence of the stable nature thereof. After the death of the Chewa Paramount Chief, he was succeeded by an Ila chief (the Ila do not even rank among Zambia's major ethnic groups). This was due to the fact that the neo-traditional, chieftain element in Zambian national politics had either lost its importance or was no longer primarily channelled through the House of Chiefs.

In 1983 the most important chiefs were co-opted to UNIP's Central Committee - a most significant attempt to bring the chiefs into the political mainstream, to turn them into nationalists rather than traditionalists.

These developments prove that chiefs are very much part of

the constitutional and political structure of the post-colonial Zambian state. This ensures that people in the rural areas are not alienated from central government. Notwithstanding their position at central level, it is clear from newspaper reports that chiefs still attend and participate in tribal and kinship ceremonies and rites of passage while senior politicians, neighbouring chiefs and kinsmen attend the inauguration of a chief or his funeral.

The importance of the chieftainship is also clear when one takes note of the fact that plenty of material from even very remote districts and concerning relatively unknown chiefs finds its way to the newspaper columns.

In the last instance, notwithstanding journalists who give a negative picture of chiefs as backward, clad in primitive mystery, full of colonial connotations, despised by their subjects, incapable of co-operating with each other, and irrelevant in the context of modern government, other newspaper reports have expressed their appreciation for the chiefs as guardians of the rural areas and their resources and the chiefs as guardians of tradition, morality, law and order (Van Nieuwaal 1987:22; Van Binsberger 1987:139-166).

4.4 MALAWI

4.4.1 Constitutional development

The first official provision for rural administration in the former Protectorate of Nyasaland was the *District Administration (Native) Ordinance of 1912*. This ordinance did not envisage the establishment of a native authority system similar to that which developed in the British colonies in Africa. The districts, administered by district commissioners, were simply demarcated into administrative sections controlled by principal headmen. The latter were not necessarily to be traditionally acknowledged (tribal) heads. This system, as amended in subsequent years until 1929, was tantamount to employing local African leaders to facilitate the administration of the districts. It can be described as a system of direct administration controlled by district officials of the central government (Cramp & Jeppe 1974:244-245).

In 1933 this system was substituted by the *Native Authority Ordinance* (No 13 of 1933) and the *Native Courts Ordinance* (No 14 of 1933). The object was to institute a system of indirect administration. The chief now replaced the principal headman and was not recognised as tribal head-in-council but as "sole native authority". In practice, however, the chiefs still had their traditional councils which continued to function. The native authorities' main contribution was the maintenance of law and order, acting as councillors to district officials and collecting taxes on behalf of the central government (Cramp & Jeppe 1974:245).

When district councils were established in 1953, the initial object was to develop a system of "grassroots democracy" and to assign provision of services and local development projects to these "Western" councils. The changing of the native authorities in 1955 to a system of (tribal) heads-in-council, in substitution for the chief as sole native authority, was probably a further step in the direction of recognising the traditional tribal council system. This was done with a view to making the authorities responsible for tribal rule in accordance with customary law as well as for justice, land allocation and control, etc., whilst district councils would render services (Cramp & Jeppe 1974:252).

4.4.2 Position of the chief

The return to a system of recognition of tribal heads by the *Chiefs Act of 1967* can probably be ascribed to practical and political considerations. The practical consideration might well be that tribal councils' functions were drastically curtailed because all services were taken over by district councils. The political considerations were probably more important, especially when one bears in mind that the *Chiefs Act* was passed in 1967 almost simultaneously with the establishment of the single party system and abolition of district council elections (see Cramp & Jeppe 1974:247-249). The political advantages which loyal tribal chiefs hold for a political leader are quite obvious: by recognition of the chief himself, opponents may be ousted more readily (Cramp & Jeppe 1974: 252).

Whilst district councils have no share in the tribal rule of tribal chiefs, the latter enjoy a fairly strong representation on district councils as *ex officio* members which creates a valuable link between tribal authorities and local government as represented by the district councils.

The executive functions of district commissioners have been drastically reduced. They have, for example, been deprived of judicial functions, and control over the provision of local services has been transferred to district councils. District administration is administered by district commissioners and tribal chiefs (who are under control of the commissioners) and is separated from local government. District administration and tribal government do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Local Government (as do district councils) which brings about the fact that local executive separation is carried through to central government level (Cramp & Jeppe 1974: 253).

The district development committees (established in 1966) are inter-governmental bodies at the local level in which all interested groups are implicated in local development matters (Cramp & Jeppe 1974:253).

In general it may be stated that the control exercised by the central government over local authorities is very strict and affords the central government unlimited authority to guard every facet of local government functioning. This is probably promoted by the single party system of Malawi as a result of the endeavour to ascertain full political control over every aspect of the state.

4.5 ZIMBABWE

4.5.1 Constitutional development

Self-government for white minority 1923; unilateral independence as Rhodesia in 1965; universal franchise 1979 and independence 1980; unitary republic; *de facto* single-party system since merger between ruling and major opposition parties in December 1987.

Central level: Executive presidency since January 1988; bicameral Parliament; Central Committee of Zimbabwean African National Union; Ministry of Local Government and Rural and Urban Development responsible for lower levels; present local government system dates from 1984.

Intermediate level: Eight Provincial Councils headed by centrally appointed Provincial Governors (political appointees), assisted by Provincial Administrators (civil servants); the Councils are composed of the chairmen and other representatives of rural and urban local authorities.

Local level (rural):

- (1) More than 50 elected District Councils which elect their own chairmen; centrally appointed District Administrators are the chief executives of these councils operating in the communal lands which account for the bulk of the country's territory.
- (2) Elected Rural Councils operate in the commercial farming areas.
- (3) African Purchase Areas for new small-scale commercial farmers and Resettlement Areas for displaced families, supervised by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement (Esterhuysen 1988:13-14).

At independence an efficient rural administrative machinery was required. This was achieved by attempts to democratize the system of local government by allowing for more public participation; to rationalize and strengthen the role of the District Council *vis-a-vis* other central government institutions and agencies, in particular the local administration; and to use the new structure to promote rural development (De Valk & Wekwete 1990:90).

An important point of departure from colonial policies and practice was the shift from a system of control and trying to use the traditional system to a developmental, change-orientated system.

The first act was the establishment of District Councils, governing the former Tribal Trust Lands, and those African Purchase Areas which had a council on that date. A local government authority large enough to be viable in human and material terms was required. In order to achieve it, 242 African Councils, which were linked to chiefs and sub-

chiefs, were replaced by 55 District Councils, each consisting of elected representatives for each. The District Councils are divided into wards. Each ward is represented by a councillor. The ward is composed of villages which consist of relatively scattered households.

At village level, the body responsible for development is the Village Development Committee (VDC), comprising about 100 households and representing a target population of about 1000 people. The responsibilities of the VDC's are:

- Identifying and articulating village needs.
- Co-ordinating and forwarding village needs and proposals to the Ward Development Committee.
- Co-ordinating and cooperating with government extension workers in development projects and planning.
- Production of a land use plan in line with the regulations set by the Ministry of Local Government Rural and Urban Development (De Valk & Wekwete 1990:91).

Some conflicts and tensions have resulted from these new developments where the new system interfered with the traditional system, particularly with regard to land allocation. The "new" villages have been imposed on the old traditional villages (linked to headmen and chiefs), often cutting across old boundaries, so that some families have their houses in one village but cultivate land in another. The District Council is now the body responsible for land allocation and enforcement of conservative laws (De Valk & Wekwete 1990:92).

4.5.2 Position of the chief

It is important to note that the new policy aims to de-emphasize the role of traditional authority, but no specific measures have been created to abolish it (De Valk & Wekwete 1990:92).

4.6 BOTSWANA

4.6.1 Constitutional development and the position of the chief

Universal franchise 1961 and responsible self-government 1965; independent unitary republic 1966; multi-party system since 1965.

Central level: Executive presidency and National Assembly; Ministry of local government responsible for lower levels. Present local government system dates from independence.

Local level (rural): There is no intermediate level of government, but some of the nine districts, which are larger than provinces in other countries are subdivided into subdistricts; Districts are headed by Commissioners who are also the non-voting executives of the District Councils, which have a majority of elected members and tribal chiefs as their ceremonial chairmen; Subdistrict Committees and tribal assemblies (*Kgotla*) are subordinate authorities.

During the early period of British rule over the then Bechuanaland Protectorate, i.e. from the proclamation of the protectorate in 1885 until 1934, Britain exercised absolutely minimum local administration at the tribal level. The chiefs were allowed maximum independence in their tribal rule and in maintaining law and order (Jeppe 1974:134).

Since Botswana gained independence in 1966, a steady process of decentralization has been undertaken by the Botswana government. In 1978 the President appointed a Local Government Structure Commission to test the viability of the existing structure and to advise on the relationship between the four main institutions at district level: the District Administration, the District Council, the Land Board and the Tribal Administration. In its 1979 Report the Commission recommended that each institution should retain its separate identity, with its powers balanced by those of the others (Tordoff 1988:183-184). It is important to note that there is no intermediate level of government in Botswana - only a central and a local level of government can be distinguished.

The district administration remains under the control of

a civil service District Commissioner (DC) who is responsible to the Minister of Local Government and Lands through the Ministry's Permanent Secretary. As the principal agent for development in his district (there are ten administrative districts in all), the DC is chairman of the District Development Committee (DDC). He is also an *ex-officio* member of the District Council and promotes the work, as member and/or adviser, of the DDC's sub-committees, notably the Production Development Committee, the Land Use Planning Advisory Group, the District Extension Team, and the Drought and Disaster Committee.

It was in recognition of the importance of these developmental duties that the Local Government Structure Commission recommended that the DC's non-developmental functions should be passed to other agencies, and that a District Development Director (DDD) should be appointed at the head of a District Development Administration. In its White Paper (No 1 of 1981) the Government said that it accepted the need for a more senior officer to be appointed to represent the Government at district level, but that it was convinced that the person overseeing development at district level must also be in overall administrative charge of the district. Eventually, with effect from 1 April 1986, the Government upgraded all ten DC posts to Super-scale V, which is one scale higher than that of Council chief executive officers (Tordoff 1988:187-190).

Since Botswana's independence, the Tribal Administration has been stripped of the bulk of its statutory powers, including the right to allocate tribal land. The latter notwithstanding, Tordoff (1988:191) indicates that the bulk of the rural people still look to the Chief and his subordinates in the traditional hierarchy for advice and guidance on a wide range of issues. It was in recognition of this "fact" that the 1970 Local Government Study Group (LGSG) recommended that the Chief should continue to serve as an *ex officio* member of the District Council, and that the Minister for Local Government should use the legal powers vested in him to nominate additional traditional members so that, with specially selected members, they constituted up to one-third of the total Council membership. Government accepted the first recommendation, but effectively negated it by subsequently applying the ruling of the Mmusi Salaries Commission of 1978 that Chiefs were not entitled to allowances for attending Council meetings,

and it rejected the second recommendation (Tordoff 1988: 191).

In 1965 nine District Councils were instituted; their statutory responsibilities being primary education, primary health care, roads and water supplies (Tordoff 1988:195).

Land Boards were established in 1970 under the 1968 Tribal Land Act to take over the allocation of tribal land from the Chiefs and traditional authorities and to settle land disputes. In 1988 there were 12 Land Boards, one for each of the main tribal areas in Botswana, and 35 Subordinate Land Boards operating in the larger and more populous districts (Tordoff 1988:193). Each Land Board has its own independent secretary and is responsible for revenue collection (Tordoff 1988:194).

4.7 SWAZILAND

4.7.1 Constitutional development and the position of the chief

During the colonial period the political scene in Swaziland was characterised by a dual system of government in which the British authorities concerned themselves with the administration of the freehold and leasehold areas, while they abdicated responsibility for the Swazi communal areas to the king (at that time King Sobhuza) (Picard 1987:118). Simultaneously, between 169 and 172 chiefs were recognised by the colonial government; their functions corresponded with the traditional responsibilities of a chief. District commissioners were also established at seven administrative centres. They were responsible for matters of law and order and administrative routine (Picard 1987:120-121).

In 1947 the British secretary of state for colonies issued a circular on the necessity of establishing an electoral basis for traditional councils. The king resisted it; arguing that they were alien to the traditions of the Swazi nation. He presented instead an alternative set of proposals for local councils. He proposed to decentralize Swazi administration through the formal constitution of forty-five regional committees, or *tinkhundla*. These regional councils would be based on royal villages that, ac-

ording to Swazi law and custom, could be established by the king whenever and wherever he wished. The regional councils would be strategically placed to serve administrative concerns and as rural development mobilization centers. At the head of each council would be an *indvuna* appointed by the king-in-council. The *indvuna* would chair the meetings (Picard 1987:121). In spite of the fact that the king used the *tinkhundla* as electoral mechanisms throughout the colonial period, little was done to institutionalize them as local councils (Picard 1987:121).

In 1964, when the British announced elections for a legislative assembly, the king decided to form a political movement - the Imbokodvo National Movement - to contest the elections. Eventually they swept all of the seats in the 1964 and 1967 elections. The Imbokodvo was in reality only an updated version of the Swaziland traditional system with its centralized monarchy headed by the king and the Swazi National Council (traditionally known as the *Liqogo*, consisting of the tribal elders and senior members of the royal family) (Picard 1987:119).

Independence in 1968 thus reflected the triumph of the monarchy in the face of colonial efforts to impose a multiparty constitutional monarchy on the territory. The king consolidated the position of the royal family, but the system contained inherent inequalities such as the nobility's privileged access to land and business opportunities. This led to simmering discontent among a growing body of intellectuals and merchants, resulting in strikes, political unrest and attempts to assassinate the king. The king responded in 1973 by repealing the constitution under which Swaziland had become independent, banning all political parties and imposing a state of emergency (Schoeman 1992:1).

Six years after the suspension of the independence constitution, elections were held for a new national assembly. The 1978 constitution, proclaimed by the king, not only set up a traditionally based national government but also defined a system of local authorities. Under the new system the forty *Tinkhundla* are designed to be what the king had proposed in 1953: the primary unit of government. Each local council, headed by an *indvuna*, would eventually have an administrative staff and would be elected by traditional mechanisms. The councils were to be responsible

for the exploitation of natural resources, the development of rural agricultural strategies, the supervision of schools, the regulation of animal husbandry, and the stimulation of afforestation throughout the country (Picard 1987:122).

However, on 23 August 1983, King Sobhuza died, and with him the implementation of his local government reforms. His successor, the young king Mswati III, has attempted to test public opinion on the issue of constitutional change. "Vusela 1" was a royal deputation that toured the country for talks with the population, revealing widespread dissatisfaction with the *Tinkhundla* system. A formal commission, known as "Vusela 2" was then appointed to investigate the question of constitutional change (Schoeman 1992: 1).

The report of "Vusela 2", which was made public on 9 October 1992, recorded the dissatisfaction of the people with the "undemocratic" procedures of the past, when the choice of the public could be directed by the chiefs in a process that was poorly controlled. Under the proposed system, the chiefdoms are to remain as "constituencies" in which, however, the people rather than the chiefs themselves are to nominate their candidates. This would constitute a "primary election", followed by a "secondary election" at which the candidates would be formally selected at their own community councils and proceed from there directly to parliament, bypassing the route through an electoral college. The recommendations also included a firm stand on the retention of a monarchy with executive powers, assisted by a modified and more representative inner council to advise the king instead of the unpopular Central Committee. Another important recommendation is that a Bill of Rights should be built into the new constitution (Schoeman 1992:2).

It remains to be seen how Mswati III will deal with the political reform of his country.

4.8 SUMMARY

The British policy was based on the system of Indirect Rule, or more precisely, the Native Authority System. Briefly, this system was based on the notion that the existing local political authorities which the British encountered should be maintained in so far as these did not clash unduly with British principles of proper administration and morality. Purely pragmatic considerations forced the British, through shortage of administrative manpower, to draw local chiefs into the colonial administration. The British insisted on local leaders who were prepared to carry out new tasks such as tax collection, implementing unpopular administrative measures, etc. Furthermore, the idea prevailed that administrative institutions and judicial bodies of value to the Africans should be preserved and, if necessary, developed; loss of these indigenous institutions would be to the detriment of the local population. Although still chosen according to traditional constitutional norms, these African rulers could now only be removed by the British Government.

Too much governmental support disturbed the indigenous system of checks and balances between chief, his council of subordinates and the people he represented. The existing equilibrium was thrown off balance and the traditional system was transformed into an authoritarian one. As a consequence, the chief's power as administrator and judge was no longer based on his own traditional legitimacy, as the representative of the ancestors of his people, but on the power of the British colonial administration.

The judicial and administrative responsibilities of the traditional chief were regulated by colonial law. These extended much further than had been possible under indigenous constitutions. Tax collection, assistance with public works, the improving of infrastructure, the recruiting of labour, a recorded and registered administration of justice demanded a well set-up administration. Even bookkeeping was introduced. Each chief was now preferably literate and had to be surrounded by a staff of clerks for the implementation of his administration. As such the British model of administration was able to manipulate the chief and therefore easily exercise administrative and often financial control. In this way the chief

found himself in an ambivalent position, torn between the interests of his own people and those of the colonial administration. The colonial power had introduced new administrative institutions, it had taken care of diverse aspects of social welfare, and it looked increasingly for well-trained personnel for the functioning of these institutions. This led to the formation of a class of people who, from their appointed positions, attacked the core of traditional political structure, directing their criticism mainly towards the basis of the chiefs' power.

After the Second World War, the Native Authority System had to clear the way for a system of Local Government, entirely built upon the British model. In this new administrative system the chief gradually played a lesser role in favour of chosen representatives. In the Local Councils chiefs, chosen leaders and British officials had to work together. After 1950 the chief also lost some of his judicial powers as professional lawyers formally took over the task of their traditional counterparts (Van Nieuwaal 1987:9-14).

5. CONCLUSION

Despite all this, we are not talking about an extinct or even a dying species when we speak of chiefs in Africa in the present context. We are speaking at most about a threatened one, threatened by the intervention of the legislator and the administration, who are all too often of the opinion that through legal reforms, institutions such as that of chieftaincy, still firmly entrenched in African society, can be blotted out or robbed of their legitimacy.

One should not lose sight of the fact that chieftaincy is an institution in which the African - though not in all cases - places his trust. His legal and constitutional horizon usually reaches only as far as his chief, but not to the capital. For many Africans, the chief is still the personification of the moral and political order, protection against injustice, against unseemly behaviour, against evil and calamity (Van Nieuwaal 1987:23).

It is important to note that chieftaincy is not equal to the indigenous authority system. When the literature uses the term "chieftaincy", it only refers to the "head", that is, the chief in his personal capacity. In this regard there is a tendency to ignore the existence and importance of indigenous authority systems.

During the colonial period, the European powers, each in its own way, set up in their colonies, mandates and protectorates, their own legal and administrative institutions. But they also allowed, some more than others, existing local law and local authorities to continue, within certain limits. With independence, the authority and jurisdiction passed into the hands of the new national authorities. These governments, like their colonial predecessors, have, in different countries and at different times, pursued various policies with regard to local political authority.

Despite the threat that these policies constitute to the chiefs' authority, this in no way means that the people turned their backs on their own local leaders. Instead, the opposite is true.

Many an African government today closes its eyes to the fact that chiefs *vis-a-vis* their people are not only still able to legitimate their authority but are also able to meet a number of social needs. This fact, combined with ignorance of local law, has cost many an innovative or development programme dear. In the system of indirect rule the chief gained a considerable amount of experience in the workings of western bureaucracy and administration of justice. This served him well as he now knows how to survive politically. Some chiefs have indeed remained so sure of their social positions that central governments have had to accept them as spokesmen for their people.

In this respect it appears that the maintenance of authority by the chief, now and in the future, is linked to his having a good relationship with his people. Any corruption of this relationship is a direct threat to his authority (Van Nieuwaal 1987:23-24).

***AUTHORITY STRUCTURES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS
IN GAZANKULU: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW***

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1. INTRODUCTION

The constitutional development of Gazankulu must be seen in the context of the constitutional development of all Self-governing Territories of South Africa, as the same legislation is relevant to all, with exception of the Transkei (to a limited extent). A discussion of the constitutional development of Gazankulu must of necessity, however, also include a review of the traditional system before the implementation of legislation.

The constitutional development of the Self-governing Territories outside the Transkei can be divided into four phases. These are:

1. A phase before 1927, generally characterised by an authority structure for black people living mainly in traditional tribal contexts.
2. A phase from 1927 to 1951 which started with the acceptance of the *Black Administration Act* [Act 38 of 1927] (in which changes in the functioning of the existing traditional authority system were prescribed by legislation) and ended with the acceptance of the *Black Authorities Act* [Act 68 of 1951] (in which provision was made for the establishment of Tribal, Regional and Territorial Authorities).
3. A phase from 1951 to 1971 characterised by successive sets of legislation and proclamations promulgated for the establishment of a Self-governing State for each of the 10 identified black ethnic groups in South Africa, the transformation of Territorial Authorities into Legislative Assemblies, and the establishment of government departments in each of the Self-governing States.
4. A phase since 1971, after the acceptance of the *Self-governing States Constitution Act* (Act 21 of 1971), in which provision was made for each individual Self-governing State to develop an own political, administrative and financial management design. Provision was also made for Self-governing States to amend existing RSA legislation to match individual requirements.

The following discussions are set out according to the aforementioned phases.

2. TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS (The phase before 1927)

2.1 THE TRIBAL CHIEF (*HOSI*)

The highest political authority in a tribe resides in the *hosi-in-council* who is born to this position. In the execution of his functions, the *hosi* is assisted by different functionaries and is obliged to consult his councils. These councils not only advise the *hosi*, but also control his behaviour. Although the *hosi* appoints these councils, he is obliged to appoint or co-opt certain members - usually close male relatives. This could be regarded as an example of democracy in the indigenous authority system. The position of the sister (*hahani*) of the late *hosi* and her right to give advice in family and tribal matters should also not be underestimated.

2.1.1 ATTAINMENT OF POSITION

The *hosi* attains his position as the highest political authority by virtue of his birth. Although he is normally the eldest son of his father's principal wife and, as such, is entitled to the chieftainship, he must be acknowledged and installed in this position by the ruling family council - he must also be publicly installed as *hosi*. The personal characteristics of the heir are of special interest when a new *hosi* is appointed as he does not receive any formal training to fulfil his duties. When a *hosi* dies without an heir, or the rightful heir is still under age, or if the rightful heir is not deemed fit by the family council to succeed, a regent (*mukhomeri*) may be appointed. The *mukhomeri* acts as regent until the rightful heir is able to succeed.

During his term of office, the *hosi* is under the control of the family council with regard to the way in which he governs the tribe. Thus, although he attains his position through hereditary succession, he can only maintain it by the proper fulfilment of his duties.

2.1.2 PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES AND MAINTENANCE OF POSITION

The most important balancing factor concerning the authority of the *hosi* was the control and influence exercised over him by the members of his lineage. The lineage of the *hosi* had to see to it that he fulfils his duties and, in cases of misconduct, reprimand him.

Traditionally the duties of a *hosi* focussed on the religious, political, economical, military and judicial spheres.

In religious matters he was the high priest of the tribe. In the political sphere he was not only the centre of highest political authority, but he was also the chief executive official in that his approval was needed in all administrative matters. In economic matters he was the holder of all land. He was responsible for the division of land in different wards (*miganga*), the allocation of land to his subjects and the imposing of taxes and levies. In military matters he was responsible for the forming of regiments, while he had unlimited jurisdiction in the hearing of cases of civil, as well as criminal nature (see Hartman 1978:163-169 for a detailed description of all these aspects). Recently, changing circumstances caused a reduction of these functions. Functions which are, however, still regularly performed, are mainly judicial and administrative in nature. Both these aspects will be discussed in 2.5 and 2.6 below.

2.2 TRIBAL FUNCTIONARIES

In the execution of his duties a *hosi* is assisted by some appointed officials. Each official executes a particular duty on behalf of the *hosi*. The most important official is the *ndhunankulu*. He is usually appointed from the lineage of the *hosi*. Although a half-brother of the *hosi* can be appointed as *ndhunankulu*, it is not possible for a blood brother to be appointed in this capacity as it is deemed potentially dangerous for the position of the *hosi*. The *ndhunankulu* is usually a member of the lineage of the *hosi*, and must comply with certain requirements. As is the case with the *hosi*, he must be physically and psychically capable of fulfilling his duties. Furthermore, intelligence, loyalty, a sense of duty, honesty, maturity and knowledge about tribal customs are deemed to be essential

requirements for candidates for the position of *ndhunankulu*.

When the *ndhunankulu* fails to fulfil his duties properly or becomes dishonest, he will be reprimanded by the family council. If the family council cannot solve the problem, the lineage council will attend to it. If it too is not successful, the matter can be taken to a tribal council. For this council, the tribal council and the *hosi* constitute a court (*huvo ya tindhuna ni hosi*), which has the power to dismiss the *ndhunankulu*.

The duties of the *ndhunankulu* can be summarized as follows: In the first instance he acts as mediator between the *hosi* and his subjects. Secondly, all cases brought on appeal from the courts of the different *tindhuna* (see 2.7) to the tribal court are lodged with him. Thirdly, he calls meetings of the tribal council (*nhlengeletano ya tindhuna ni hosi*). Traditionally he was responsible for gathering tribal levies via the *tindhuna*, and for acting as chairman of the tribal court in the absence of the *hosi*.

Apart from these duties the *ndhunankulu* is also *ndhuna* of the *muganga* where he resides. In this regard his duties are the same as those of an ordinary *ndhuna*.

The position of the *ndhunankulu* was affected by the appointment of tribal secretaries. In most tribes in Gazankulu, however, the *ndhunankulu* still has an administrative and judicial function.

Other functionaries are the messengers (*varhumiwa va hosi* - currently known as *maphorisa*). Their main function is to convey messages from the *hosi* to the *tindhuna* and to inform litigants when to appear in court. They are also responsible for the orderliness of court proceedings and must ensure that all court fees and fines are paid to the tribal secretary. When crimes are investigated they actively take part in such investigations.

2.3 ADVISORY COUNCILS OF THE *HOSI*

2.3.1 THE LINEAGE COUNCIL (*huvo ya nyimba*)

2.3.1.1 Composition

Only the adult male patrilineal relatives of the *hosi* are members of this council. The council consists of the adult brothers and half-brothers of the late father of the *hosi*, his own brothers and half-brothers, and trusted family members, more junior in descent, who stay in the vicinity of the homestead of the *hosi*.

2.3.1.2 Functions

This council's main function is to approve all important tribal matters previously discussed by the family council, and if necessary, to alter such decisions. Such alterations usually do not pose any problems as all the members of the family council who are members of the *hosi's* lineage are automatically also members of the lineage council.

This council must also advise, criticise, and even reprimand the *hosi* with regard to his conduct.

Due to changing circumstances the functioning of this council seems to have lost some importance, mainly because of the absence of members of the lineage from the tribal area, and due to the fact that the decision-making function of the *hosi* and his councils are not recognised by law. It now seems that the function of the lineage council has been taken over by the family council.

2.3.2 THE FAMILY/PRIVATE COUNCIL (*huvo ya ndyangu/vatsundzuxi va hosi*)

2.3.2.1 Composition

This council consists of the brothers and half-brothers of the late father of the *hosi*, the brothers and half-brothers of the *hosi* as well as people selected by the family for their knowledge and experience about a specific matter to be discussed. Such people are not related to the *hosi*,

but are called *vatsundzuxi* (advisers). The *hosi* is the chairman of the family council.

2.3.2.2 Functions

The family council can be regarded as the policy-making body in the tribe. The prominence of this council should not be underestimated as it is the royal family which actually rules the tribe and not the *hosi* himself. It is the responsibility of the family council to strengthen the position of the *hosi* if he does not have all the necessary abilities to execute his duties. The *hosi* cannot take any decisions regarding the tribe without consulting his family council. As such this council can be regarded as the policy-making body in the tribe. Any new laws made by the indigenous authority system, the appointment and dismissal of *tindhuna* and other tribal officials, as well as the utilization of land for specific purposes, are discussed by the family council before being submitted to the tribal council for final approval.

2.3.3 THE TRIBAL COUNCIL (*huvo ya hosi/nhlangeletano ya tindhuna ni hosi*)

2.3.3.1 Composition

The tribal council consists of the members of the family council and the *tindhuna* of the different tribal wards (*miganga*) plus those advisers (*vatsundzuxi*) requested by the *hosi*. Each *ndhuna* is usually accompanied to the meetings of the tribal council by one of his own councillors. In instances where a *ndhuna* cannot attend meetings, he must be represented by at least two of his councillors.

2.3.3.2 Functions

All matters discussed by the family council are presented to the tribal council for final approval. During the discussion it is the task of the members of the family council to share their opinion. However, the tribal council does not only discuss matters put forward by members of the family council. Any problem regarding tribal matters can be raised by any councillor during meetings. The most important matters discussed include tribal legislation, levies, the appointment and dismissal

of *tindhuna*, as well as matters pertaining land, stock and the administration of the tribe.

2.3.4 THE COURT COUNCIL (*vatsundzuxi va huvo ya hosi*)

2.3.4.1 Composition

This council consists of all the members of the tribal council although they are not obliged to attend all court sessions. However, all cases of appeal taken to the tribal court must be attended by the *ndhuna* from whose court the appeal originates. Theoretically, all adult members of the tribe are members of the tribal court. In practice, however, it is only the important males who live in the vicinity of the homestead of the *hosi* who are usually present. The *hosi* is the chairman of the tribal court.

2.3.4.2 Functions

The tribal court was traditionally the highest court of appeal in the tribe. The *hosi* is chairman of the tribal court and gives judgement in accordance with the findings of the court. At present, the tribal court is the only court in the tribe with civil and criminal jurisdiction (however limited) recognised by law.

2.4 THE WARD HEAD (*NDHUNA*)

2.4.1 ATTAINMENT OF POSITION

In order to control and to administrate the tribe in a proper way, each tribal area is divided into different wards (*miganga*, sing. *muganga*). Each *muganga* is under the authority of a *ndhuna* appointed by the *hosi* assisted by his councillors. However, in some districts the *tindhuna* are elected by the residents of the wards.

In the past, *tindhuna* were appointed according to different principles such as loyalty towards the royal family, social seniority, leadership and judicial qualities.

A *ndhuna* holds his position until his death, whereupon, according to the patrilineal principles of succession, he is usually succeeded by his senior son. He must, however, be installed by the *hosi* before he is entitled to the powers, privileges and duties of his position. Neglect of duties and disloyalty towards the *hosi* can, however, lead to an early dismissal. In this regard, it is the private council and the *ndhunankulu* who control the behaviour of the *ndhuna*.

2.4.2 PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES

The duties of the *ndhuna* include allocating a residential site and arable land to each married man, maintaining law and order by adjudicating in disputes, collecting taxes and levies, and ascertaining the social well-being of the people in his ward. The *ndhuna* does not receive a job description at his installation but is verbally informed of his responsibilities by the *hosi*.

2.5 WARD FUNCTIONARIES

The *ndhuna* appoints his functionaries (*vapfuni*) from the senior family heads in his *muganga*. The *vapfuni* have to see that law and order is maintained in the *muganga*. Any problems must be reported to the *ndhuna*. As members of the ward council the *vapfuni* also have an administrative and judicial function.

Each *ndhuna* usually has a messenger (*murhumiwa*) who is appointed and remunerated by the *ndhuna*.

2.6 ADVISORY COUNCILS

In the execution of the above mentioned duties, the *ndhuna* is also assisted by different councils.

2.6.1 THE PRIVATE COUNCIL OF THE NDHUNA

This is an informal council consisting of the senior relatives of the *ndhuna*. As such it includes his father's brothers and his own brothers. The *vapfuni* can also be

requested to attend meetings by this council.

All matters are discussed by the private council before the ward council attends to it. This council is also responsible for controlling the behaviour of the *ndhuna*. It will reprimand the *ndhuna* if he acts against the will of his relatives and the people in the *muganga*.

2.6.2 THE WARD COUNCIL

The *ndhuna* is responsible for the composition of this council. It consists of the chief helper (*xandla xa ndhuna*), the different *vapfuni* (helpers) of the *ndhuna*, members of the private council of the *ndhuna*, plus some experienced members of the *muganga*.

All matters concerning the political and administrative functions of the *ndhuna* must be attended to by this council. Apart from giving advice and assistance, this council may also criticize the conduct of the *ndhuna*. However, it does not have the power to dismiss the *ndhuna*, but it can report him to the *ndhunankulu*. One of the most important functions of the ward council is that it also acts as a court council when disputes are settled by the *ndhuna*.

3. THE ADVENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES (The phase between 1927 and 1951)

Before Unification, *Act 4 of 1885* was applicable to blacks in the Transvaal. This Act stipulated that all laws and customs which were obeyed by blacks at that time would continue to exist and would be recognised by law, provided these laws and customs were not in conflict with the general principles regarded by Europeans as civilised. The President of the ZAR would hereafter have the same powers and competencies as that of a black paramount chief under indigenous law and custom. Furthermore, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee of the ZAR, the President could promulgate rules and regulations for the efficient administration of blacks.

The Union of South Africa came into being in accordance with the stipulations of the *South Africa Act* (1909). This Act stipulated that all legislation pertaining to blacks in the different Provinces would stay as it was before Unification, until amended by Parliament at a convenient future date. In terms of Section 147 of this Act, the Governor-General in council would be responsible for the administration and control of all blacks in the Union. This Act also divided the Union geographically and administratively between black and white, and determined that the separation of residence, work and education between black and white would be maintained.

Shortly after Unification the *Natives Land Act* (27/1913) was promulgated. This Act was an *interim* measure whereby the extension of private land tenure (further land purchases) by blacks would be temporarily terminated until a commission, appointed in terms of the Act, could determine boundaries between black and white land. Because of the First World War, the recommendations of the commission could only be embodied in legislation in 1936 by the promulgation of the *Natives Trust and Land Act* (18/1936).

In 1920 the *Native Affairs Act* (23/1920) was approved by Parliament. This Act authorized the establishment of a full time Native Affairs Commission for further administration of blacks in the Union. Furthermore, the Act also authorized the establishment of Local Councils for blacks in the Transvaal, Natal, Ciskei and British Bechuanaland. These councils had statutory powers but no political authority. Services rendered by these councils included the maintenance of roads and the prevention of stock diseases. In 1948 there were 27 such councils throughout the country. As legal bodies within specified black territories (demarcated in accordance with Act 27/1913) these councils could purchase, rent or possess shares in land within these areas, and could introduce levies and promulgate regulations within their specific territories. The intention was that blacks should take responsibility for their own management by means of this system of local councils in the "foreseeable future". Whites would only be responsible for the general administration.

In 1927 one of the most important sets of legislation re-

garding the administration of blacks in the former Union and later RSA was approved by Parliament, namely the *Black Administration Act* (38/1927). In terms of Section 1 of this Act, the powers and competencies exercised by the Governor of Natal as paramount chief of the blacks in Natal and Zululand were assigned to the Governor-General of the Union with regard to blacks in the other Provinces. As the case had been in Natal, the Governor-General would be able, by means of proclamation, to promulgate laws concerning blacks in the Union. Furthermore, the Act extended the system of indirect rule, as it was practised in Natal and Zululand, to the other black territories in the Union.

Section 2(7) and 2(8) of the Act (38/1927) stipulated that the Governor-General could appoint **any person** as chief or acting chief of a tribe or as a headman of a community (if a particular community lacked a hereditary chief). Section 3(1) stipulated that a tribe does not have to accept responsibility for any personal obligation of the chief. This section further stated that a chief could not mortgage tribal land for the purposes of any contract he privately entered into.

In terms of Section 5(1)(a) (Act 38/1927) the Governor-General could determine the boundaries of tribal areas or settlements, divide a tribe, or create a new tribe. The Act originally provided for the resettlement of tribes, this was finally cancelled by the stipulations of Act 68 of 1986.

Section 12(1)(a) of the Act (38/1927) empowered an appointed chief or headman to adjudicate in civil cases that arise from indigenous law and custom between blacks in his area of jurisdiction. In terms of Section 12(1)(b) the former Minister of Native Affairs could, at the request of any chief upon whom jurisdiction had been conferred, authorise a deputy of such a chief to adjudicate in civil claims arising out of indigenous law and custom between blacks within such a chief's area of jurisdiction.

In terms of Section 20(1) of the Act (38/1927) the Minister could confer upon any chief or headman the authority to try and to punish any black who committed any offence under common or indigenous law and custom (except offences referred to under the Third Schedule to the Act) in the

area under his control.

Section 20(2) determined that the procedure at any trial by a chief, headman, or chief's deputy, as well as the punishment, the manner of execution of any sentence and the appropriation of fines shall be in accordance with indigenous law and custom. However, this section further stipulated that, in the exercise of his jurisdiction, a chief, a headman or a chief's deputy may not inflict any bodily harm or imprisonment or impose a fine in excess of £20-00 (or two head of large stock or ten head of small stock), or impose corporal punishment (except to unmarried males below the apparent age of 30 years).

3.1 TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

When the National Party came into power in 1948, the view of a distinctive political dispensation, based on the principle of separation, was pursued. As a first step in the realisation of this goal, the *Black Authorities Act* (68/1951) was approved by Parliament. The aim was to give blacks a greater say in the administration and development of their own territories. Therefore this Act provided for the establishment of tribal or community, regional and territorial authorities. As such it gave limited recognition to the traditional system of chief-in-council, by providing for the establishment of tribal authorities after consultation with the tribe concerned (Section 2(i)(a)(i)). Community authorities were established in terms of Section 2(i)(a)(ii) after an amendment of the original Act.

3.1.1 COMPOSITION

In terms of Section 3 of Act 68 of 1951, a tribal authority consists of a tribal chief (a headman in the case of a community authority) together with as many councillors as may be determined by proclamation by the State President. The chief of a tribe for which a tribal authority has been installed in terms of Section 2(a) of the Act, acknowledges as councillors of this authority those persons who, according to the laws and customs of the tribe, normally constitute the government of the tribe. With the consent of these councillors, the chief may also appoint

other people as councillors, providing that they do not exceed the number prescribed by proclamation. When a tribal chief is succeeded by a new chief, the latter may appoint new councillors.

3.1.2 FUNCTIONS

In terms of Section 4(1)(a) of the Act (68/1951), a Tribal Authority must, in general, manage the affairs of the tribe for which it has been instituted. Section 4(1)(b) determines that the Tribal Authority must assist the chief in the execution of his judicial and administrative duties (see Section 12 and 20 of Act 38/1927 for judicial powers, and Proclamation 110/1957 for the administrative responsibilities of the chief).

In terms of Section 4(1)(c) a Tribal Authority must advise the regional or territorial authority which exercises authority over it, and also assist in matters concerning the material, moral and social well-being of its people, including the development and improvement of land in its territory.

Further, Section 4(1)(d) determines that a Tribal Authority must, in general, execute all the competencies and duties which may be assigned to it by the State President.

Section 4(2)(a) determines that a Tribal Authority exercises its duties in accordance with the indigenous rules and customs which are applicable to traditional bodies of a similar nature.

Section 8 of Act 68/1951 makes provision for a treasury. For each tribe an account must be kept for income and expenditure. Money to be paid into the tribal account include levies, court fines, court fees, and any other money which may accrue to the tribe (Section 9).

3.2 REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

3.2.1 COMPOSITION

Regional authorities are established for two or more tribal or community authorities in a specific district in terms of Section 2(1)(b) of Act 68 of 1951. In terms of Section 3, a Regional Authority is composed as follows:

- (a) The tribal chief or headman of each tribe or community authority in the particular region;
- (b) As many members as authorized by the Minister, these are appointed by each tribal chief;
- (c) Two or more members appointed by the Commissioner or Magistrate with the approval of the Minister.

3.2.2 FUNCTIONS

In terms of Section 5(1)(a) of the Act, each Regional Authority must improve the interests of the people (blacks) in its area by putting proposals to the relevant superior authorities. In terms of Section 5(1)(b), regional authorities also have administrative duties, comprising, *inter alia*, the building and maintenance of dipping tanks, the erection and maintenance of clinics and secondary schools, the maintenance of roads and bridges, the prevention of stock diseases, soil erosion and the improvement of agriculture in general.

In terms of Section 5(2) a Regional Authority may make regulations in terms of any services rendered and it can also determine the fees for such services. Thereby it can also impose levies.

Section 8 makes provision for a treasury with an annual budget. The relevant moneys in this regard are:

- (a) A levy of £1-00 for each black male;
- (b) All moneys or levies payable in accordance with Section 5(2);
- (c) All fines collected because of neglect to pay any of the levies, prescribed by Section 6, before or on the expiry date as determined by regulation;
- (d) Moneys voted by Parliament, and moneys donated for the use of the Regional Authority;

- (e) All other moneys from any other source received for the benefit of the Regional Authority.

3.3 TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES

3.3.1 COMPOSITION

These authorities were the highest authorities to be established by Act 68 of 1951. In terms of Section 2(1)(c) a territorial authority was installed for two or more regional authorities. The chairman and members of a territorial authority were elected from the members of the regional authorities in the area for which the territorial authority was installed.

In the case of the former Machangana territorial authority, any member could be elected as chairman by the members of this authority for a term of five years. This territorial authority consisted of a number of *ex officio* members who were traditional leaders plus a number of members appointed by each of the constituent Regional Authorities for a term of five years. The chairman was the Chief Executive Officer. The chairman and an elected member from each Regional Authority constituted the Executive Council. The chief executive officer appointed a capable person as secretary/treasurer.

3.3.2 FUNCTIONS

In terms of Section 7(1) of Act 68/1951, the following applies to a territorial authority:

- (a) It must maintain a close link with the Commissioner-General installed for the particular ethnic group (Commissioners-General were installed in terms of the *Representation between the Republic of South Africa and Self-governing Territories Act* [46/1959] - see below).
- (b) It must direct and assist the tribal and regional authorities in its area with regard to matters concerning the material, spiritual, moral and social well-being as well as the educational concerns of the black population in that territory.

- (c) It must develop adjudication in courts of law under its jurisdiction.
- (d) It has the competency to convene a conference of the people in its area and to invite the Minister or the Commissioner-General concerned to attend.
- (e) It has the competency to advise the RSA Government and to make representations in connection with all matters concerning the interests of the tribes and communities in its area of jurisdiction.
- (f) It has the competency to make provision for:
 - the establishment of markets and pounds;
 - the maintenance of buildings;
 - the issue of trading licences;
 - the delegation of executive powers to a committee of the Territorial Authority.
- (g) Competencies and duties vested in Regional Authorities as well as the stipulations regarding the execution of these competencies and duties by Regional Authorities, are *mutatis mutandis* also applicable on Territorial Authorities.
- (h) It has the competency to issue certificates of citizenship to citizens of its area in terms of the *National States Citizenship (Act 26/1970)*.

It must be noted that no Territorial Authority was installed before 1959. It was only effected with the promulgation of Act 46 of 1959.

4. **THE ACTIVATION OF THE AUTHORITY SYSTEM (The phase between 1951 and 1971)**

In order to implement the stipulations of Act 68 of 1951, general regulations regarding Tribal Authorities were published in terms of *Government Notice (GN) 939 of 1953*.

- Part 1 of this GN prescribes the appointment of councillors for Tribal Authorities by the Commissioner (Magistrate); the conditions of office of councillors; the appointment of acting chiefs and headmen when a chief or headman dies or ceases to hold office or is granted leave of absence; the appointment of councillors by new chiefs or headmen; and the appointment of a regent when the rightful heir or proposed headman is still too young to rule.

- Part II of GN 939 of 1953 prescribes the procedure at meetings or other proceedings of Tribal Authorities. It also determines that every Tribal Authority shall maintain a tribal record book in which the main events taking place in or relating to the tribe or community must be recorded; the tribe must keep copies of all Proclamations and Government Notices pertaining to the Tribal Authority; it must keep records of the names and periods of rule successive chiefs or headmen, and of all councillors.

Each Tribal Authority shall in addition maintain a minute book in which it must record each meeting of a Tribal Authority, the date and place of the meeting, the presence of the chief or headman, the names of the councillors present, a summary of each decision taken at the meeting, and, if a councillor so requests, the fact that he disagrees with any decision taken.

- Part III (GN 939 of 1953) contains the regulations concerning the Tribal treasury and accounts, the appointment of a treasurer, the estimates of revenue and expenditure, the collection and expenditure of tribal funds, the maintenance of a petty cash account, bookkeeping by the treasurer, the appointment of an auditor, the maintenance of registers and stores, and the raising of surcharges in cases of deficiencies in the assets or stores of the tribal treasury.
- Part IV deals with the preservation of books and records.

(**Note:** This GN was amended by GN 1096 of 1960 in respect of the regulations concerning treasuries and accounting, the financial year, the constituent parts of a treasury, the appointment of a treasurer, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure).

Possibly one of the most important decrees concerning tribal chiefs, *Proclamation 110 of 1957*, prescribes their duties, competencies, powers, privileges and conditions of service as well as those of headmen of community authorities. The more important duties and functions of a chief or a headmen prescribed by this Proclamation are:

- (a) To compose a Tribal or Community Authority in accordance with the laws and customs of the particular tribe or community.
- (b) To attempt to promote the interests of his people, to encourage and initiate measures for the material, moral, and social well-being of his people, to develop the land in his area, and activate his people to participate in the management of their own affairs (Section 3).
- (c) To maintain law and order in his area and to report any situation of unrest or discontent to the magistrate (Section 4).
- (d) To enjoy the privileges and status conferred upon him by custom, but never to accept any tribute, fee, or reward (Section 5).
- (e) In accordance with the provisions of any law and customs of his people to exercise his powers, functions and duties in consultation with his councillors; provided that he shall not as a result of such consultation and possible joint action and consequence thereof be deemed to have divested himself of responsibility for the execution of his powers and duties (Section 7).
- (f) To execute all lawful orders given to him by the Commissioner or Government officer who is duly authorized thereto by the Secretary (of Native Affairs) or the Chief Commissioner (Section 8).
- (g) To ensure the enforcement of all laws and orders of the Government (RSA) relating to the administration of blacks in his area, and to the following matters in particular:
 - public health;
 - registration of persons in his area, or of taxpayers and the collection of taxes, rates or levies;
 - registration of births and deaths;
 - taking of a census;
 - prevention or eradication of animal diseases;
 - occupation or cultivation of land and the use of commonages;
 - preservation, repair or restoration of beacons, fences and gates;
 - prevention, detection and punishment of crime;
 - the efficient use of labour resources in his area;

- eradication of weeds, preservation of flora and fauna and of water supplies;
 - protection of public property and of monuments and other historical objects;
 - rehabilitation of land and the prevention of soil erosion, veld fires and overstocking (Section 9).
- (h) To notify his people of all new laws, orders, instructions or requirements of the Government and to ensure strict compliance therewith (Section 10).
- (i) To report the occurrence in his area of any of the following matters immediately to the Commissioner (Magistrate):
- the onset of contagious or infectious diseases among people;
 - the onset of contagious diseases among livestock;
 - the death of people caused by violence or any other unnatural cause;
 - crime;
 - the presence, without authority, of foreigners in his area;
 - the unauthorized occupation or cultivation of land;
 - the presence of fugitive trespassers;
 - the illicit possession of arms, ammunition, liquor, dangerous or habit-forming drugs;
 - activities of persons who disturb the peace, order and subvert orderly government by the calling of unauthorized meetings, and the circulation of publications and pamphlets;
 - the collection of pensions, levies or other benefits by persons who are not authorized to do so by law (Section 11).
- (j) To prohibit the sale of dangerous or poisonous substances or love potions, and to suppress the practice of witchcraft in his area (Section 13) (Note: chiefs are prohibited by law - third Schedule of Act 38/1927 - to adjudicate in cases of this nature).
- (k) May not show any partiality in the activities of a religious body or school matters, but must give the reasonable aid that the education department requires (Section 14).

- (l) May not become a member or participate in the matters of a political party or an association whose aim is, in the opinion of the Minister, to prejudice the existing Government or law and order (Section 18).
- (m) Has the competency to order a search of an individual, kraal, dwelling or other place in his area that is occupied by a black without a search warrant if there is reason to suspect that liquor or arms or ammunition obtained illegally or stolen livestock, is hidden on the person of such an individual or in such a kraal, and to confiscate, and take such items or livestock to the nearest police post (Section 20).
- (n) To detain or impound any stray stock in his area (Section 21).
- (o) To confiscate livestock brought into his area illegally or under suspicious circumstances (Section 22).

Sections 24 - 29 of *Proclamation 110 of 1957* mainly make provision for pensions and travelling allowances for tribal chiefs and headmen.

Government Notice GN 1178 of 1957 was published to communicate general regulations for the administration of the affairs of Regional Authorities:

- Part I of this GN explains the area over which a Regional Authority will have jurisdiction, who will act as chairman (previously the Commissioner - presently the Magistrate). It also determines the period of office of members of Regional Authorities.
- Part II concerns the meetings and times of meetings, the keeping of journals and a minute book, and the allowances of members.
- Part III concerns the administration of a Regional Authority. As such it determines the appointment, composition and prescriptions for the executive committee and the appointment of a secretary and treasurer.
- Part IV concerns the treasury and accounting, in particular the determination of the financial year of the treasury, the duties of the treasurer, the control of funds, the collection of income, expenditure by the treasury, petty cash expenditure, the appointment and duties of an auditor, and the levying of surcharges. It also concerns the control of

- assets and stores of Regional funds and treasuries.
- Part V concerns miscellaneous provisions, in particular the preservation of books and records. It also gives the Secretary of Native Affairs the competence to nullify a decision of the Commissioner (presently the Magistrate).

(**Note:** This GN was amended by GN 1862 of 1962. It concerns the appointment of the chairman of a Regional Authority, allowances payable to members for services rendered, and the execution of its powers).

In order to activate the Authority system, further legislation was promulgated during this phase (1951 - 1971). This includes the *Representation between the Republic of South Africa and Self-governing Territories Act* (46/1959).

- Section 2 of this Act recognises the existence of different ethnic groups, namely the Tswana, the Zulu, North Sotho, South Sotho, Xhosa, Swazi and Tsonga. This Act further authorises the appointment of a Commissioner-General for each ethnic group, and prescribes his powers and duties. It further authorizes the appointment of an urban representative for each ethnic group in urban areas, and prescribes his powers and duties.
- Section 6 of the Act further transfers the powers for the appointment of tribal chiefs and headmen to the respective Territorial Authorities, subject to the approval of the State President.
- Section 7 authorises the transfer of Trust land to Territorial Authorities in order to create the so-called homelands.
- Section 12 transfers a wide range of competences to the Territorial Authorities, thus extending the duties of Territorial Authorities.
- Section 13 determines that Territorial Authorities could only be installed with the approval of the Tribal and Community Authorities in the area concerned.

In terms of Section 2(1)(c) of the *Black Authorities Act* (68/1951) the **Machangana Territorial Authority** was installed by *Government Notice 1863 of 1962*, over the following Regional Authorities:

- Ndlopfu-Shangaan Regional Authority (Letaba district).
- Bankuna Regional Authority (Letaba district).
- Malamulele Regional Authority (Sibasa district).
- Mokwêna - Tshangana - Nhlangu Regional Authority (Pilgrim's Rest district).

(**Note:** The original spelling was *Matshangana* Territorial Authority, but it was changed in 1971, by way of the stipulations of *Proclamation R113 of 1971*, in which the spelling was changed to *Machangana* Territorial Authority - the latter spelling is used throughout this document).

The contents of *GN 1836 of 1962* concerns the election of a chairman and deputy chairman from amongst the members of the Territorial Authority, its composition, matters concerning meetings, the administration, officers and employees, treasury and accounting and other miscellaneous matters.

In terms of the stipulations of *GN 1863/1962*, the Territorial Authority shall consist of those members of the constituent Regional Authorities who are *ex officio* members of a Regional Authority, provided that such a member may, with the approval of the chairman, be designated his deputy on the Regional Authority to represent him on the Territorial Authority. The GN further stipulates that the Machangana Territorial Authority will consist of a maximum of 4 members chosen by each of the constituent Regional Authorities from amongst their own members. The chairman must be a member of the Territorial Authority, elected by the members thereof by way of secret ballot. His final appointment must be approved by the State President. The GN further stipulates that the Machangana Territorial Authority must elect from amongst its members a chief as deputy-chairman.

More detailed stipulations concerning the acknowledgement, appointment and terms of office of councillors of the Tribal and Community Authorities followed with the publication of *Government Notice 527 of 1965*. This GN ammended *GN 939 of 1953* with respect to the acknowledgement, appointment, terms of office and provisions of office of councillors of Tribal Authorities. This GN also amended Section 2(1)(a)(i) of Act 68 of 1951 in order to authorize chiefs to appoint as councillors of the Tribal

Authority those persons who, according to the laws and customs of the tribe concerned, form the tribal government. The number of councillors was, however, still in accordance with the stipulations of Section 3(1)(a) of Act 68 of 1951. Government Notice 527 further makes provision for the procedure at the election of a chairman for a Community Authority installed for more than one community (Part I, Sections 2(3), 3, and 4). It further prescribes the terms of office of councillors of Community Authorities as well as that of the chairman of such Authorities.

Proclamation R300 of 1968 prescribes the payment of rent for residential and arable stands in the areas of Tribal Authorities, the periodical counting of cattle, as well as grazing fees on Trust lands in tribal areas. Grazing fees would only be payable by people in possession of five or more head of cattle.

Proclamation R95 of 1969 makes provision for the repeal of the general regulations for Tribal and Community Authorities as stipulated by GN 939 of 1953, and Regional Authorities as stipulated by GN 1178 of 1957 in the area of the Machangana Territorial Authority.

Proclamation R96 of 1969 hereafter stipulated the new regulations applicable to these Authorities under the jurisdiction of the Machangana Territorial Authority. This proclamation prescribes the election and appointment of councillors for their term of office (Schedule A, Part I); representation at the Regional Authority of representatives of Tribal and Community Authorities (Schedule A, Part II); the procedures and proceedings at meetings of Tribal and Community Authorities, which *inter alia* states that no decision of Tribal Authorities or Community Authorities shall be valid unless the chief or the chairman is present (Section 10(1)) (Schedule A, Part III); and the appointment of employees by Tribal and Community Authorities subject to the availability of funds (Schedule A, Part IV). The regulations stipulated in Schedule A to *Proclamation R96 of 1969* is known as the *Machangana Tribal Authorities regulations*.

- Schedule A, Part I, Section 1, of this proclamation, titled *Regulations for Tribal, and Community Authorities in the Area of the Machangana Regional Authority*, makes provision for the appointment of the

councillors of Tribal Authorities. This is, in fact, merely a repetition of the stipulations of *Proclamation 939 of 1953*. *Proclamation R96 of 1969* also prescribes the election of councillors for Community Authorities by the adult male members of the community; the election of a chairman by the councillors of such Community Authority (Sections 2, 3, and 4(1)); the chairman's term of office (Section 4(2)); as well as the term and conditions of office of councillors (Section 5). In both instances, the term of office is 5 years (Sections 4(2) and 5(1)).

- Schedule B of *Proclamation R96 of 1969*, entitled *Regulations for Regional Authorities in the Area of the Machangana Territorial Authority*, prescribes the membership (Part I), meetings (Part II), administration, including the composition of the executive committee (Part III), financial matters (Part IV), and the short title of these regulations, namely: the *Machangana Regional Authorities regulations* (Part V).
- Schedule C of *Proclamation R96 of 1969*, entitled *Regulations for the Machangana Territorial Authority*, prescribes the regulations for the said Territorial Authority:
 - Part I (Schedule C), Section 1 prescribes membership, and states *inter alia* that the chief of every tribe in respect of which a Tribal Authority has been established (Section 1(1)(a)), and the chairman of each Community Authority (Section 1(1)(b)), shall be an *ex officio* member of the Machangana Territorial Authority (MTA).
 - Part II prescribes the sessions of the MTA.
 - Part III prescribes the election of a Chief Councillor and Executive Councillors, and the conduct of proceedings of the Executive Council.
 - Part IV describes the status of chiefs within the area of the Machangana Territorial Authority and states that a chief shall continue to enjoy the personal status he has hitherto enjoyed and shall, with regard to ceremonial and tribal matters and at ceremonial occasions within his area, take precedence over the Chief Councillor and Executive Councillors, except in respect of matters or occasions connected with

- the business of the Territorial Authority.
- Part V of Schedule C authorizes the establishment of a Machangana Territorial Authority Service (in effect the establishment of Government Departments) (Section 27), and the seconding of officials from the RSA Government to said Service (Section 28).
 - In the Annexure to Schedule C the establishment of the following Departments are authorized:
 - Department of Authority Affairs and Finance.
 - Department of Community Services.
 - Department of Development Services.
 - Department of Education and Culture.
 - Department of Economic Affairs.
 - Department of Justice.
 - Schedule D of *Proclamation R96 of 1969* prescribes the rules and procedures of the Machangana Territorial Authority:
 - Part I of this Schedule prescribes the election of the chairman, the deputy-chairman and the procedures to be followed in such elections.
 - Parts II to XV further prescribe, *inter alia*, the opening of sessions, maintenance of order and rules of debate, languages (Shangaan, English and Afrikaans), the keeping of records, motions, method of voting, selection of sessional committees etc.

Proclamation R97 of 1969 stipulates that Regional Authorities within the area of the Machangana Territorial Authority would hereafter assign their powers, functions and duties, as well as their assets, liabilities, rights and obligations, to the Machangana Territorial Authority.

Government Notice R262 of 1969 prescribes the financial administration of the Machangana Territorial Authority, as well as that of Community and Tribal Authorities under its jurisdiction. It further prescribes, *inter alia*, the auditing of accounts of the Territorial Authority by the Auditor-General, the payment of revenue into the treasury of the Territorial Authority, the payment of expenditures incurred by said Authority, the functions and responsibilities of an accounting officer of the Authority, the appointment of treasurers at tribal level for the keeping

of the treasury of Tribal Authorities and their accounts, and the compilation of the yearly budget for Tribal Authorities under the auspices of the Magistrate for approval by the Executive Committee of the Territorial Authority.

Hereafter *Proclamation R5 of 1970* stipulates that the Minister can authorise the payment of any income accrued by the Bantu Trust Fund in the area under jurisdiction of the Machangana Territorial Authority into said Authority's treasury or into the treasury of a Tribal or Community Authority under its jurisdiction.

Government Notice R8 of 1970 stipulates the delegation of the management and administration of welfare services and social help schemes operational in the area of the Machangana Territorial Authority to the Executive Committee of that Authority.

In the same time the Act on the *National States Citizenship Act (26/1970)* was promulgated by Parliament. Blacks could hereby, apart from retaining their South African citizenship, also become citizens of the different self-governing States, provided they complied with four main criteria, i.e. language, social affiliation, cultural affinity and *domicili*.

In 1971, by way of the stipulations of *Proclamation R113 of 1971*, the spelling of the *Matshangana* Territorial Authority was changed to *Machangana* Territorial Authority.

5. **THE DEVELOPMENT OF OWN POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (The phase since 1971)**

In 1971 the *Self-governing Territories Constitution Act (Act 21 of 1971)* was accepted by Parliament. In terms of this Act, the future constitutional development of the then Black National States, excluding the Transkei, would proceed in two phases, by way of Chapter I and Chapter II development stages. This Act made provision that the National States could hereafter, at their own pace, proceed from Territorial Authority status to self-governing status, and thereafter to independence, if they so wished.

- In the phase known as **Chapter I** status, provision was made for the replacement of Territorial Authorities with Legislative Assemblies, with an Executive Council, and an Executive Councillor as its head, still under the jurisdiction of the RSA Government.

- In **Chapter II** of the Act, provision was made for the Executive Council and the Executive Councillor to be changed into a Cabinet and Chief Minister respectively. The area of jurisdiction of the previous Territorial Authority would hereafter be known as the area of jurisdiction of a self-governing state. All further changes on the way to independence would be made by way of proclamation, which ensured the quick handling of future legislation in this regard as it would not be necessary to acquire prior authority from the White Parliament for such decisions.

Section 5(2), read with Schedule 1 to the Act (21/1971), further stipulated that the Executive Council (Chapter I status) could establish Government departments in its area of jurisdiction, with the approval of the State President. The Act further provided for a flag, a national anthem, the establishment of a Supreme Court for a self-governing territory, the auditing of accounts, and the transfer of public property to the Government of said Authority by proclamation on a date to be set by the State President (Section 36).

Schedule 1 (paragraph 27) of this Act (21/1971) transferred the powers of the State President, to appoint tribal chiefs, headmen, and deputy chiefs (Sections 2(7) and 2(8) of Act 38/1927), to the Legislative Assemblies of the different self-governing Authorities.

Hereafter the *Machangana Legislative Assembly* was installed on 1 July 1971, in terms of the stipulations of *Proclamation R148 of 1971*, which was published on 25 June 1971. In the Schedule to this proclamation, the territory of the Machangana Legislative Assembly is stipulated to include the areas of:

- the Tiakeni Regional Authority;
- the Giyani Regional Authority;
- the Mhala Regional Authority; and
- the Malamulele Regional Authority.

In terms of *Proclamation R14 of 1973*, published on 26 January 1973, the area of the Machangana Legislative Assembly was again altered to include the areas of the Ritavi, Giyani and Malamulele **districts**, and the area of the Mhala Regional Authority.

By way of *Proclamation R15 of 1973*, also published on 26 January 1973, the territory for which the Machangana Legislative Assembly was established, was, with effect from 1 February 1973, declared a Self-governing Territory under the name of **Gazankulu**, within the boundaries of the RSA.

- Sub-section III of this proclamation (R15/1973) stipulated the composition, terms of office, appointments and election procedures of members, the vacating of seats by members, the main seat of Government and the sessions of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly (GLA). The proclamation stipulated that the GLA would consist of 68 members of whom:

- (a) 42 would be appointed members consisting of:
- the chiefs of the different tribes in Gazankulu (*ex officio*);
 - the members who were appointed by the Regional Authorities within the jurisdiction of Gazankulu (Giyani [10], Malamulele [3], Mhala [7], Tiakeni (Ritavi) [4]).

(This implies that at this stage in the constitutional development of Gazankulu, only 16 tribes were identified within the boundaries of Gazankulu. Present figures indicate 21 *tihosi* with Tribal Authorities, 3 "sub-chiefs", and 12 headmen of Community Authorities within the boundaries of Gazankulu).

- (b) 26 Elected members from the following constituencies:
- Giyani: 9 members;
 - Malamulele: 6 members;
 - Mhala: 6 members;
 - Ritavi: 5 members.

(**Note:** This composition was amended by the stipulations of the *Constitution Proclamation Amendment Act (10 of 1988) (Gazankulu)*, accord-

ing to which the Legislative Assembly consists of 86 members - of which 43 are elected, plus the *tihosi* of all the tribes in Gazankulu (*ex officio*), and those members appointed by the different Regional Authorities).

- Sub-section IV of *Proclamation R15 of 1973* prescribes the procedures of the GLA, the election of the Chief Minister, the appointment of Ministers, the term of office of the Chief Minister and Ministers, and the procedures of the Cabinet. Sub-section VI of this proclamation prescribes the election and term of office of the chairman (speaker) and vice-chairman (vice-speaker) of the GLA, while Sub-section VII prescribes the maintenance of the status of tribal chiefs in Gazankulu. In terms of this sub-section, chiefs enjoy the status they have enjoyed until that time (1973) with regard to the ceremonial tribal affairs within their areas of jurisdiction.
- Sub-section VIII of *Proclamation R15 of 1973* stipulates that the GLA must keep records of the laws it promulgates, the Proclamations and Government Notices it publishes, and any matter pertaining to Regional, Tribal and Community Authorities under its jurisdiction.

In 1988 the composition of the GLA was amended by way of the stipulations of the *Constitution Proclamation Amendment Act (10 of 1988) (Gazankulu)*. This Act:

- defines the constituencies of the GLA and regulates its demarcation;
- makes provision for the registration of votes;
- authorizes the Chief Minister to dissolve the GLA and to determine the date for elections;
- regulates the consequences of the dissolution of the GLA;
- regulates elections;
- regulates the sessions of the GLA; and
- revokes the Gazankulu election Proclamation of 1973.

In 1991 the RSA Government tabled the *Tribal and Community Authorities Bill [B114-91(GA)]* which was a revision of Act 38 of 1927 and Act 68 of 1951. This Bill does not put forward any new principles about these authorities. The Bill could, however, not be applied in any of the Self-

governing Territories or in the Independent Territories as the stipulations of Act 21 of 1971 are not revoked by it. The Bill was not promulgated by the RSA Parliament.

ANNEXURE C

THE FUNCTIONING OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS IN GAZANKULU ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL

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1. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
(Ndzawulo ya holobyenkulu ni vuhlayisarifuwo)

1.1 PURPOSE:

To administer authority affairs and economic matters.

1.2 BRANCHES:

1. Community Development Branch
2. Economic Affairs and Statistics Branch
3. Civil Service Commission Branch
4. Gazankulu Youth Movement Branch
5. Gazankulu Transportation Board
6. Gazankulu Licensing Board
7. Tender Board
8. Physical Planning Branch
9. Authority Affairs Branch (608 posts recommended)

Functions:

- Renders secretarial services to the Legislative Assembly and Cabinet.
- Renders guidance and advises chiefs.
- Renders administrative services to the District Control Office.
- Administers personnel matters.
- Handles office service matters.

- 9.1 Secretarial Division
- 9.2 Ethnology Division
- 9.3 Personnel Administration Division
- 9.4 Office Services Division
- 9.5 Urban Representatives Division
- 9.6 Authorities Division

9.6.1 Tribal/Community authorities:

Functions:

- Establishes new tribal/community authorities.
- Installs chiefs, sub-chiefs, and headmen.
- Advises and guides chiefs, sub-chiefs, and headmen.
- Settles disputes between chiefs, sub-chiefs, and headmen.

9.6.2 District Control Offices:

Functions:

- Administrates and co-ordinates District Control Offices.

9.7 District Control Offices Division

- 9.7.1 Giyani District Control Office Section
- 9.7.2 Hlanganani District Control Office Section
- 9.7.3 Malamulele District Control Office Section
- 9.7.4 Ritavi District Control Office Section
- 9.7.5 Lulekani District Control Office Section
- 9.7.6 Mhala District Control Office Section

Each **District Control Office** consists of 7 **Sub-sections** (Tribal Administration, Nature Conservation, General Administration, Bureau of Communication, Economic Affairs, Youth Movement and Community Development). This Office operates at district level and is headed by the **District Control Officer** (a post equaling that of an Assistant Secretary).

The **duties of the District Control Officer** (which are not indicated in the official Report on the Organization and Establishment of the Authority Affairs Branch: Dept. of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs, dated 18 February 1992), and the functions of the different Sub-sections are listed below.

1.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT CONTROL OFFICER:

The District Control Officer:

- acts as head of Authority Affairs in district;
- liaises with all government departments in the district;
- advises members of the Tribal/Community Authority and Ward Council on Government policy with regard to community development;
- assists all interested individuals, groups, officials and authorities in identifying community development needs and projects;
- assists each Tribal/Community Authority in his district in drawing up its annual budget and submits these budgets to the higher authority concerned;
- exercises control over expenditure and revised estimates;
- acts as chairman of Steering Committees, Regional Functional Committees and Quarterly Meetings, and co-ordinates these meetings in liaison with the Government Departments concerned;
- acts as an advisor to the Chairman and members of the Regional Authority;
- acts as an advisor to and attends meetings of the Tribal/Community Authorities if requested to do so.
- assists the Tribal/Community Authorities in the appointment, training and upgrading of their personnel;
- submits quarterly and annual reports of all activities within the district to the higher authority concerned;
- appoints and allocates all personnel of the District Control office and compiles their duty sheets;
- initiates, organizes and co-ordinates the training of the personnel of all sub-sections under his control;
- assesses the skills, expertise, proficiency and progress of the personnel of all sub-sections under his control and compiles relevant reports to the higher authority concerned;
- ensures that internal office inspections are conducted timeously within the District Control Office and the tribal offices concerned;
- replies to and records all inquiries of and requests from the Inspectorate and Audit Divisions;

- maintains prescribed daily statistical records of work done;
- executes all duties which may be assigned to him by any authorised authority, institution or body.

1.4 FUNCTIONS OF THE SUB-SECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT CONTROL OFFICE:

1.4.1 SUB-SECTION 1: TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION

- Renders services to the Authority Affairs Division and District Control Office Division in the District.
- Renders services to all the Tribal/Community Authorities in the district.
- Accepts responsibility for the proper coordination of the activities of Tribal/Community Authorities.
- Collects and banks all Tribal/Community Revenues.
- Renders typing, security, mail and cleaning services at district level.
- Trains all tribal clerks in the district.
- Arranges meetings of the Regional Authority, the different tribal authorities, as well as all quarterly meetings, in the district.
- Supervises all community projects in the district.
- Renders auxiliary services to the District Control Office.
- Installs chiefs and headmen, and renders interpretative services on such occasions.
- Guides chiefs and headmen with regard to the administration of their tribal/community authorities.
- Checks the expenditure of Tribal/Community Authorities and ensures that funds are spent according to the approved budget.
- Inspects all tribal/community development projects.
- Controls all stores, equipment and transport facilities of the District Control Office.

Recommended number of posts for the proper execution of the above functions: 25

1.4.2 SUB-SECTION 2: BUREAU OF COMMUNICATION

- Co-ordinates publicity and information.
- Disseminates information to the public.
- Makes information material available.
- Arranges contact visits.
- Presents talks and lectures.
- Shows films.
- Propagates policy.
- Arranges extension tours.
- Gathers information.
- Compiles publications and magazines.
- Distributes publications and magazines.
- Renders typing services.

1.4.3 SUB-SECTION 3: NATURE CONSERVATION AND TOURISM

- Disseminates information to the public.
- Provides research services.
- Manages the nature reserves.
- Promotes tourism.
- Develops fishing potential.

1.4.4 SUB-SECTION 4: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- Handles transport services.
- Renders registry services.
- Renders typing and telephone services.

1.4.5 SUB-SECTION 5: ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

- Does research in respect of economic matters.
- Co-ordinates economic programmes.
- Determines economic needs and how authorities can satisfy these needs.
- Collects and arranges statistics.

1.4.6 SUB-SECTION 6: YOUTH MOVEMENT

- Plans and implements youth activities.
- Renders liaison services.
- Renders general administrative services.

- Keeps and maintains cash and ledger books.
- Renders typing services.
- Renders catering services.

1.4.7 SUB-SECTION 7: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Identifies community development projects.
- Administers and ensures the proper control over the progress of the community development projects.
- Identifies community development necessities.
- Assesses community development projects before granting subsidies.
- Follows up on community development projects.

2. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (*Ndzawulo ya xikaya*)

2.1 PURPOSE:

To ensure that the status, rights and duties of the individual are protected.

2.2 BRANCHES:

1. Land Matters Branch
2. Local Government Branch
3. Town and Regional Planning Branch
4. Survey and Mapping Services Branch
5. Population Registration Branch
6. Administrative Services Branch
7. Civil Protection Branch
8. Sports and Recreation Branch
9. Personnel Management Branch
10. Financial Management Branch
11. General Inspectorate Branch
12. Regional Offices Branch (Post at same level as DCO)

In each of the 6 districts this branch of the Department of the Interior has 2 divisions headed by an Assistant Secretary.

12.1 General Division

- 12.1.1 Population Registration Section
- 12.1.2 Auxilliary Services Section
- 12.1.3 Finance Section

12.2 District Administration Division

- 12.2.1 Land Matters Section
- 12.2.2 Labour Section

2.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE HEAD (ASSISTANT SECRETARY) OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:

- Chairs the meetings of the Land Use Advisory Committee.
- Supervises the activities of the General and the District Administration Division.
- Represents the Department of the Interior in the district.
- Represents the Department of the Interior on Quarterly Meetings in the district.
- Deals with and is in constant contact with chiefs and representatives of other departments in his district.
- Attends meetings of the Regional Authorities, the Regional Functional Committee, and Tribal/Community Authorities in his district.
- Conducts inspections *in loco* in respect of business and church sites.
- Checks government property within the district.
- Acts as a marriage officer.
- Acts as an electoral officer.
- Solves labour disputes in the district.
- Administrates the Unemployment Insurance Fund.
- Controls the population censuses and liaises with the Department of Central Statistical Services of the RSA.
- Initiates, organizes and co-ordinates the training of the personnel of all sub-sections under his control.

2.4 FUNCTIONS OF THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:

- Attend to financial matters.
- Register births and deaths.
- Render auxiliary services.
- Solemnize and register civil marriages.
- Organize and administrate general elections in the district.
- Consider and decide on applications for business licences as well as business, school, church, hospital and clinic sites.
- Handle labour disputes in the district.
- Assist employers with the recruitment of workers.
- Issue permits to those entering the district for business purposes.
- Issue identity documents, birth certificates and passports.
- Consider applications for the changing of surnames and dates of births.
- Issue death certificates and duplicates of such certificates.
- Administrate the Unemployment Insurance Fund.
- Control the placement and utilization of personnel in the regional office.

3. THE DEPARTMENT OF WORKS (*Ndzawulo ya mintirho*)

3.1 PURPOSE:

To provide for the establishment and maintenance of the physical infrastructure of Gazankulu.

3.2 BRANCHES:

1. Civil Engineering Services Branch
2. Electro-Mechanical Services Branch
3. General Accounts Branch
4. Administration Branch

5. Training Branch
6. Regional Offices Branch

In each of the 6 districts this branch of the Department of Works has 6 divisions headed by a General Director (Assistant Secretary).

Number of posts in each district: 1 300

6.1 Workshop Division

- 6.1.1 Trucks: Repairs and Service Section
- 6.1.2 Light motor vehicles: Repairs and Service Section
- 6.1.3 Auxiliary Services Section

Functions:

- Maintains government vehicles and renders auxiliary services.

6.2 Electro-technical Services Division

- 6.2.1 Construction and Maintenance Section
- 6.2.2 Buildings and Installations Section
- 6.2.3 Refrigeration Section

Functions:

- Constructs power lines.
- Maintains power lines.
- Wires and tubes government buildings.
- Handles electricity connections.
- Inspects houses tubed by private contractors.
- Installs and maintains air conditioners, refrigerators and hospital equipment.

6.3 Buildings Division

- 6.3.1 Construction Section
- 6.3.2 Maintenance Section
- 6.3.3 Building Inspectorate Section

Functions:

- Erects, upgrades and renovates buildings.
- Performs general maintenance of buildings.

- Inspects new and existing buildings.
- Draws up bills of quantities and contractual stipulations.
- Reports on quality and progress.

6.4 Roads and Bridges Division

6.4.1 Roads Construction Section

6.4.2 Bridges Construction Section

6.4.3 Roads and Bridges Maintenance Section

Functions:

- Constructs roads.
- Constructs bridges.
- Does black top maintenance.
- Regravels roads.
- Blades roads.
- Maintains general roads and bridges.
- Constructs and repairs culverts.

6.5 Water Supply Division

6.5.1 Construction Section

6.5.2 Maintenance Section

6.5.3 Water and Sewerage Section

Functions:

- Constructs reservoirs, main pipelines and reticulation in rural areas, and water and sewerage networks.
- Maintains pipelines, reservoirs and canals.
- Builds stand pipes, manholes, etc.
- Repairs pipelines.
- Attends to water connections in the rural areas.
- Purifies water and sewerage.

6.6 Administrative Services Division

6.6.1 Auxiliary Services Section

6.6.2 Purchases and Stores Section

Functions:

- Handles personnel and transport matters.
- Renders general administration services.

- Provides security and typing services.
- Executes telecommunications and cleaning services.
- Keeps commitment registers.
- Prepares orders for payment.
- Controls requisitions.
- Purchases stock.

4. THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE *(Ndzawulo ya timali)*

4.1 PURPOSE:

To manage the financial affairs of the Government of Gazankulu.

4.2 BRANCHES:

1. Treasury Branch
2. Public Debt Branch
3. Accounts Branch
4. Inland Revenue Branch
5. Data Processing Branch
6. Administrative Services Branch
7. Auditor-General

Functions:

- Exercises central financial control over government spending.
- Administers public debt financial matters.
- Handles accounts matters.
- Collects revenue.
- Renders computerized information services to the government.
- Handles administrative matters.
- Audits the accounts of the Gazankulu Government and of the lower authorities in the area (Exchequer and Audit Act, no 66 of 1975, and related Acts).
- Acts as secretariat for the Tender Board.

According to the **Report on the Organization and Establishment of the Department of Finance**, dated 20 May, 1988, no services are rendered at the regional level.

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE *(Ndzawulo ya vululami)*

5.1 PURPOSE:

To administer the law within the scope of relevant legal principles and enactments.

5.2 BRANCHES:

1. Legal Planning Branch
2. Inspectorate Branch
3. Training Branch
4. Relief Services Branch
5. Auxiliary Services Branch
6. Personnel Branch
7. Financial Administration Branch
8. Gazankulu Liquor Licencing Board
9. Regional Courts Branch
10. District Administration Branch

This branch of the Department of Justice has a Magisterial Office in each of the 6 districts. Each of these Magisterial Offices is divided into three Divisions (a Judiciary, a Prosecution and an Administration Division) headed by a Magistrate (Level: Assistant Secretary).

Number of posts in each district:

Giyani	75
Malamulele	72
Ritavi	61
Mhala	77
Lulekani	60
Hlanganani	61
TOTAL	406

10.1 Judiciary Division

Functions:

- Presides in Criminal and Civil Courts.
- Renders interpretative services.
- Executes the duties of the clerks of the court.

10.1.1 Courts Section

Functions:

- Performs quasi-judicial work.
- Presides in Criminal and Civil Courts.

10.1.2 Interpreter Services Section

Functions:

- Records statements and assists with correspondence in connection with complaints, disputes and interviews.
- Interprets in courts and in general.

10.1.3 Clerks of the Court Section

Functions:

- Performs clerical duties in connection with estates.
- Registers chiefs' court cases.
- Performs the duties of Clerk of the various courts.

10.2 Prosecution Division

(Not divided into Sections)

Functions:

- Decides on prosecution.
- Draws up charge sheets.
- Prosecutes in court.

- Renders reports to the Attorney-General.
- Handles maintenance matters.

10.3 Administrative Division

Functions:

- Manages financial matters.
- Renders general administrative services.

10.3.1 Finance Section

Functions:

- Pays approved expenditure.
- Collects accounts for and banks all revenue.

10.3.1.1 Accounts Sub-section

Functions:

- Maintains the vote account.
- Maintains the deposit account.
- Maintains individual trust accounts, tribal levies and the trust account.

10.3.1.2 Revenue Sub-section

Functions:

- Collects revenue.
- Performs duties as registering authority for motor vehicles.

10.3.2 General Section

Functions:

- Renders security services.
- Renders office auxiliary services.
- Renders pounds services.

10.3.2.1 Office Auxiliary Services Sub-section

Functions:

- Maintains the office registry.
- Renders typing services.
- Operates the switchboard and radiophone.
- Renders messenger services.
- Renders cleaning services.

10.3.2.2 Security Services Sub-section

Functions:

- Renders security services.

10.3.2.3 Pounds Sub-section

Functions:

- Maintains the pound.
- Cares for impounded stock.

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
(Ndzawulo ya vurimi ni swihlahla)

6.1 PURPOSE:

To promote the optimal development of agriculture and forestry.

6.2 BRANCHES:

1. Professional Services Branch
2. Territorial Planning Branch

3. Engineering Services Branch
4. Veterinary Services Branch
5. Administrative Services Branch
6. Field Services Branch

In each of the 6 districts this branch of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry has 5 divisions headed by a **Control Agricultural Officer** (Assistant Secretary).

Number of posts in each district: 1 600

FUNCTIONS OF THE CONTROL AGRICULTURAL OFFICER:

- Renders agricultural field services.
- Gives advice.
- Promotes agricultural development.
- Co-ordinates agricultural development.

6.1 Professional Services Division

Functions:

- Develops animal science.
- Develops and plans agronomy and horticulture.
- Promotes agricultural economics.
- Provides extension in respect of agricultural practices.
- Handles forestry matters.
- Develops soil science.
- Promotes marketing.

6.2 Territorial Planning Division

Functions:

- Obtains statistics.
- Co-ordinates available statistics.
- Provide land plans.
- Supervises the implementation of the plans.
- Charts the lands plans.
- Provides training.

- Identifies areas suitable for rural settlements, arable land or land for grazing purposes, schools, businesses, graveyards, churches, bus-depots, garden plots.
- Erects, repairs and removes fences.
- Clears fire-breaks and clears bush along fences.

6.3 Engineering Services Division

Functions:

- Renders civil engineering services.
- Renders electro-mechanical engineering services.
- Constructs and maintains dams.
- Sinks and tests boreholes.
- Determines existing water resources.
- Constructs and lays irrigation pipelines.
- Does general piping.
- Purchases piping equipment.
- Constructs dams, canals, dipping tanks, reservoirs, pump houses, small farm structures and toilets, contours, contours' walls and drinking troughs.
- Builds huts along the red line.
- Plants grass strips.
- Maintains dams, boreholes, pipelines, canals, dipping tanks, pumps, pump houses, reservoirs and drinking troughs.

6.4 Veterinary Services Division

Functions:

- Investigates animal diseases.
- Co-ordinates veterinary services.
- Administers veterinary services.

6.5 Administrative Services Division

Functions:

- Renders general administrative services.
- Handles the financial administration of the district.
- Provides in-service training.
- Administers personnel matters.

7. THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (*Ndzawulo ya dyondzo*)

7.1 PURPOSE:

To develop the human potential in Gazankulu to the full.

7.2 BRANCHES:

1. Education Services Branch
2. Auxiliary Services Branch
3. Administration Branch

Educational development at regional level is conducted within 14 Circuits. The Regional Director heads 6 Directorates:

- Directorate Education Development
- Directorate Advisory Services
- Directorate Out-of-school and Tertiary Education
- Directorate Regional Services
- Directorate Education, Auxiliary and Supportive Services
- Directorate Educational Liaison Services

Functions:

- Provides basic and secondary education.
- Does planning of physical structures.
- Develops curricula for schools.
- Does special assignments.
- Provides in-service training.
- Co-ordinates subject advisory services.
- Deals with personnel development matters.
- Provides literacy and non-formal education.
- Provides technical and commercial education.
- Handles technician and university education matters.
- Trains students for the teaching profession.
- Renders subject advisory services.
- Provides and evaluates specialised education.
- Renders education services.
- Handles examination matters.
- Provides and evaluates specialised education.

- Promotes and develops Xitsonga.
- Promotes the Tsonga culture.
- Renders archive services.
- Renders a national library services.
- Deals with communications and publicity matters.
- Attends to special assignments.
- Liaises with individuals, institutions and organisations.
- Compiles education journals and annual report.

8. THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE *(Ndzawulo ya rihanyo ni nhlayiso wa vanhu)*

8.1 PURPOSE:

To promote the health of the population and to render welfare services.

8.2 BRANCHES:

1. Health Services Branch
2. Professional Welfare Services Branch
3. Administrative Services Branch
4. Training Branch

Functions:

- Renders nutritional services.
- Renders environmental health services.
- Controls pharmaceutical services.
- Organises nursing services.
- Offers health education at district level.
- Combats communicable and contagious diseases.
- Develops welfare services.
- Renders welfare field services (child welfare, family care and rehabilitation) at district level.
- Administers personnel matters.
- Conducts inspections.
- Manages the financial administration of the department.
- Renders auxilliary services.

- Establishes training requirements.
- Compiles lectures.
- Presents courses.
- Evaluates training programs.

For health and welfare purposes Gazankulu has been divided into 8 Health Wards, each with its own hospital (Elim, Letaba, Malamulele, Nkhensani, Shiluvana, Tintswalo, Evuxakeni and Matikwana)

Purpose of hospitals: To render comprehensive health services in health ward.

Composition:

- Medical and Supplementary Health Professions Services Branch
- Medical Services Division
- Supplementary Health Professions Services Division
- Nursing Services Division
- Administrative Services Branch
- General Administration and Patients' Account Division
- Stores, Other Services, and Maintenance Division

Number of posts per hospital: Approximately 1200

Functions:

- Diagnoses illnesses.
- Treats patients.
- Treats mouth and eye diseases.
- Renders primary health care.
- Provides medicine.
- Renders laboratory, radiology, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy and audiology services.
- Renders nursing services.
- Undertakes the administration of nursing services and the training of nursing staff.
- Renders general patients' administration.
- Attends to general administrative matters.
- Maintains stores and other services.
- Undertakes maintenance services at the hospital, clinics and health centres.

Attached to each hospital are professional medical staff as well as clinics, mobile clinics (visiting points), health centres, care groups, community health workers and health educators.

At grass roots level:

- Clinic Advisory Committee
- Care group motivators
- Community health workers

ANNEXURE E

THE GAZANKULU DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION - PERSONNEL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

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5.1.2	Manager Informal Sector: Small Business Development	2
5.1.3	Manager Accounting: Small Business Development . .	2
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5.2	General Manager: Southern Region	3
5.2.1	Manager Industrial Development (Industrial Towns) .	3
5.2.2	Manager Business Development	3
5.3	Regional Manager	3
5.3.1	General Manager: Agricultural Services	3
5.3.2	Senior Manager Operations	3
5.3.3	Manager Planning and Development	3
5.3.4	Management Accountant	3

1. INTRODUCTION

The Gazankulu Development Corporation (GDC), previously known as the Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation (STDC), was established on 1 December 1975 in terms of RSA Act 46 of 1969. Since 1985 it has been operating under the *Gazankulu Corporation Act* (Act 10 of 1985) with the Gazankulu Government as its sole shareholder and controller. Control is exercised through a board of directors led by a chairman and appointed by the Chief Minister of the Gazankulu Government. The board consists of citizens of Gazankulu as well as a number of socio-economic development experts. The management of the Corporation is headed by the chief executive officer and it is structured into a number of functional departments headed by general managers or senior managers who report directly to the chief executive officer. The GDC's head office is in Giyani.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To provide maximum development impetus at minimum financial and economic cost to Gazankulu and its people.
- To facilitate and promote the economic development of Gazankulu by means of financing the activities of the commercial, industrial, mining and agricultural sectors within the context of the free enterprise system.
- To equip the people of Gazankulu individually and collectively to improve their relative and absolute socio-economic situation.
- To provide training.
- To create job opportunities.

3. FUNCTIONS

- To develop agricultural projects and to establish farmers.
- To develop mining by means of exploration and the management of mines.
- To promote commerce by financing small and large scale businesses, setting up associated companies, and management of own commercial enterprises.
- To promote industrial development by financing small industrialists.
- To develop industries in the industrial areas by utilising decentralisation concessions.
- To provide housing for Gazankulu citizens by means of building and finance.

- To provide public transport by means of the Gazankulu Transport Company.
- To promote tourism.

4. FUNDING

The Gazankulu Development Corporation annually submits a budget to the Gazankulu Government for the allocation of funds. Project financing is done through the Development Bank of Southern Africa. The capital market is utilised for loan funds.

5. GDC: DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

5.1 General Manager: Northern Region (1)

5.1.1 Manager Formal Sector: Small Business Development

Functions: Provides financial, consultant and advisory services to the formal business sector.

Number of posts: (1 + 19)

5.1.2 Manager Informal Sector: Small Business Development

Functions: Provides financial, consultant and advisory services to the informal business sector.

Number of posts: (1 + 12)

5.1.3 Manager Accounting: Small Business Development

Functions: Provides back-accounting services to the Small Business Development Department.

Number of posts: (1 + 8)

5.1.4 Manager Administration and Housing

Functions: Provides back-up administrative services to the Small Business Development Department and Housing Department.

Number of posts: (1 + 54)

5.2	General Manager: Southern Region	(1)
5.2.1	Manager Industrial Development (Industrial Towns)	
	Functions: Maintains industrial townships and provides services to industrialists.	
	Number of posts:	(1 + 72)
5.2.2	Manager Business Development	
	Functions: Provides financial, consultant and advisory services to the business community.	
	Number of posts:	(1+42)
5.3	Regional Manager	(1)
	Functions: Provides administrative, housing, maintenance, rental, small business, accounting and legal advice services to the Southern Region.	
	Number of posts:	(1+30)
5.3.1	General Manager: Agricultural Services	(1)
	Functions: Provides agricultural development services in all the districts.	
5.3.2	Senior Manager Operations	(1)
	Project Manager Majeje Subtropical fruit	(1 + 140)
	Project Manager Majeje Agronomy	(1 + 51)
	Project Manager Majeje Warehouse	(1 + 9)
	Project Manager Majeje Technical Services	(1 + 25)
	Project Manager Majeje Mechanical Services	(1 + 15)
	Project Manager Mariveni Agricultural Project	(1 + 106)
	Project Manager Mhinga/Xikundu Agric. Project	(1 + 81)
	Project Accountant	(1 + 8)
	Co-operative Manager	(1)
5.3.3	Manager Planning and Development	(1)
5.3.4	Management Accountant	(1)
	<i>Total number of incumbents on regional level (excluding proclaimed towns)</i>	(696)

ANNEXURE F

THE PRESENT COMPOSITION OF TRIBAL AND COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES IN GAZANKULU

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1. DISTRICTS AND AUTHORITIES

At present, Gazankulu consists of six magisterial districts which coincide with the six regional authorities, viz.

MHALA DISTRICT

MALAMULELE DISTRICT

HLANGANANI DISTRICT

GIYANI DISTRICT

LULEKANI DISTRICT

RITAVI DISTRICT

The different tribal and community authorities which currently exist within each of the above six districts are the following:

HLANGANANI DISTRICT

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

Bungeni
Nkensani
Komanani
Msengi

COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES

Vuyani
Tiyani
Rungulani
Elim-Shirley
Valdezia-Mambedi

RITAVI DISTRICT

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

Bankuna
Baloyi
Nyavana

MHALA DISTRICT

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

Mnisi
Jongilanga
Amashangana
Hoxani

LULEKANI DISTRICT

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

Majeje

MALAMULELE DISTRICT

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES

Madonsi

Mphambo

Mavambe

Shigamani

Mudabula

Ntlhaveni

Mukhomi

Mulamula

Xigalo

Xikundu

Mhinga

Gijana

Mtititi

GIYANI DISTRICT

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

Ndengeza

Xiviti

Mathebula

Mabunda

Dzumeri

Nkuri

Homu

Nkomo

Each of the above 31 tribal and 8 community authorities was established in accordance with Section 2 of the *Black Authorities Act* (Act 68 of 1951). The 8 proclaimed towns (Waterval, Thulamahashe, Dwarsloop, Mkuhlu, Malamulele, Nkowankowa, Giyani, and Lulekani) falls outside the area of jurisdiction of the relevant tribal or community authorities.

2. CURRENT COMPOSITION

The members of the tribal authorities in Gazankulu can be divided into two categories, viz. *ward headmen (tindhuna)* and *councillors*. All ward headmen (*tindhuna*) are automatically members of the tribal authority. In Mhala these *tindhuna* are elected from and by the community while in other districts they are appointed by the chief-in-council. In some districts the numbers of these *tindhuna* are supplemented by councillors which are appointed by the tribal authority.

At present, the smallest tribal authority consists of 6 members and the largest of 33 members in accordance with the size of the area and the number of settlements under its jurisdiction. At present there are 492 paid members of tribal and community authorities in Gazankulu. This figure includes 43 of the 51 headmen who were recognized under the *Black Administration Act* (Act 38 of 1927). The rest are chairmen of community authorities (see *Black Authorities Act*, Act 68 of 1951).

Of the 492 paid members of tribal and community authorities 123 are from the Giyani district, 105 from the Malamulele district, 89 from the Hlanganani district, 84 from the Mhala district, 78 from the Ritavi district, and 13 from the Lulekani district. Of the 492 paid members 57% are *tindhuna* and 43% elected or appointed councillors.

In the Mhala, Lulekani, and Ritavi districts those councillors who are *tindhuna* receive a salary of R400-00 per month while other councillors receive R150-00 per month. In the Hlanganani, Malamulele and Giyani districts all councillors receive a monthly salary of R150-00 because in these districts many *tindhuna* are also headmen who receive a monthly salary of R1601-50.

A survey conducted among 80% of the tribal authorities indicated the following tendencies:

- Firstly, 18% of the councillors are members of the ruling family while the rest (82%) owe their position to either their genealogical status within the community and their loyalty towards the ruling family, or their competence as leaders.

- Secondly, in 75% of cases, councillors have no other additional source of income while 25% have additional work and income. The particulars for the tribal authorities in each district are as follows:

<i>DISTRICT</i>	<i>ADDITIONAL INCOME</i>	<i>NO ADDITIONAL INCOME</i>
Giyani	19%	81%
Malamulele	8%	92%
Lulekani	47%	53%
Ritavi	33%	67%
Hlanganani	30%	70%
Mhala	18%	82%

- Thirdly, 5% of the members of tribal authorities are between 20 and 39 years of age, 32% between 40 and 59 years of age, 43% between 60 and 69 years of age, and 19% are 70 and older. In spite of the fact that large numbers of councillors were pensioned in 1991, more than 62% of the present councillors are still over 60 years of age. The particulars for the tribal authorities in each district are as follows:

<i>DISTRICT</i>	<i>20-39 YEARS</i>	<i>40-59 YEARS</i>	<i>60-69 YEARS</i>	<i>70+ YEARS</i>
Giyani	11%	47%	26%	16%
Malamulele	1%	21%	57%	21%
Lulekani	11%	33%	44%	12%
Ritavi	2%	25%	40%	30%
Hlanganani	6%	56%	34%	4%
Mhala	0%	15%	56%	29%

ANNEXURE G

THE EXECUTION OF STATUTORILY DEFINED FUNCTIONS BY TRIBAL AUTHORITIES ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT CONTROL OFFICERS (1 JANUARY 1988 TO 31 DECEMBER 1988)

***TOTAL: 25 TRIBAL AUTHORITIES
12 COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES***

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4.	DISTRICT: RITAVI.....	4
5.	DISTRICT: LULEKANI.....	5
6.	DISTRICT: MHALA.....	6

1. DISTRICT: GIYANI

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES: Mabunda, Shiviti, Hlaneki,
Nkuri, Mathebula.

COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES: Ndengeza.

Number of criminal cases tried.	341
Number of civil cases handled. . . . .	.218
Projects completed. . . . .	.39
Projects under construction. . . . .	.140
Number of registers kept and maintained. . . . .	.175
Newly introduced projects.	33
Total estimates (1988/89).	R883 360-00
Tribal meetings held.	109
Revenue collected (1988/89).	R521 407-74
Expenditure incurred (1988/89).	R276 924-75
Number of tribal court meetings. . . . .	.294
Number of tribal/community vehicles. . . . .	.4
Amount spend on transport.	R12 964-38
Number of revenue receipts issued. . . . .	.363
Returns submitted to DCO. . . . .	.62
No. of headmen. . . . .	.14
No. of schools. . . . .	.90
No. of Village Development Officers.	11
Visits by the staff from the office of DCO.	221
Returns handled.	62
No. of requisitions (G.N. 27) handled. . . . .	.811

2. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES: Nkhensani, Bungeni, Khomanani.

COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES: Vuyani, Tiyani, Rungulani,
Ribungwana, Elim-Shirley,
Msengi, Valdezia-Mambedi.

Number of criminal cases tried.	270
Number of civil cases handled.	320
Projects completed.	17
Projects under construction.	121
Number of registers kept and maintained.	166
Newly introduced projects.	1
Total estimates (1988/1989).	R812 440-00
Tribal meetings held.	90
Revenue collected (1988/89).	R480 000
Expenditure incurred (1988/89).	R320 000
Number of tribal court meetings.	300
Number of tribal/commmity vehicles.	5
Amount spent on transport.	R10 936-00
Number of revenue receipts issued.	420
Returns submitted to DCO.	144
Number of headmen.	13

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES: Mhinga, Xikundu, Madonsi,
Xigalo, Mavambe, Gidjana,
Mulamula, Mudabula, Mukhomi.

COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES: Mtititi, Xigamani, Ntlhaveni,
Mphambo.

Number of criminal cases tried. . . . .	.1112
Number of civil cases handled.	46
Projects completed. . . . .	.16
Projects under construction. . . . .	.9
Number of registers kept and maintained.	35
Newly introduced projects.	14
Tribal meetings held.	116
Revenue collected (1988/1989).	R1266 299-20
Expenditure incurred (1988/89). . . . .	.R327847-68
Number of tribal court meetings. . . . .	.115
Total estimates (1988/89)(expenditure).	R371 742-83
Number of tribal/community vehicles. . . . .	.2
Amount spend on transport.	R2089-23
Number of revenue receipts issued.	9401
Returns submitted to DCO.	156
Number of headmen.	39
Number of schools.	43
Number of village development officers. . . . .	.10
Visits by the staff from the office of DCO.	167
Returns handled. . . . .	.156
Number of requisitions (G.N. 27) handled.	119

4. DISTRICT: RITAVI

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES: Nkuna, Valoyi, Nyavana.

Number of criminal cases tried.	174
Number of civil cases handled. . . . .	.280
Projects completed. . . . .	.18
Projects under construction.	26
Number of registers kept and maintained.	92
Newly introduced projects. . . . .	.4
Total estimates (1988/89).	R471 000
Tribal meetings held. . . . .	.61
Revenue collected (1988/89). . . . .	.R156 780-00
Expenditure incurred (1988/89).	R107 900-00
Number of tribal court meetings.	71
Number of tribal vehicles. . . . .	.4
Amount spend on transport. . . . .	.R9 036-00
Number of revenue receipts issued. . . . .	.216
Returns submitted to DCO. . . . .	.36
No. of headmen.	7
No. of schools.	104
Number of village development officers.	4
Visits by the staff from the office of DCO. . . . .	.36
Returns handled.	36
No. of requisitions (G.N. 27) handled.	71

5. DISTRICT: LULEKANI

TRIBAL AUTHORITY: Majeje.

Number of civil cases handled.	34
Number of registers kept. . . . .	.19
Revenue collected (1988/89). . . . .	.R317 589-21
Expenditure incurred (1988/89).	R149 666-22
Tribal meetings held.	7
Tribal court meetings held.	1
Number of tribal vehicles. . . . .	.1
Amount spent on transport.	R32 500-48
Revenue receipts issued.	1076
Returns submitted to DCO. . . . .	.12
Number of schools. . . . .	.5
Visits by DCO.	16

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES: Mnisi, Jongilanga, Amashangana, Hoxani.

Number of criminal cases tried. . . . .	.97
Number of civil cases handled.	81
Projects completed. . . . .	.20
Projects under construction.	42
Number of registers kept and maintained.	36
Newly introduced projects.	35
Total estimates (1989/89). . . . .	.R288 420-00
Tribal meetings held. . . . .	.12
Revenue collected (1988/89). . . . .	.R487 496-48
Expenditure incurred (1988/89).	R450 579-00
Number of tribal court meetings.	46
Number of tribal vehicles. . . . .	.1
Amount spent on transport.	R25 635-87
Number of revenue receipts issued.	1022
Returns submitted to DCO. . . . .	.48
Returns handled.	48
Number of headmen.	19
Number of schools.	54
Visits by the staff from the office of DCO. . . . .	.20
Number of requisitions (G.N. 27) handled.	3

ANNEXURE H

KWAZULU-NATAL INDABA: CULTURAL COUNCILS

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1. INTRODUCTION

The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba made the following proposals in 1986 regarding the position of traditional authorities in the local authorities system in the future Natal/KwaZulu. Note that these were indeed only proposals to be discussed in terms of a political dispensation for a future Natal/KwaZulu, and were never implemented in practice.

2. LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The existing system of local authorities in Natal will, until amended by the legislature, continue in terms of current legislation, and will be extended to what is presently KwaZulu.

The powers and structures of local authorities will be entrenched in the constitution on a non-racial basis in accordance with the Bill of Rights.

The principle of extended powers for local authorities, will also be entrenched in the constitution.

The principle of maximum devolution of power will be guaranteed by the constitution.

3. TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

Traditional authorities (for example tribal authorities) will be treated as part of the future system of local government.

Traditional authorities in the urban and peri-urban areas of the region will be encouraged to evolve into part of the system of local authorities.

4. CULTURAL COUNCILS

Apart from treating traditional authorities as part of the local government system, provision is also made for the establishment of a "Council of Chiefs" to represent the interest of the traditional authorities. The size of the council will not be restricted to the number of members referred to in 4.3 (below). The rights, duties and functions of the council of chiefs will be the same as those of cultural councils also mentioned below. Cultural councils may be initiated by cultural bodies and organisations. The procedure would be to lodge an application with the commission, whereupon the commission will set the procedure for the establishment of such a council into motion.

- 4.1 Cultural councils will deal with the protection, maintenance, and promotion of the religious, language, and cultural rights and interests of groups representing the principal segments of the population in Natal (including KwaZulu).
- 4.2 The guidelines for the establishment of cultural councils, will be prepared by a commission consisting of three persons (one of who must be a Supreme Court Judge) appointed by the Governor on advice of the Legislature.
- 4.3 A cultural council will consist of 8 to 12 members. They will be elected every five years by all the bodies and organisations represented by the cultural council.
- 4.4 The commission shall ensure that there is no undue proliferation of cultural councils, and that cultural councils do not represent patently overlapping interests of any cultural group.
- 4.5 Cultural councils will be constitutionally entrenched and will have the right to be consulted and kept informed by all branches and levels of government of action taken or intended to be taken which may effect the rights and interests of the groups they represent.
- 4.6 Cultural councils will be entitled to apply to the Supreme Court for an order pronouncing upon the validity of any legislation not yet signed into law by the Governor.

This right will also apply to subordinate laws or executive action which the council believes would detrimentally affect the cultural interests of the group it represents.

ANNEXURE I

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES IN THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA: REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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This is a *verbatim* report of the Working Group on Local Government of the Multilateral Technical Committee (Urbanisation and Housing, 1992) prepared for the TBVC states.

DISCUSSION DOCUMENT: TRIBAL AUTHORITIES IN A NEW SOUTH AFRICA

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this discussion document is to ascertain a perspective on tribal authorities that would enable the Working Group on Second-Tier Constitutional Structures and the Composition of a Negotiating Forum to position itself with regard to possible future constitutional options regarding tribal authorities.

2. BACKGROUND

During its meeting on 20 September 1990, the Working Group on Second-Tier Constitutional Structures decided that regional government structures must be included in the national negotiation process dealing with a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

The position and role of tribal authorities in such a regional dispensation was discussed at its second meeting on 22 October 1990. It was subsequently decided:

- that a general discussion on the accommodation of local government arrangements in rural and traditional areas in conjunction with the position of tribal authorities, should take place at its meeting of 19 November 1990,
- to task the Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs in consultation with the Department of Development Aid and the Constitutional Development Services and acting on information received from the delegations to the Working Group, with the drafting of a document outlining the ways and means of combining the authority of traditional chiefs with

the establishment of urban and local authorities in these areas.

In addition the document also touches on the issue of the relationship between tribal authorities and regional structures.

3. CONTENT OF DOCUMENT

This document consists firstly of a situation analysis which endeavours to ascertain the current situation regarding tribal authorities. Secondly, the possible constitutional accommodation of tribal authorities is discussed.

4. SITUATION ANALYSIS

4.1 CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

A tribe represents a heterogeneous group of families bound together by ethnical cohesion and cultural uniformity. This grouping together takes place under the hereditary authority of the genealogically most senior person, i.e. the chief. The natural characteristics of a tribe are:

- it has natural authority and legitimacy, it has a community that accepts this authority,
- it has a natural social structure and rules that make social control possible,
- it has legislative authority to regulate the relations between individual members of the tribe and between the members of the tribe and the tribal authority,
- it has judicial systems and forums for judicature to resolve differences,
- it has natural resources in the form of water, land and veld.

A chief exercises authority over members of a tribe, the tribal area and its resources through internal structures that include members of the senior family and councillors. This is the most general form of tribal organization and is generally known as the tribal authority.

The concept of tribal authority reflects a form of dualism that is also to be found in practice where these authorities exist. On the one hand tribal refers to the existence of a tribe and tribalism. It is, therefore, a historical concept. On the other hand, it refers to the more modern concept of authority which indicates that authority is institutionalised (within the context of a tribe).

Tribal authorities can, therefore, be conceptualised from two perspectives. The one perspective views it as a traditional organisation rather than a formal government institution. The other perspective views tribal authorities as a form of local government that should render services as is the case with local authorities (in proclaimed towns).

4.2 GENERAL SITUATION

With the advent of Europeans to Southern Africa many years ago, tribes and tribal authorities already existed. The establishment of white rule and even rapid industrialisation did not destroy these institutions.

In 1927, legislation was introduced that provided for the recognition, appointment or deposing of a chief or headman. Tribal authorities' existence was formalised in legislation in the Union of South Africa in 1951. This provided an institutional focal point at the local level for governmental and non-governmental actions in rural and (later) peri-urban areas.

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The chiefs, who are the *ex officio* heads of the tribal

authorities are in the most difficult position of all. Traditional political-economic balances have disappeared, their power bases changed, as well as the socio-economic character of their people. Nevertheless, these authorities survived to the extent that they are still very prominent in, and a part of, the social fabric of tribal areas. They govern large portions of land and resources as well as people.

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4.3 POLITICAL SITUATION

In the context of the present situation of rapid change and political fluidity, the future of these authorities are also very much a point of discussion. In general political leaders have expressed themselves in favour of

the continued existence of the tribal system.

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4.4 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

4.4.1 Institutional Structure

Tribal authorities, and in some areas community authorities, are the only institutions at local level primarily responsible for the rural and peri-urban communities of the self-governing territories.

Although some slight differences do occur from area to area, generally the tribal authority is the chief. His position is mostly hereditary and he holds it for life. In terms of tribal custom, the chief will involve his senior family, appoint councillors (they represent the various wards) and co-opt a few 'ordinary' people. The latter are chosen by the council for their knowledge, experience or abilities to assist the council in their tasks. In both tribal and community authorities decisions are based on consensus.

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Tribal authorities are much more social systems than local government institutions. Their prime function is, therefore, to regulate and control relationships and social behaviour within a tribal community. They are much more people orientated. Local authorities are mainly focussing on the rendering of services.

The authority of tribal authorities is personalised i.e. vested in the person of the chief, and not institutionalised in an organization as such, as is the case with local authorities.

The position of the chief is hereditary, while in local authorities the position of the mayor and the duration of his office is linked to regular elections.

The authority of the chief is less limited than that of a mayor. His authority is derived from tradition and is exercised in consultation with his community.

Tribal authorities are in most cases not legal personae while local authorities are legal entities.

At present, there is also no real division between the political, administrative and judicial authority (*trias politica*) of tribal authorities, as is the case with local authorities within proclaimed towns. The political and judicial authority is traditionally the responsibility of the indigenous leaders. Their executive function and their own financial resources, however, has never really been developed to its fullest potential.

4.4.2 Legislation

Although the different tribes have since time immemorial been ruled as autonomous units by the chiefs and their councils, official recognition by Government was accorded to them in a limited way only. Prior to 1951, chiefs and headmen were "appointed" and certain restricted powers and

functions were conferred on them (*Black Administration Act, 1927 - No. 38 of 1927*).

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At present, tribal authority legislation is generally out-dated. Although KwaZulu, QwaQwa and KwaNdebele have their own legislation, the *Black Administration Act, 1927* (No 38 of 1927) and the *Black Authorities Act, 1951* (No 68 of 1951) are still used in one or other form.

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However, the legislation confines rural authorities to their traditional role and does not provide for institutional development in accordance with societal and environmental changes, with the result that those with the potential are being prevented to function as some form of local authority.

4.4.3 Functions

Tribal authorities generally administer the affairs of the people within its area of jurisdiction. This, inter alia, entail:

- The promotion of the interests and the advancement and well-being of the residents and the development and improvement of the land in its area.
- Land administration.
- Soil conservation.
- The improvement of livestock and the establishment of farmers' association.
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Tribal authorities also have the power to impose certain taxes and/or levies. It is incumbent on the authority to serve the territorial governments and the (tribal) regional authority with advice on matters concerning the tribe.

Chiefs also have limited civil and criminal jurisdiction over tribe members within its area of jurisdiction.

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4.5 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Tribal authorities are funded directly by exploring their own local financial resources and indirectly by their various governments.

They have the following own sources of revenue:

- Tribal levies (usually imposed on male members).
- Customary fees.
- Court fines and fees.
- *Khonza* or *lotsha* fee. This fee is charged to a person who wishes to sell in an area under the jurisdiction of a Chief. This is a one-off payment and varies from area to area. There is a lot of symbolism attached to this fee, in the sense that it indicates the subject's loyalty to the a Chief and in turn the Chief's protection to the subject.
- Dog taxes.
- Rent of accommodation.
- Income from selling sand, stone, clay, wood etc.

The average annual income (from own sources) per tribal authority varies from R16 000 to R200 000.

In most territories, tribal authorities' funds are being augmented by their governments through:

- Subsidisation.
- Provision of infrastructure (such as roads, electricity, erection of schools, etc.).

In most cases the sources of income available to tribal authorities are limited and have not been changed since 1951.

In this regard, it needs to be mentioned that land certainly has the potential of becoming the main source of revenue for tribal authorities.

Tribal authorities expenditure include the following items:

- Salaries to chiefs.
- Salaries to personnel.
- In some instances salaries to councillors, administrative expenses.

4.6 ADMINISTRATION

The administrative function of tribal authorities is underdeveloped. These authorities usually appoint their own personnel. Personnel are mainly limited to one or two clerks or secretaries and tribal police whose conditions of service are determined by the tribal authorities. These personnel are usually poorly qualified and have had limited or not in-service training. Efforts are at present underway to appoint matriculants in these posts.

4.7 LAND AND LAND USAGE

Land and land usage cannot be isolated from a discussion about the future of tribal authorities because they survive as a system because its political, social and economic relations are based on land. In fact, land is the pivot of their existence.

There are four main implications attached to land.

It is firstly a security system, deeply integrated into the culture of the people who live on it, and an essential component of their physical and psychological well-being.

Secondly, it is an economic support system for a greater economy, which is thereby relieved of major costs such as family housing, infrastructural development and pension schemes, which it would otherwise have to bear.

Thirdly, it embodies the authority and being of a tribe.

Fourthly, it is an agricultural resource.

4.8 CONCLUSION

From the above analysis it is clear that tribal and community authorities do not comply to all the characteristics that one would ideally associate with an institution that would be responsible for rendering services effectively and efficiently. These entail:

- Tribal authorities have a limited financial base, and have limited financial management capacity.
- They do not have the administrative and technical capacity to maintain and render services.
- Their prime responsibility is to govern people and not to render services.

Nevertheless, it is also obvious:

- that tribes and tribalism exists,
- that the tribal system is being acknowledged by prominent political leaders,
- that tribal authorities are responsible for stability and social harmony in their areas of jurisdiction,
- that the government structures of the selfgoverning territories are based on the tribal system.

It is, therefore, obvious that tribes and their authorities will have to be accommodated within a new democratic constitutional dispensation.

5. THE FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

Before moving on to a discussion about possible constitutional options, a brief look is taken at some experiences in Africa.

5.1 EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA

In the limited literature available, it seems that different solutions were adopted on the African continent. Guinea, Mali and Zimbabwe adopted the radical measure of abolishing the traditional institutions which they considered as ineffective and undemocratic. It seems however, that these measures were doomed to failure since the local population still regarded the abolished tribal authorities as legitimate, and, therefore, did not recognize the newly instituted local government systems. In Zimbabwe, tribal authorities have been reinstated.

In the Ivory Coast, Malawi, Swaziland and Senegal, the traditional rulers are regarded as major participants in

the management of local affairs. However, in these cases the respective governments render most services to tribes.

Nigeria it seems, belongs to a third category of countries which seek to maintain the traditional authorities and at the same time emphasizes their role as instruments for development by upgrading their administrative capacity and introducing some form of popularly elected representation to encourage citizen participation.

The United Nations' Economic Commission for Africa emphasized the important role of tribal authorities and stated, "...it is a powerful and effective instrument for political, economic, social and cultural development".

5.2 DISCUSSION

Rather than discussing detailed alternatives and actions, focus should be placed on general principles and directions. Three options manifests themselves.

Option 1

Tribal systems disappear as legally recognised bodies. In accordance with the general principle of free association, members of a tribe can form a "group" such as any other group in South Africa. In such way the tribe can for instance decide to own land and manage such on a communal basis. They can manage their own school or schools and can have their own internal rules of life, which can be enforced as with any other club or church association. Rural management systems are instituted and the inhabitants of a specific area are free to elect a traditional leader or do without.

Option 2

The tribal system is applied as the local authority. Full recognition is given to the traditional powers of traditional leaders, with expansion of the powers to become fully functional local authorities. People living in the tribal area have no other choice but to partake in this system.

Option 3

The tribal system is instituted, in accordance with the choice of the majority in the tribal area, into the Regional Services Council in respect of infrastructure. In accordance with the traditional system, however, it maintains jurisdiction of traditional powers. In other words, the tribal system is recognised, but only for traditional purposes; local authority functions are exercised by the Regional Services Council.

The guidance of the meeting is sought in respect of which of the three options should be investigated further.

6. COMPARISON OF FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES, TRIBAL AUTHORITIES AND CHIEFS

6.1 FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1. The provision and distribution of water and electricity for domestic and industrial use.
2. Roads, stormwater drainage and other water works, as well as sewerage disposal and solid waste removal.
3. Traffic systems planning and control.
4. Fire prevention and fire fighting functions.
5. Passenger transport services and airports.
6. Housing and community facilities and services.
7. Health functions and the prevention of pollution.
8. The provision and management of sport, recreational and amenity facilities.
9. The planning of physical development, township development and renewal and other town planning functions.
10. Financial, fiscal, personnel and other general functions.
11. Industrial development.
12. Markets, abattoirs and other matters related to animals.
13. The undertaking of a census.
14. Cultural functions.

Local authorities are entitled to promulgate regulations to facilitate the administration of the above functions.

6.2 INSTITUTIONALISED FUNCTIONS OF TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

In terms of the *Bantu Authorities Act, 1951* (Act No 68 of 1951) a tribal authority is in a position to act as follows:

1. generally administer the affairs of the tribes and communities in respect of which it has been established;
2. render assistance and guidance to its chief or headman in connection with the performance of his functions, and exercise such powers and perform such functions and duties, including any of the powers, functions or duties conferred or imposed upon its chief or headman under any law as are in accordance with any applicable Bantu law or custom, or in terms of any regulations, required to be exercised or performed by such tribal authority;
3. advise and assist the Government and any territorial or regional authority having jurisdiction in any area for which such tribal authority have been established, in connection with matters relating to the material, moral and social well-being of Bantu resident in that area, including the development and improvement of any land within the area;
4. generally exercise such powers and perform such functions and duties as in the opinion of the State President fall within the sphere of tribal administration and as he may assign that tribal authority.

It appears thus that no specific administrative functions are imposed, but could be implied from the above.

6.3 INSTITUTIONALISED FUNCTIONS OF CHIEFS

The functions of a chief are defined in *Proclamation 110 of 1957*.

1. An appointed chief or headman shall seek to promote the interests of his tribe or community and shall support and actively encourage, and himself initiate, measures for the material, moral and social well-being of his people or the development or improvement of the land in his area, and in particular any

- measures which provide for active participation by his tribe or community in the administration or management of its own affairs.
2. He shall maintain law and order in his tribe or community and bring to the notice of the Commissioner, immediately he becomes aware thereof, any condition of unrest or dissatisfaction or any other matter of serious import or concern to the Government.
 3. He shall enjoy the priveleges and status conferred upon him by the recognised customs and usages of his tribe or community but shall not at any time extort, or by the use of compulsion or arbitrary means, obtain from any person any tribute, fee, reward or present.
 4. He shall be entitled to the loyalty, respect and obedience of all Bantu resident within his area and may, subject the provisions of sections five and seventeen and in accordance with the laws and customs mainly obtaining in his tribe or community, take such steps as may be necessary to secure from them such loyalty, respect and obedience.
 5. He shall in accordance with the provisions of any law or the recognised customs and usages of his tribe or community exercise his powers, functions and duties in consultation with his tribal or community council or the tribal or community authority established by law for his area: provided that he shall not as a result of such consultation and any possible joint action in consequence thereof be deemed to have divested himself of responsibility for the due exercise of his powers or the proper performance of his duties.
 6. He shall carry out all such lawful orders as may from time to time be given him by or through the Commissioner or any other officer of the Government duly authorised thereto in writing by the Secretary, the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner.
 7. He shall ensure the enforcement within his area of all laws and all orders, instructions or requirements of the Government relating to the administration and control of the Blacks in his area in general and to the following matters in particular:
 - a. public health;
 - b. the registration of the persons in his area or of taxpayers and the collection of taxes, rates or levies;

- c. the registration of births and deaths;
 - d. the taking of census and the collection of statistics;
 - e. the prevention or eradication of animal diseases by dipping or other means;
 - f. the occupation or cultivation of land and the use of commonages;
 - g. the preservation, repair or restoration of beacons, fences and gates, etc.
8. He shall bring to the notice of his tribe or community all new laws, orders, instructions or requirements of the Government and shall ensure compliance therewith.
 9. He shall report promptly to the Commissioner the occurrence of any of the following matters in his area:
 - a. outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases amongst persons;
 - b. outbreaks of diseases amongst stock;
 - c. deaths of persons from violence or other unnatural causes.
 10. He shall prevent any interference with persons lawfully travelling through his area.
 11. He shall disperse or order the dispersal of any assembly of armed persons in his area, held without authority.
 12. He shall have powers to search without warrant any Black or any kraal, homestead or other place within his area occupied by a Black if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that stolen property or anything are hidden, etc.
 13. He shall detain or impound any stray stock found within his area.

The above is an extract from the institutionalised functions to indicate the wide range of responsibilities, imposed on a chief in this regard.

6.4 TRADITIONAL FUNCTIONS OF CHIEFS

Traditionally a chief was ruler, administrator, legislator, judge, priest and military leader of his tribe. In these he was assisted by close relatives and other functionaries including ward headmen.

In practice these functions culminate in the following:

1. **As political ruler**
 - a. Symbol of tribal unity.
 - b. Acceptance of tribute.
 - c. Acceptance of all reports of tribal affairs and taking decisions in this regard.
 - d. Convene meetings of ward headmen.
 - e. Convene tribal meetings.
2. **As administrator**
 - a. Acceptance of new tribesmen.
 - b. "Registration" of births and deaths.
3. **As legislator**
 - a. New laws were very seldom proclaimed, but when proclaimed tribesmen were notified via headmen or tribal meetings.
4. **As judge**
 - a. Settling of cases of his own ward and hearing cases on appeal from headmen's wards.
5. **As priest**
 - a. Link between tribesmen and ancestors.
 - b. Organising all tribal rituals.
 - c. Rites of passage.
6. **As military leader**
 - a. Commander of regiments.
 - b. Establishing regiments for age groups.

ANNEXURE I

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES IN THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA: REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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This is a *verbatim* report of the Working Group on Local Government of the Multilateral Technical Committee (Urbanisation and Housing, 1992) prepared for the TBVC states.

DISCUSSION DOCUMENT: TRIBAL AUTHORITIES IN A NEW SOUTH AFRICA

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this discussion document is to ascertain a perspective on tribal authorities that would enable the Working Group on Second-Tier Constitutional Structures and the Composition of a Negotiating Forum to position itself with regard to possible future constitutional options regarding tribal authorities.

2. BACKGROUND

During its meeting on 20 September 1990, the Working Group on Second-Tier Constitutional Structures decided that regional government structures must be included in the national negotiation process dealing with a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

The position and role of tribal authorities in such a regional dispensation was discussed at its second meeting on 22 October 1990. It was subsequently decided:

- that a general discussion on the accommodation of local government arrangements in rural and traditional areas in conjunction with the position of tribal authorities, should take place at its meeting of 19 November 1990,
- to task the Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs in consultation with the Department of Development Aid and the Constitutional Development Services and acting on information received from the delegations to the Working Group, with the drafting of a document outlining the ways and means of combining the authority of traditional chiefs with

the establishment of urban and local authorities in these areas.

In addition the document also touches on the issue of the relationship between tribal authorities and regional structures.

3. CONTENT OF DOCUMENT

This document consists firstly of a situation analysis which endeavours to ascertain the current situation regarding tribal authorities. Secondly, the possible constitutional accommodation of tribal authorities is discussed.

4. SITUATION ANALYSIS

4.1 CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

A tribe represents a heterogeneous group of families bound together by ethnical cohesion and cultural uniformity. This grouping together takes place under the hereditary authority of the genealogically most senior person, i.e. the chief. The natural characteristics of a tribe are:

- it has natural authority and legitimacy, it has a community that accepts this authority,
- it has a natural social structure and rules that make social control possible,
- it has legislative authority to regulate the relations between individual members of the tribe and between the members of the tribe and the tribal authority,
- it has judicial systems and forums for judicature to resolve differences,
- it has natural resources in the form of water, land and veld.

A chief exercises authority over members of a tribe, the tribal area and its resources through internal structures that include members of the senior family and councillors. This is the most general form of tribal organization and is generally known as the tribal authority.

The concept of tribal authority reflects a form of dualism that is also to be found in practice where these authorities exist. On the one hand tribal refers to the existence of a tribe and tribalism. It is, therefore, a historical concept. On the other hand, it refers to the more modern concept of authority which indicates that authority is institutionalised (within the context of a tribe).

Tribal authorities can, therefore, be conceptualised from two perspectives. The one perspective views it as a traditional organisation rather than a formal government institution. The other perspective views tribal authorities as a form of local government that should render services as is the case with local authorities (in proclaimed towns).

4.2 GENERAL SITUATION

With the advent of Europeans to Southern Africa many years ago, tribes and tribal authorities already existed. The establishment of white rule and even rapid industrialisation did not destroy these institutions.

In 1927, legislation was introduced that provided for the recognition, appointment or deposing of a chief or headman. Tribal authorities' existence was formalised in legislation in the Union of South Africa in 1951. This provided an institutional focal point at the local level for governmental and non-governmental actions in rural and (later) peri-urban areas.

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- Customary fees.
- Court fines and fees.
- *Khonza* or *lotsha* fee. This fee is charged to a person who wishes to sell in an area under the jurisdiction of a Chief. This is a one-off payment and varies from area to area. There is a lot of symbolism attached to this fee, in the sense that it indicates the subject's loyalty to the a Chief and in turn the Chief's protection to the subject.
- Dog taxes.
- Rent of accommodation.
- Income from selling sand, stone, clay, wood etc.

The average annual income (from own sources) per tribal authority varies from R16 000 to R200 000.

In most territories, tribal authorities' funds are being augmented by their governments through:

- Subsidisation.
- Provision of infrastructure (such as roads, electricity, erection of schools, etc.).

In most cases the sources of income available to tribal authorities are limited and have not been changed since 1951.

In this regard, it needs to be mentioned that land certainly has the potential of becoming the main source of revenue for tribal authorities.

Tribal authorities expenditure include the following items:

- Salaries to chiefs.
- Salaries to personnel.
- In some instances salaries to councillors, administrative expenses.

4.6 ADMINISTRATION

The administrative function of tribal authorities is underdeveloped. These authorities usually appoint their own personnel. Personnel are mainly limited to one or two clerks or secretaries and tribal police whose conditions of service are determined by the tribal authorities. These personnel are usually poorly qualified and have had limited or not in-service training. Efforts are at present underway to appoint matriculants in these posts.

4.7 LAND AND LAND USAGE

Land and land usage cannot be isolated from a discussion about the future of tribal authorities because they survive as a system because its political, social and economic relations are based on land. In fact, land is the pivot of their existence.

There are four main implications attached to land.

It is firstly a security system, deeply integrated into the culture of the people who live on it, and an essential component of their physical and psychological well-being.

Secondly, it is an economic support system for a greater economy, which is thereby relieved of major costs such as family housing, infrastructural development and pension schemes, which it would otherwise have to bear.

Thirdly, it embodies the authority and being of a tribe.

Fourthly, it is an agricultural resource.

4.8 CONCLUSION

From the above analysis it is clear that tribal and community authorities do not comply to all the characteristics that one would ideally associate with an institution that would be responsible for rendering services effectively and efficiently. These entail:

- Tribal authorities have a limited financial base, and have limited financial management capacity.
- They do not have the administrative and technical capacity to maintain and render services.
- Their prime responsibility is to govern people and not to render services.

Nevertheless, it is also obvious:

- that tribes and tribalism exists,
- that the tribal system is being acknowledged by prominent political leaders,
- that tribal authorities are responsible for stability and social harmony in their areas of jurisdiction,
- that the government structures of the selfgoverning territories are based on the tribal system.

It is, therefore, obvious that tribes and their authorities will have to be accommodated within a new democratic constitutional dispensation.

5. THE FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

Before moving on to a discussion about possible constitutional options, a brief look is taken at some experiences in Africa.

5.1 EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA

In the limited literature available, it seems that different solutions were adopted on the African continent. Guinea, Mali and Zimbabwe adopted the radical measure of abolishing the traditional institutions which they considered as ineffective and undemocratic. It seems however, that these measures were doomed to failure since the local population still regarded the abolished tribal authorities as legitimate, and, therefore, did not recognize the newly instituted local government systems. In Zimbabwe, tribal authorities have been reinstated.

In the Ivory Coast, Malawi, Swaziland and Senegal, the traditional rulers are regarded as major participants in

the management of local affairs. However, in these cases the respective governments render most services to tribes.

Nigeria it seems, belongs to a third category of countries which seek to maintain the traditional authorities and at the same time emphasizes their role as instruments for development by upgrading their administrative capacity and introducing some form of popularly elected representation to encourage citizen participation.

The United Nations' Economic Commission for Africa emphasized the important role of tribal authorities and stated, "...it is a powerful and effective instrument for political, economic, social and cultural development".

5.2 DISCUSSION

Rather than discussing detailed alternatives and actions, focus should be placed on general principles and directions. Three options manifests themselves.

Option 1

Tribal systems disappear as legally recognised bodies. In accordance with the general principle of free association, members of a tribe can form a "group" such as any other group in South Africa. In such way the tribe can for instance decide to own land and manage such on a communal basis. They can manage their own school or schools and can have their own internal rules of life, which can be enforced as with any other club or church association. Rural management systems are instituted and the inhabitants of a specific area are free to elect a traditional leader or do without.

Option 2

The tribal system is applied as the local authority. Full recognition is given to the traditional powers of traditional leaders, with expansion of the powers to become fully functional local authorities. People living in the tribal area have no other choice but to partake in this system.

Option 3

The tribal system is instituted, in accordance with the choice of the majority in the tribal area, into the Regional Services Council in respect of infrastructure. In accordance with the traditional system, however, it maintains jurisdiction of traditional powers. In other words, the tribal system is recognised, but only for traditional purposes; local authority functions are exercised by the Regional Services Council.

The guidance of the meeting is sought in respect of which of the three options should be investigated further.

6. COMPARISON OF FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES, TRIBAL AUTHORITIES AND CHIEFS

6.1 FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1. The provision and distribution of water and electricity for domestic and industrial use.
2. Roads, stormwater drainage and other water works, as well as sewerage disposal and solid waste removal.
3. Traffic systems planning and control.
4. Fire prevention and fire fighting functions.
5. Passenger transport services and airports.
6. Housing and community facilities and services.
7. Health functions and the prevention of pollution.
8. The provision and management of sport, recreational and amenity facilities.
9. The planning of physical development, township development and renewal and other town planning functions.
10. Financial, fiscal, personnel and other general functions.
11. Industrial development.
12. Markets, abattoirs and other matters related to animals.
13. The undertaking of a census.
14. Cultural functions.

Local authorities are entitled to promulgate regulations to facilitate the administration of the above functions.

6.2 INSTITUTIONALISED FUNCTIONS OF TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

In terms of the *Bantu Authorities Act, 1951* (Act No 68 of 1951) a tribal authority is in a position to act as follows:

1. generally administer the affairs of the tribes and communities in respect of which it has been established;
2. render assistance and guidance to its chief or headman in connection with the performance of his functions, and exercise such powers and perform such functions and duties, including any of the powers, functions or duties conferred or imposed upon its chief or headman under any law as are in accordance with any applicable Bantu law or custom, or in terms of any regulations, required to be exercised or performed by such tribal authority;
3. advise and assist the Government and any territorial or regional authority having jurisdiction in any area for which such tribal authority have been established, in connection with matters relating to the material, moral and social well-being of Bantu resident in that area, including the development and improvement of any land within the area;
4. generally exercise such powers and perform such functions and duties as in the opinion of the State President fall within the sphere of tribal administration and as he may assign that tribal authority.

It appears thus that no specific administrative functions are imposed, but could be implied from the above.

6.3 INSTITUTIONALISED FUNCTIONS OF CHIEFS

The functions of a chief are defined in *Proclamation 110 of 1957*.

1. An appointed chief or headman shall seek to promote the interests of his tribe or community and shall support and actively encourage, and himself initiate, measures for the material, moral and social well-being of his people or the development or improvement of the land in his area, and in particular any

- measures which provide for active participation by his tribe or community in the administration or management of its own affairs.
2. He shall maintain law and order in his tribe or community and bring to the notice of the Commissioner, immediately he becomes aware thereof, any condition of unrest or dissatisfaction or any other matter of serious import or concern to the Government.
 3. He shall enjoy the priveleges and status conferred upon him by the recognised customs and usages of his tribe or community but shall not at any time extort, or by the use of compulsion or arbitrary means, obtain from any person any tribute, fee, reward or present.
 4. He shall be entitled to the loyalty, respect and obedience of all Bantu resident within his area and may, subject the provisions of sections five and seventeen and in accordance with the laws and customs mainly obtaining in his tribe or community, take such steps as may be necessary to secure from them such loyalty, respect and obedience.
 5. He shall in accordance with the provisions of any law or the recognised customs and usages of his tribe or community exercise his powers, functions and duties in consultation with his tribal or community council or the tribal or community authority established by law for his area: provided that he shall not as a result of such consultation and any possible joint action in consequence thereof be deemed to have divested himself of responsibility for the due exercise of his powers or the proper performance of his duties.
 6. He shall carry out all such lawful orders as may from time to time be given him by or through the Commissioner or any other officer of the Government duly authorised thereto in writing by the Secretary, the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner.
 7. He shall ensure the enforcement within his area of all laws and all orders, instructions or requirements of the Government relating to the administration and control of the Blacks in his area in general and to the following matters in particular:
 - a. public health;
 - b. the registration of the persons in his area or of taxpayers and the collection of taxes, rates or levies;

- c. the registration of births and deaths;
 - d. the taking of census and the collection of statistics;
 - e. the prevention or eradication of animal diseases by dipping or other means;
 - f. the occupation or cultivation of land and the use of commonages;
 - g. the preservation, repair or restoration of beacons, fences and gates, etc.
8. He shall bring to the notice of his tribe or community all new laws, orders, instructions or requirements of the Government and shall ensure compliance therewith.
 9. He shall report promptly to the Commissioner the occurrence of any of the following matters in his area:
 - a. outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases amongst persons;
 - b. outbreaks of diseases amongst stock;
 - c. deaths of persons from violence or other unnatural causes.
 10. He shall prevent any interference with persons lawfully travelling through his area.
 11. He shall disperse or order the dispersal of any assembly of armed persons in his area, held without authority.
 12. He shall have powers to search without warrant any Black or any kraal, homestead or other place within his area occupied by a Black if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that stolen property or anything are hidden, etc.
 13. He shall detain or impound any stray stock found within his area.

The above is an extract from the institutionalised functions to indicate the wide range of responsibilities, imposed on a chief in this regard.

6.4 TRADITIONAL FUNCTIONS OF CHIEFS

Traditionally a chief was ruler, administrator, legislator, judge, priest and military leader of his tribe. In these he was assisted by close relatives and other functionaries including ward headmen.

In practice these functions culminate in the following:

1. **As political ruler**
 - a. Symbol of tribal unity.
 - b. Acceptance of tribute.
 - c. Acceptance of all reports of tribal affairs and taking decisions in this regard.
 - d. Convene meetings of ward headmen.
 - e. Convene tribal meetings.
2. **As administrator**
 - a. Acceptance of new tribesmen.
 - b. "Registration" of births and deaths.
3. **As legislator**
 - a. New laws were very seldom proclaimed, but when proclaimed tribesmen were notified via headmen or tribal meetings.
4. **As judge**
 - a. Settling of cases of his own ward and hearing cases on appeal from headmen's wards.
5. **As priest**
 - a. Link between tribesmen and ancestors.
 - b. Organising all tribal rituals.
 - c. Rites of passage.
6. **As military leader**
 - a. Commander of regiments.
 - b. Establishing regiments for age groups.

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1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI
 1.1 PROCLAIMED TOWNSHIP: WATERVAL

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
WATERVAL	679	1117	959	1078	1254	51	91	2246	2304				4550

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	OCCUPATION												
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL	
WATERVAL	269	13	157	37	218	16	27	229	251	1147	3316	4463	

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
WATERVAL					2	1348	1	737		YES	NO

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS-PORT	TAXI TRANS-PORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
WATERVAL	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO			1	10	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. DISTRICT: IILANGANANI

1.2 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: KHOMANANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MAJOSI	707	1415	1476	712	1255	138	198	2200	2929				5129
NWAMATATANE	278	657	648	337	515	38	89	1032	1251				2283
MADOBI	240	539	565	262	444	26	71	825	1080				1905
NKUZANA	556	1114	1170	386	1013	64	184	1764	2365				4129
NTSUXI	426	880	947	454	783	47	154	1379	1883				3262
MAKHASA	142	345	324	119	246	13	35	477	605				1082
TOTAL	2349	4950	5130	2270	4256	326	731	7677	10113				17790

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNI. SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MAJOSI	37	1	40	14	22	51	30	28	165	386	4742	5128
NWAMATATANE	20	0	16	6	7	6	2	3	108	164	2120	2284
MADOBI	10	0	5	3	2	8	0	8	75	110	1794	1904
NKUZANA	61	1	22	6	13	3	3	35	220	368	3761	4147
NTSUXI	14	2	6	4	11	0	9	12	181	240	3021	3261
MAKHASA	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	11	16	1065	1018
TOTAL	142	4	91	33	55	68	44	89	760	1284	16503	17742

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.2 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: KHOMANANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MAJOSI	0	0	1	0	2	1384	1	1092	0	YES	YES
NWAMATATANE	0	0	0	1	1	1074	1	318	0	NO	YES
MADOBI	0	0	0	1	1	524	0	0	0	NO	YES
NKUZANA	0	0	0	1	1	1037	1	729	0	YES	YES
NTSUXI	0	0	0	1	1	328	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAKHASA	0	0	0	1	1	353	0	0	0	NO	YES
TOTAL	0	0	1	5	7	4700	3	2139	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MAJOSI	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	2	YES	YES	YES	YES
NWAMATATANE	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MADOBI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NKUZANA	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	6	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NTSUXI	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAKHASA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									19	2				

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: BUNGENI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
BASANI	791	3548	3671	1971	3278	215	529	5731	7470				13201
NJAKANJAKA	332	1591	1584	952	1285	90	238	2632	3262				5894
MAHATLANI	332	763	815	359	636	48	117	1169	1608				2777
WAYENI	234	400	3789	260	421	23	66	682	857				1539
TOTAL	1689	6302	9859	3542	5620	376	950	10214	13197				23411

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
BASANI	137	2	70	43	72	42	42	105	402	911	12289	13200
NJAKANJAKA	77	1	16	13	41	14	18	75	184	440	5459	5899
MAHATLANI	21	0	5	4	8	5	0	7	58	107	2669	2776
WAYENI	11	1	4	4	3	2	0	14	15	56	1438	1539
TOTAL	246	4	95	64	124	63	60	201	659	1514	21855	23414

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: BUNGENI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
BASANI	0	1	0	1	4	2541	2	2049	0	NO	NO
NJAKANJAKA	0	0	0	1	1	1331	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAHATLANI	0	0	0	1	1	731	1	451	0	NO	NO
WAYENI	0	0	0	1	1	435	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	1	0	4	7	5038	3	2500	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWERAGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
BASANI	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	17	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
NJAKANJAKA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	7	2	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAHATLANI	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
WAYENI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	4	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									31	3				

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: NKHENSANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
CHAVANI	1199	2316	2273	1352	2380	987	393	3673	4906				8579
MBOKHOTA	1020	1865	1907	1228	1918	112	285	3206	4108				7314
ROSSBACH	358	719	643	432	692	54	126	1206	1463				2669
RAMARU	379	573	618	526	721	44	125	1142	1462				2604
NWAXINYAMANI	441	878	940	486	874	64	140	1428	1954				3382
TOTAL	3397	6351	6381	4024	6585	1261	1069	10655	13893				24548

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
CHAVANI	102	7	39	22	42	10	9	83	316	633	7945	8578
MBOKHOTA	62	1	68	43	77	9	35	116	286	688	6627	7315
ROSSBACH	16	0	6	7	17	34	2	30	169	285	2382	2667
RAMARU	57	2	27	11	50	6	28	149	208	534	2070	2604
NWAXINYAMANI	14	3	21	8	10	3	6	31	66	165	3219	3384
TOTAL	251	13	161	91	196	62	80	409	1045	2305	22243	24548

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: NKHENSANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
CHAVANI	0	0	1	0	4	2772	2	1380	0	NO	NO
MBOKHOTA	0	0	0	1	2	1761	1	1009	0	NO	NO
ROSSBACH	0	0	0	1	1	557	0	0	0	NO	NO
RAMARU	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO
NWAXINYAMANI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	4	7	5090	3	2389	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
CHAVANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	
MBOKHOTA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	5	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	
ROSSBACH	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	
RAMARU	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	
NWAXINYAMANI	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	18	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	
TOTAL								27	1					

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.5 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MSENGI (HIHLUVUKILE)

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MSENGI	511	1146	1087	565	1088	65	148	1786	2322				4108
XIMAWUSA	308	686	654	387	612	55	66	1127	1333				2460
MUHLAHLANDLELA	318	709	623	348	505	45	122	1102	1331				2433
TOTAL	1137	2541	2364	1300	2205	165	336	4015	4986				9001

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MSENGI	52	0	12	8	28	41	10	43	69	256	3852	4108
XIMAWUSA	21	1	12	2	17	22	6	32	67	160	2278	2438
MUHLAHLANDLELA	17	0	21	2	10	4	1	24	54	132	2302	2434
TOTAL	90	1	45	12	55	67	17	99	190	548	8432	8980

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.5 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MSENGI (HIHLUVUKILE)

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MSENGI	0	0	1	0	1	1035	1	675	0	NO	YES
XIMAWUSA	0	0	0	0	1	548			0	NO	YES
MUHLAHLANDLELA	0	0	1	0					0	NO	YES
TOTAL	0	0	2	0	2	1583	1	675	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MSENGI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	5	2	YES	YES	YES	YES
XIMAWUSA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	4	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
MUHLAHLANDLELA	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									12	4				

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: RIBUNGWANA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
HELDERWATER	468	992	925	639	1000	59	108	1692	2033				3725

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
HELDERWATER	51	1	47	14	39	1	5	55	138	353	3372	3725

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPI- TALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
HELDERWATER	0	0	1	0	1	835	2	802	0	NO	YES

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER- AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSI- NESSES	NO. OF INDUS- TRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS- PORT	TAXI TRANS- PORT
	BORE- HOLES	DAMS	RESER- VOIRS/ TANKS	STREET NET- WORKS	HOUSE NET- WORKS									
HELDERWATER	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	8	3	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI
 1.7 COMMUNITY AUTHORITY: VUYANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
ROTTERDAM	1360	3020	2978	1414	2547	177	422	4613	5945				10558

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
ROTTERDAM	86	11	16	22	20	40	6	58	75	3319	9318	12637

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPI- TALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
ROTTERDAM	0	0	1	0	6	3881	1	1295	0	YES	YES

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER- AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSI- NESSES	NO. OF INDUS- TRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS- PORT	TAXI TRANS- PORT
	BORE- HOLES	DAMS	RESER- VOIRS/ TANKS	STREET NET- WORKS	HOUSE NET- WORKS									
ROTTERDAM	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.8 COMMUNITY AUTHORITY: TIYANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MAGORO	1399	3344	3214	1595	2937	150	467	5091	6612				11703

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MAGORO	101	9	65	15	51	12	15	45	358	676	11027	11703

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MAGORO	0	1	0	0	4	3107	3	1654	0	YES	YES

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MAGORO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	14	2	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.9 COMMUNITY AUTHORITY: RUNGULANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
OLIFANTSHOEK	1037	2774	2157	1044	1967	138	333	3472	4457				7929

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
OLIFANTSHOEK	91	1	28	9	25	15	4	64	74	313	8247	8560

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
OLIFANTSHOEK	0	0	1	0	3	2220	1	803	0	NO	YES

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
OLIFANTSHOEK	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	7	1	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.10 COMMUNITY AUTHORITY: ELIM-SHIRLEY

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
ELIM-SHIRLEY	851	1344	1142	1306	1837	104	240	2754	3217				5971

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
ELIM-SHIRLEY	172	6	196	41	253	43	50	188	176	1125	4846	5971

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPI- TALS	HEALTH CENTRES SERVED	CLINICS SERVED	VISITING POINTS SERVED	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
ELIM-SHIRLEY	1	2	6	20	3	1229	2	573	0	YES	YES

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER- AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSI- NESSES	NO. OF INDUS- TRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS- PORT	TAXI TRANS- PORT
	BORE- HOLES	DAMS	RESER- VOIRS/ TANKS	STREET NET- WORKS	HOUSE NET- WORKS									
ELIM-SHIRLEY	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	27	10	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. DISTRICT: HLANGANANI

1.11 COMMUNITY AUTHORITY: VALDEZIA-MAMBEDI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
VALDEZIA-MAMBEDI	1007	1790	1675	1154	1794	141	340	3086	3809				6895

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
VALDEZIA-MAMBEDI	63	2	59	32	48	154	12	642	117	1125	5771	6896

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
VALDEZIA-MAMBEDI	0	0	1	1	3	1375	1	508	0	NO	YES

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
VALDEZIA-MAMBEDI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.1 PROCLAIMED TOWNSHIP: GIYANI

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
GIYANI	2215	3348	3101	3975	4275	166	159	7485	7541				15026

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
GIYANI	1401	73	1250	131	863	13	211	322	510	4783	10244	15027

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES SERVED	CLINICS SERVED	VISITING POINTS SERVED	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
GIYANI	2	0	9	16	7	3114	4	2160	1	YES	YES

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
GIYANI	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES			YES	YES	YES	YES

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.2 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: NDENGEZA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
NDENGEZA	526	852	879	467	825	41	116	1360	1819				3179
PHIKELA	300	607	603	220	454	30	95	866	1153				2019
RIVALA	242	486	461	221	438	26	66	736	965				1701
MAWUSA	239	352	359	296	409	26	44	674	813				1487
TOTAL	1307	2297	2302	1204	2126	123	321	3636	4750				8386

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
NDENGEZA	55	1	25	2	19	1	11	19	259	392	2788	3180
PHIKELA	7	0	2	0	5	1	2	8	33	62	1957	2081
RIVALA	18	0	7	3	5	29	4	23	35	125	1574	1699
MAWUSA	2	0	15	14	19	1	6	93	29	181	1306	1487
TOTAL	82	1	49	19	48	32	23	143	356	760	7625	8447

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.2 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: NDENGEZA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
NDENGEZA	0	0	0	0	1	1367	1	904	0	YES	YES
PHIKELA	0	0	0	0	1	496	0	0	0	NO	NO
RIVALA	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	NO	NO
MAVUSA	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	4	1863	1	904	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWERAGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
NDENGEZA	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	6	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
PHIKELA	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
RIVALA	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAVUSA	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									11	0				

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: HLANEKI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
HLANEKI	597	1144	1154	688	1122	57	144	1887	2420				4307
BABANGU	299	610	579	235	483	25	65	871	1127				1998
GONONO	286	427	472	254	425	27	61	707	959				1666
MASWANGANYI	143	517	537	294	497	15	37	826	1070				1896
BODE	248	494	501	241	507	23	54	759	1062				1821
KHANI	798	1399	1354	970	1462	80	214	2449	3028				5477
BASANI	196	558	317	442	357	29	46	703	719				1422
DZINGIDZINGI	332	586	639	449	644	130	64	1064	1347				2411
NWAMANKENA	374	817	775	403	678	32	82	1253	1535				2788
DINGAMAZI	267	510	456	329	445	22	37	862	947				1809
SHIMANGE	304	578	631	353	621	51	86	982	1339				2321
TOTAL	3844	7640	7415	4658	7241	491	890	12363	15553				27916

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: HLANEKI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
HLANEKI	33	1	28	17	62	49	27	69	247	549	3759	4308
BABANGU	3	0	14	9	9	38	6	12	37	126	1872	1998
GONONO	14	0	8	5	12	10	14	23	99	184	1482	1666
MASWANGANYI	4	3	11	7	16	21	2	88	59	212	1685	1897
BODE	2	0	11	4	22	6	2	32	28	107	1715	1822
KHANI	31	4	67	39	51	111	22	145	299	773	4709	6255
BASANI	11	0	17	4	7	2	1	63	49	155	1266	1421
DZINGIDZINGI	11	0	26	12	30	81	15	161	121	456	1955	2411
NWAMANKENA	5	2	24	7	7	19	11	52	45	173	2615	2788
DINGAMAZI	1	0	12	10	7	29	15	71	90	237	1571	1808
SHIMANGE	11	3	11	9	17	17	0	70	82	231	2090	2321
TOTAL	126	13	229	123	240	383	115	786	1156	3203	24719	28695

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: HLANEKI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
HLANEKI	0	0	1	0	1	1150	2	826	0	NO	YES
BABANGU	0	0	0	0	1	813	0	0	0	NO	NO
GONONO	0	0	0	0	1	467			0	NO	NO
MASWANGANYI	0	0	0	0	1	620	0	0	0	NO	NO
BODE	0	0	0	0	1	648			0	NO	NO
KHANI	0	0	0	0	1	1033			0	NO	NO
BASANI	0	0	1	1	1	600	1	605	0	NO	NO
DZINGIDZINGI	0	0	0	0	1	1111	0	0	0	NO	NO
NWAMANKENA	0	0	0	0	1	701	1	549	0	NO	NO
DINGAMAZI	0	0	0	1	1	367	0	0	0	NO	NO
SHIMANGE	0	0	0	1	1	662	1	304	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	2	3	11	8172	5	2855	0		

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: HLANEKI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
HLANEKI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	8	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
BABANGU	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
GONONO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MASWANGANYI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
BODE	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
KHANI	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	6	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
BASANI	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
DZINGIDZINGI	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NWAMANKENA	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
DINGAMAZI	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
SHIMANGE	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									31	1				

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: NKURI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
NKURI	556	1198	1249	747	1029	55	185	1832	2463				4295
XIRILELE	321	696	677	298	602	35	110	1029	1399				2428
TOTAL	877	1894	1926	1045	1631	90	295	2861	3862				6723

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
NKURI	26	10	21	19	23	4	5	45	238	391	3905	4296
XIRILELE	13	2	24	5	11	3	2	26	184	270	2156	2426
XIRILELE	39	12	45	24	34	7	7	71	422	661	6061	6722

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: NKURI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
NKURI	0	0	1	0	2	1450	0	0	0	YES	NO
XIRILELE	0	0	1	0	1	720	1	800	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	2	0	3	2170	1	800	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWERAGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
NKURI	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	7	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
XIRILELE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									10	0				

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.5 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: HOMU

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
HOMU	1011	2426	2287	1175	1982	124	256	3512	4529				8041
HATSHAMA	369	1135	924	677	832	38	84	1444	1832				3276
MAPAYENI	475	934	965	539	975	40	109	1513	2048				3561
VUHEHLI	119	501	481	203	418	18	51	722	949				1671
TOTAL	1974	4996	4657	2594	4207	220	500	7191	9358				16549

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
HOMU	22	12	58	24	113	62	39	305	560	1198	6842	8040
HATSHAMA	22	2	36	17	109	44	25	40	237	531	2746	3277
MAPAYENI	16	0	39	24	58	23	33	78	65	335	3226	3561
VUHEHLI	5	0	11	3	12	3	6	8	110	159	1512	1671
TOTAL	65	14	144	68	292	132	103	431	972	2223	14326	16549

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.5 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: HOMU

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
HOMU	0	0	0	0	3				0	NO	YES
HATSHAMA	0	0	0	0	1		1		0	NO	YES
MAPAYENI	0	0	1	0	1	1162	1	805	0	NO	YES
VUHEHLI	0	0	0	1	1	657	1		0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	1	6	1819	3	805	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
HOMU	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	7	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
HATSHAMA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAPAYENI	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	7	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
VUHEHLI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									16	0				

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: XIVITI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
NWADZEKUDZEKU	504	1120	1053	417	836	35	118	1572	2007				3579
DUMAZI	405	610	636	387	680	29	87	1025	1401				2426
MBATLO	225	378	410	188	404	9	43	574	849				1423
MNINGINISI	490	1105	1178	532	946	49	143	1685	2266				3951
THOMPSON	286	697	758	294	587	34	62	1022	1406				2428
MUYEXE	413	1012	1049	486	856	52	105	1547	2013				3560
MAVALANI	672	1238	1320	776	1185	83	168	2099	2682				4781
MUHLAVA-WHELEMU	321	693	677	485	578	37	55	1057	1312				2369
XIKUKWANA	528	1330	1408	660	1093	42	78	1881	2443				4324
NGHALALUME	333	588	768	258	674	16	75	1223	1516				2739
MAPUVU	562	1082	1128	678	1014	58	132	1816	2264				4080
SIYANDHANI	738	1433	1500	889	1432	70	151	2392	3082				5474
THOMO	716	1558	1615	1013	1532	78	137	2649	3345				5994
KHAKHALA	176	351	376	206	285	17	39	574	699				1273
GAWULA	289	352	543	253	470	19	68	831	1074				1905
MAHLATHI	377	952	672	418	685	29	70	1400	1611				3011
NDINDANI	270	593	521	325	533	19	34	938	1088				2026
HLOMELA	187	378	361	227	359	36	90	642	774				1416
TOTAL	7492	15470	15973	8492	14149	712	1655	24927	31832				56759

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: XIVITI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
NWADZEKUDZEKU	44	5	6	0	19	10	3	34	120	241	3336	3577
DUMAZI	12	0	9	4	8	11	3	20	118	187	2238	2425
MBATLO	1	0	7	8	7	3	7	14	23	71	1352	1423
MNINGINISI	26	1	13	13	19	3	9	44	141	273	3679	3952
THOMPSON	13	2	11	6	21	0	1	39	41	135	2294	2429
MUYEXE	25	5	6	4	29	2	3	58	155	287	3271	3558
MAVALANI	50	7	27	13	31	16	26	176	259	606	4174	4780
MUHLAVA-WHELEMU	58	6	62	29	104	53	15	138	148	131	2238	2982
XIKUKWANA	17	2	73	15	36	29	6	125	185	492	4221	4713
NGHALALUME	10	3	14	9	8	6	12	49	159	2721	2468	2740
MAPUVU	2	1	9	10	26	209	7	224	343	672	3410	4082
SIYANDHANI	22	1	99	43	187	109	29	258	741	1133	4343	3371
THOMO	18	0	7	2	14	8	9	24	45	131	2238	2369
KHAKHALA	20	0	10	9	31	2	3	23	14	112	1161	1273
GAWULA	27	0	18	12	25	9	6	20	20	137	1767	1904
MAHLATHI	13	0	14	12	27	3	14	22	62	166	2848	3011
NDINDANI	21	0	10	2	16	8	15	17	9	100	1926	2026
HLOMELA	13	0	11	2	11	10	4	5	102	158	1258	1416
TOTAL	392	33	406	193	619	491	172	1290	2685	7753	48222	56588

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: XIVITI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
NWADZEKUDZEKU	0	0	0	0	1	983	1	166	0	NO	NO
DUMAZI	0	0	0	0	1	1400	1	908	0	NO	NO
MBATLO	0	0	0	0					0	NO	NO
MNINGINISI	0	0	0	0	1	1942	1	940	0	NO	NO
THOMPSON	0	0	0	0	1	700	1	600	0	NO	NO
MUYEXE	0	0	0	1	1	1147	1	464	0	NO	NO
MAVALANI	0	0	0	0	2	1331	0	0	0	NO	NO
MUHLAVA-WHELEMU	0	0	0	0	1	265	0	0	0	NO	NO
XIKUKWANA	0	0	0	0	1	1419	1	182	0	NO	YES
NGHALALUME	0	0	0	0	1		1	345	0	NO	NO
MAPUVU	0	0	0	0	1	1010	1	564	0	NO	YES
SIYANDHANI	0	0	0	0	3	1603	0	0	0	NO	YES
THOMO	0	0	1	0	2	1700	1	852	0	NO	NO
KHAKHALA	0	0	0	0	1	642	0	0	0	NO	NO
GAWULA	0	0	0	0	1	744	1	311	0	NO	NO
MAHLATHI	0	0	0	0	1	1054	1	250	0	NO	NO
NDINDANI	0	0	0	0	1	523	1	478	0	NO	NO
HLOMELA	0	0	0	0	1	304			0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	1	21	16767	12	6060	0		

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: XIVITI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
NWADZEKUDZEKU	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
DUMAZI	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MBATLO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MNINGINISI	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
THOMPSON	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MUYEXE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAVALANI	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MUHLAVA-WHELEMU	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
XIKUKWANA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NGHALALUME	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAPUVU	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
SIYANDHANI	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	4	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
THOMO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	8	2	YES	YES	YES	YES
KHAKHALA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
GAWULA	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAHLATHI	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NDENDANI	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
HLOMELA	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									61	2				

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.7 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MAHUMANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
NGOVE	737	1566	1483	868	1430	68	158	2502	3074				5576
SIKHUNYANE	401	786	768	558	786	51	88	1393	1642				3035
NKOMO	1159	2340	2204	1223	2206	133	233	3695	4642				8337
SHAWELA	445	1142	1120	497	881	56	91	1696	2092				3788
SHIKUMBA	350	924	921	482	735	35	62	1452	1718				3170
NSAVULANE	256	649	666	286	487	34	69	968	1222				2190
TOTAL	3348	7407	7162	3914	6525	377	701	11706	14390				26096

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
NGOVE	26	5	82	54	100	60	23	151	301	805	4771	5576
SIKHUNYANE	12	1	34	27	43	6	10	128	319	583	2453	3036
NKOMO	52	2	47	17	119	168	29	185	484	1113	7223	8336
SHAWELA	37	3	17	12	24	17	13	23	282	430	3356	3786
SHIKUMBA	25	5	13	13	38	37	9	45	118	300	2870	3170
NSAVULANE	11	0	2	3	12	24	2	17	50	121	2071	2192
TOTAL	163	16	195	126	336	312	86	549	1554	3352	22744	26096

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.7 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MAHUMANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
NGOVE	0	0	0	0	2	1519	1	963	0	NO	NO
SIKHUNYANE	0	0	0	0	1	1025	0	0	0	NO	NO
NKOMO	0	0	1	0	2	2077	1	815	0	NO	NO
SHAWELA	0	0	0	0	2	926	0	0	0	NO	NO
SHIKUMBA	0	0	1	0	1	789	1	868	0	NO	NO
NSAVULANE	0	0	0	0	1	1016	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	2	0	9	7352	3	2646	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
NGOVE	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	10	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
SIKHUNYANE	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	6	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NKOMO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	6	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
SHAWELA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	4	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
SHIKUMBA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	5	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
NSAVULANE	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									34	3				

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.8 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MATHEBULA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MAKHUVA	486	1054	1168	635	1032	54	86	1746	2286				4032

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION												
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHINCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL	
MAKHUVA	60	4	17	12	20	10	2	53	93	272	3757	4029	

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MAKHUVA	0	0	1	0	2	2040	1	607	0	NO	YES

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MAKHUVA	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	6	0	YES	YES	YES	YES

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.9 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MABUNDA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
BAMBENI	199	406	414	204	373	20	43	630	830			200	1660
MAPHATA	228	545	536	285	479	28	38	858	1064			60	1982
MAGEVA	666	1297	1320	950	1247	80	158	2327	2724			1000	6051
MUNGHONGOMU	168	381	385	152	285	29	49	562	718			150	1430
GIDYA	130	136	222	136	224	17	23	388	469			142	999
MBEHEDLE	57	244	163	55	119	2	10	302	293			0	595
GUWELA	152	393	420	187	290	15	33	594	742			78	1414
KHEYI	160	409	390	176	322	14	14	599	726			0	1325
NDHAMBI (Dzumeri)	643	1071	1191	658	1090	72	155	1802	2435			789	5026
RAVALELE	243	515	551	304	425	30	76	849	1044			63	1956
MUSHIYANI	196	403	439	189	298	18	19	610	757			108	1475
MPHAGANI	534	1048	951	647	1031	48	86	1743	2069			1250	5062
MAYEPHU	140	328	335	196	245	22	31	547	610			15	1172
ZAVA	596	1113	1150	748	1150	81	119	1943	2420			989	5352
MZILELA	227	535	482	240	413	30	37	806	938			0	1744
MATSOSOSELA	153	381	391	231	319	18	34	631	745			112	1488
XITLHAKATI	265	599	577	457	521	33	45	981	1143			1302	4426
KHAXANI	329	566	585	454	624	34	40	1054	1248			209	2511
PHALaubeni	262	511	507	298	522	53	56	873	1086			0	1959
MBAULA	395	791	832	474	738	41	66	1305	1636			0	2941
TOTAL	5743	11672	11841	7041	10715	685	1132	19404	23697			6467	49565

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.9 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MABUNDA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
BAMBENI	13	5	6	2	16	3	6	30	64	147	1314	1461
MAPHATA	22	0	3	2	18	3	3	10	84	145	1777	1922
MAGEVA	56	13	65	23	67	32	35	126	223	641	4411	5052
MUNGHONGOMU	8	0	8	8	2	1	3	21	13	67	1214	1281
GIDYA	15	3	7	1	12	4	0	8	22	68	789	857
MBEHEDLE	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	2	18	577	595
GUWELA	15	0	2	3	3	1	2	10	117	156	1180	1336
KHEYI	6	0	5	3	7	0	1	26	6	56	1270	1326
NDHAMBI (Dzumeri)	24	0	21	17	37	96	12	21	95	324	3911	4235
RAVALELE	12	1	7	1	7	38	3	61	32	161	1732	1893
MUSHIYANI	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	62	73	1295	1368
MPHAGANI	13	4	8	23	30	58	22	21	15	592	3760	4352
MAYEPHU	8	1	7	3	10	0	7	30	12	78	536	614
ZAVA	65	11	29	11	40	132	14	85	45	433	3931	4797
MZILELA	24	5	22	6	8	15	5	23	58	168	1575	1743
MATSOSOSELA	9	5	17	12	20	18	7	33	18	209	1166	1375
XITLHAKATI	15	1	2	7	7	90	6	5	58	191	1932	2123
KHAXANI	19	0	16	14	35	48	16	56	47	251	2050	2301
PHALAUZENI	12	0	2	3	3	7	5	16	84	130	1830	1960
MBAULA	34	1	9	8	92	9	12	42	87	283	2657	2940
TOTAL	378	50	239	147	415	555	159	637	1144	4191	38907	43531

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.9 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MABUNDA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
BAMBENI	0	0	0	0	1	455	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAPHATA	0	0	0	0	1	567	1	86	0	NO	NO
MAGEVA	0	0	0	0	1	1472	1	858	0	NO	NO
MUNGHONGOMU	0	0	0	0	1	371	1	426	0	NO	NO
GIDYA	0	0	0	1					0	NO	NO
MBEHEDLE	0	0	0	0	1	313	1	88	0	NO	NO
GUWELA	0	0	0	0	1	434	0	0	0	NO	NO
KHEYI	0	0	1	0	1	383	1	233	0	NO	NO
NDHAMBHI (Dzumeri)	0	0	0	0	1	992	1	562	0	NO	NO
RAVALELE	0	0	0	0					0	NO	NO
MUSHIYANI	0	0	0	0	1	417	1	1484	0	NO	NO
MPHAGANI	0	0	0	0	1	586	1	103	0	NO	NO
MAYEPHU	0	0	0	1	1	294	0	0	0	NO	NO
ZAVA	0	0	0	0			1	682	0	NO	NO
MZILELA	0	0	0	0	1	319	1	584	0	NO	NO
MATSOSOSELA	0	0	0	1	1	356	0	0	0	NO	NO
XITLHAKATI	0	0	0	1			1		0	NO	NO
KHAXANI	0	0	0	0	1	1290	1	317	0	NO	NO
PHALAUENI	0	0	0	0	1	444	1	350	0	NO	NO
MBAULA	0	0	0	0	1	860	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	4	16	9553	13	5773	0	0	0

2. DISTRICT: GIYANI

2.9 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MABUNDA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
BAMBENI	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAPHATA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAGEVA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	4	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MUNGHONGOMU	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
GIDYA	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MBEHEDLE	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
GUWELA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
KHEYI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NDHAMBHI (Dzumeri)	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	4	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
RAVALELE	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MUSHIYANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MPHAGANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAYEPHU	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
ZAVA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	4	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MZILELA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MATSOSOSELA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
XITLHAKATI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
KHAXANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
PHALaubeni	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MBAULA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									45	1				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.1 PROCLAIMED TOWNSHIP: MALAMULELE

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MALAMULELE	732	1128	1148	1150	1427	44	98	2322	2672				4994

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MALAMULELE	580	16	206	61	331	7	40	9	84	1396	3598	4994

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES SERVED	CLINICS SERVED	VISITING POINTS SERVED	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MALAMULELE	1	1	11	50	3	1839	2	1799	0	YES	YES

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWERAGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BOREHOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MALAMULELE	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES					YES	YES	YES	YES

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.2 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MHINGA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MHINGA	913	1970	1925	2700	1811	92	266	3072	4001				7073
MAPHOPHE	150	579	632	229	513	24	63	833	1207				2040
MABILINGWE	330	709	704	269	632	42	77	1022	1412				2434
MATIANI	468	959	928	348	756	33	111	1341	1796				3137
JOSEFA	511	1087	1145	417	950	47	142	1551	2239				3790
BOTSOLENI	309	756	616	306	598	32	112	1096	1324				2420
MAKAHLULE	270	462	454	239	449	33	80	734	983				1717
MAKULEKE	655	1291	1282	700	1159	59	93	2049	2534				4583
TOTAL	3606	7813	7686	5208	6868	362	944	11698	15496				27194

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MHINGA	116	4	28	8	59	47	43	127	297	731	5686	6417
MAPHOPHE	12	0	5	1	9	10	60	16	108	160	1880	2040
MABILINGWE	22	0	5	10	6	1	2	11	21	77	2357	2434
MATIANI	19	1	6	0	9	8	2	11	116	172	2963	3135
JOSEFA	13	0	9	4	12	3	11	12	220	333	3455	3788
BOTSOLENI	27	0	6	6	13	32	4	38	34	160	2262	2422
MAKAHLULE	15	0	8	0	5	2	0	68	4	104	1614	1718
MAKULEKE	35	5	13	30	35	13	11	93	100	339	4243	4582
TOTAL	259	10	80	59	148	116	133	376	900	2076	24460	26536

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.2 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MHINGA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MHINGA	0	0	1	0	4	1944	1	1029	0	YES	YES
MAPHOPHE	0	0	0	1	1	1196	1		0	NO	NO
MABILINGWE	0	0	0	1	1	648	0	0	0	NO	NO
MATIANI	0	0	0	0	1	936			0	NO	NO
JOSEFA	0	0	0	1	2	1017	1	676	0	NO	NO
BOTSOLENI	0	0	0	1	1	690			0	NO	NO
MAKAHLULE	0	0	0	0	1	500			0	NO	NO
MAKULEKE	0	0	1	0	2	1217	1	1140	0	YES	YES
TOTAL	0	0	2	4	13	8148	4	2845	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MHINGA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	8	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAPHOPHE	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MABILINGWE	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MATIANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	4	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
JOSEFA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
BOTSOLENI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAKAHLULE	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAKULEKE	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	6	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									34	1				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: GIJANA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
NGHOMUNGHOMU	296	439	519	276	456	34	76	748	1051				1799
MASHOBYE	280	541	554	263	445	29	86	833	1093				1926
MAGONA	337	776	794	359	436	39	106	1173	1523				2696
TOTAL	913	1756	1867	898	1337	102	268	2754	3667				6421

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
NGHOMUNGHOMU	7	0	2	3	3	1	6	6	77	104	1693	1797
MASHOBYE	15	1	6	0	0	0	1	12	88	125	1802	1927
MAGONA	35	0	6	0	9	1	3	12	125	193	2503	2696
TOTAL	57	1	14	3	12	2	10	30	290	422	5998	6420

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: GIJANA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
NGHOMUNGHOMU	0	0	0	1	1	460	1	324	0	NO	NO
MASHOBYE	0	0	0	1	1	520	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAGONA	0	0	1	0	2	745	1	1025	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	2	4	1725	2	1349	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
NGHOMUNGHOMU	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2		YES	YES	YES	YES
MASHOBYE	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2		YES	YES	YES	YES
MAGONA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	4		YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									8					

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: XIKUNDU

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MAGOMANI	406	872	855	370	755	36	98	1278	1707				2985
GONANI	659	1451	1360	655	1160	57	158	2162	2680				4842
XIMIXONI	336	739	829	334	672	35	73	1107	1584				2691
XIFAXANI	106	230	185	68	171	6	17	307	373				680
DINGEZA (Mangena)	275	577	555	263	520	30	109	869	1154				2023
NHLENGANI (Nsimbi)	294	603	611	255	536	19	69	878	1215				2093
SASELAMANI	414	820	810	396	682	31	109	1247	1600				2847
NGHEZIMANI	316	720	663	271	531	40	94	1031	1287				2318
TOTAL	2806	6012	5868	2612	5027	254	727	8879	11600				20479

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: XIKUNDU

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MAGOMANI	11	1	5	2	10	56	1	8	427	523	2464	2987
GONANI	84	5	37	5	40	19	25	34	146	394	4449	4843
XIMIXONI	22	0	4	4	10	10	0	24	90	163	2529	2692
XIFAXANI	1	2	0	0	1	5	3	2	13	27	653	680
DINGEZA (Mangena)	9	2	5	0	0	13	0	4	62	99	1924	2023
NHLENGANI (Nsimbi)	18	0	10	3	8	2	2	4	220	270	1823	2093
SASELAMANI	46	1	15	9	22	14	12	19	75	218	2629	2847
NGHEZIMANI	17	0	8	2	14	0	4	10	13	68	2249	2317
TOTAL	208	11	84	25	105	119	47	105	1046	1762	18720	20482

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: XIKUNDU

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MAGOMANI	0	0	0	0	1	777	1	573	0	NO	NO
GONANI	0	0	0	0					0	YES	YES
XIMIXONI	0	0	0	0	1	167			0	NO	NO
XIFAXANI	0	0	1	0	1	1340	1	1066	0	NO	NO
DINGEZA (Mangena)	0	0	0	1	1	503	0	0	0	NO	NO
NHLENGANI (Nsimbi)	0	0	0	1	1	683			0	NO	NO
SASELAMANI	0	0	0	0	1	845	0	0	0	NO	NO
NGHEZIMANI	0	0	0	1	1	646	1	839	0	YES	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	3	7	4961	3	2478	0		

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: XIKUNDU

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSI- NESSES	NO. OF INDUS- TRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS- PORT	TAXI TRANS- PORT
	BORE- HOLES	DAMS	RESER- VOIRS/ TANKS	STREET NET- WORKS	HOUSE NET- WORKS									
MAGOMANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
GONANI	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
XIMIXONI	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
XIFAXANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
DINGEZA (Mangena)	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NHLENGANI (Nsimbi)	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
SASELAMANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	5	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
NGHEZIMANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									23	1				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.5 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: XIGALO

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
SHIGALO	393	984	983	369	813	42	100	1396	1897				3293
MPHAKATI	395	902	634	350	711	27	113	1279	1739				3018
NYAVANI	161	329	313	129	281	10	46	468	640				1108
MAKHASA	177	428	433	165	320	15	43	607	794				1401
ROODHUIS	215	531	498	247	407	24	63	803	967				1770
TOTAL	1341	3174	2861	1260	2532	118	365	4553	6037				10590

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
SHIGALO	26	2	39	15	28	5	7	18	188	330	2963	3293
MPHAKATI	16	0	14	4	15	14	2	25	110	200	2818	3018
NYAVANI	17	2	20	2	9	1	2	15	41	111	998	1109
MAKHASA	7	0	11	3	1	5	2	21	23	74	1327	1401
ROODHUIS	2	0	7	4	13	0	4	28	37	95	1675	1770
TOTAL	68	4	91	28	66	25	17	107	399	810	9781	10591

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.5 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: XIGALO

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
SHIGALO	0	0	1	0	2	1410	1	819	0	YES	NO
MPHAKATI	0	0	0	0	1	844			0	NO	NO
NYAVANI	0	0	0	1	1	382	1	438	0	NO	NO
MAKHASA	0	0	0	1	1	353			0	NO	NO
ROODHUIS	0	0	0	0	1	503			0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	2	6	3492	2	1257	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
SHIGALO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	7	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MPHAKATI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NYAVANI	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAKHASA	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
ROODHUIS	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									19	0				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MADONSI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MADONSI	479	1053	973	444	813	45	124	1542	1909				3451
GREENFARM	248	594	578	234	442	25	71	853	1091				1944
PHUNGWANE	178	345	380	200	335	16	42	560	757				1317
MANELE (Boltman)	234	470	463	313	454	27	80	974	1248				2222
MDANISO (Boltman)	267	629	658	322	496	23	93	810	993				1803
MCHIPISI	515	742	814	428	721	26	68	1197	1603				2800
GIDJA-MHANDZENI	220	439	529	171	385	22	44	632	956				1588
MATSAKALI	198	447	416	156	343	11	45	614	784				1398
PENI-NGHOTSA	109	241	247	104	199	12	27	355	472				827
GOVHU	176	432	439	177	302	15	57	624	788				1412
HALA HALA	229	456	417	164	318	15	44	635	780				1415
MERWE A	260	386	339	224	342	39	69	650	749				1399
SHISASI (Merwe B)	218	518	461	222	387	23	58	764	906				1670
JILONGO (Merwe C)	268	694	622	271	491	20	62	985	1174				2159
TOTAL	3599	7446	7336	3430	6028	319	884	11195	14210				25405

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MADONSI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MADONSI	35	1	40	12	23	1	19	49	211	393	3060	3453
GREENFARM	7	0	6	7	6	0	1	15	43	84	1860	1944
PHUNGWANE	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	36	47	1270	1317
MANELE (Boltman)	30	7	84	4	45	17	19	22	60	288	1516	1804
MDANISO (Boltman)	9	0	22	14	18	1	24	63	53	204	2018	2222
MCHIPISI	10	0	16	12	34	49	3	118	79	322	2478	2800
GIDJA-MHANDZENI	0	0	3	0	8	0	1	7	5	26	1564	1590
MATSAKALI	2	4	1	4	7	0	6	24	20	69	1329	1398
PENI-NGHOTSA	13	1	0	0	20	12	0	24	17	85	743	828
GOVHU	10	0	5	1	5	3	0	8	27	60	1351	1411
HALA HALA	1	1	5	3	10	1	3	15	41	84	1332	1416
MERWE A	26	0	13	1	6	0	4	10	33	92	1307	1399
SHISASI (Merwe B)	12	1	9	3	1	12	10	8	51	108	1560	1668
JILONGO (Merwe C)	16	20	2	2	8	5	0	48	30	129	2031	2160
TOTAL	175	35	208	63	191	101	92	414	706	1991	23419	25410

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MADONSI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MADONSI	0	0	0	0	1	515	0	0	0	NO	NO
GREENFARM	0	0	0	0	1	579	1	450	0	NO	NO
PHUNGWANE	0	0	0	0	1	339	0	0	0	NO	NO
MANELE (Boltman)	0	0	1	0	1	517	1	890	1	NO	NO
MDANISO (Boltman)	0	0	0	0	1	811	0	0	0	NO	NO
MCHIPISI	0	0	0	0	1	701	0	0	0	NO	NO
GIDJA-MHANDZENI	0	0	0	0	1	381	1	710	0	NO	NO
MATSAKALI	0	0	0	0	1	393	0	0	0	NO	NO
PENI-NGHOTSA	0	0	0	0	1	274	0	0	0	NO	NO
GOVHU	0	0	0	0	1	317	0	0	0	NO	NO
HALA HALA	0	0	0	0	1	391	0	0	0	NO	NO
MERWE A	0	0	0	0	1	696	1	851	0	NO	NO
SHISASI (Merwe B)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO
JILONGO (Merwe C)	0	0	0	1	1	649	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	2	13	6563	4	2901	1		

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MADONSI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESER-VOIRS/TANKS	STREET NET-WORKS	HOUSE NET-WORKS									
MADONSI	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
GREENFARM	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
PHUNGWANE	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MANELE (Boltman)	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	12	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MDANISO (Boltman)	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MCHIPISI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
GIDJA-MHANDZENI	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MATSAKALI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
PENI-NGHOTSA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
GOVHU	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
HALA HALA	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MERWE A	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
SHISASI (Merwe B)	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
JILONGO (Merwe C)	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									37	0				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.7 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MIIITII

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
LOMBARD	213	535	524	245	402	24	72	804	997				1801
PLANGE	363	618	853	329	397	34	108	1337	1633				2970
ALTEN	288	720	652	359	544	30	82	1108	1278				2386
TOTAL	864	1873	2029	933	1343	88	262	3249	3908				7157

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
LOMBARD	24	2	19	1	17	2	5	13	55	139	1662	1801
PLANGE	55	4	26	7	32	1	13	89	36	264	2704	2968
ALTEN	15	3	6	1	5	1	2	65	14	112	2274	2386
TOTAL	94	9	51	9	54	4	20	167	105	515	6640	7155

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.7 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MITITI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
LOMBARD	0	0	0	0	1	533	0	0	0	NO	NO
PLANGE	0	0	1	0	1	814	1	768	0	NO	NO
ALTEN	0	0	0	0	1	622	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	0	3	1969	1	768	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
LOMBARD	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
PLANGE	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	7	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
ALTEN	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									12	0				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.8 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MAVAMBE

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
HLALUKO (Morgan A)	448	965	971	539	882	46	102	1552	1957				3509
MAFANELE (Morgan B)	96	220	179	97	183	8	21	325	383				708
JEROME	299	638	724	322	527	26	87	986	1340				2326
MAKUMEKE	168	404	357	163	338	19	48	587	742				1329
MAVAMBE	495	850	888	887	435	125	51	1372	1861				3233
SHITLELANI	477	1095	1071	558	1000	61	137	1714	2208				3922
DINGA	123	510	453	231	418	13	50	754	921				1675
MAPAPILA	282	797	380	241	485	80	75	870	1145				2015
JIMMY-JONES	476	1086	1067	433	856	32	127	1551	2051				3602
MAPHONISI	252	598	615	222	248	22	83	842	1125				1967
TOTAL	3116	7163	6705	3693	5372	432	781	10553	13733				24286

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.8 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MAVAMBE

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRTNCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
HLALUKO (Morgan A)	13	0	32	10	8	3	4	59	64	193	3316	3509
MAFANELE (Morgan B)	2	0	1	6	6	0	3	13	16	48	661	709
JEROME	10	0	5	11	19	1	2	74	190	318	2008	2326
MAKUMEKE	7	0	8	0	11	5	1	7	45	84	1245	1329
MAVAMBE	18	6	23	12	26	3	3	36	136	265	2969	3234
SHITLELANI	23	7	42	13	50	4	25	40	162	368	3554	3922
DINGA	3	1	44	9	19	13	9	52	53	205	1471	1676
MAPAPILA	8	3	11	11	16	8	10	33	128	228	1788	2016
JIMMY-JONES	6	2	13	3	7	1	25	50	137	246	3354	3600
MAPHONISI	12	8	16	7	6	3	9	19	28	108	1859	1967
TOTAL	102	27	195	82	168	41	91	383	959	2063	22225	24288

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.8 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MAVAMBE

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPI-TALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROL-MENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROL-MENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
HLALUKO (Morgan A)	0	0	0	0	2	1280	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAFANELE (Morgan B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO
JEROME	0	0	0	0	1	837	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAKUMEKE	0	0	0	0	1	323	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAVAMBE	0	0	1	0	2	1034	1	1456	0	NO	NO
SHITLELANI	0	0	1	1	2	679	0	0	0	NO	NO
DINGA	0	0	0	0	1	516	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAPAPILA	0	0	0	0	1	454	0	0	0	NO	NO
JIMMY-JONES	0	0	0	0	1	903	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAPHONISI	0	0	0	0	1	540	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	2	1	12	6566	1	1456	0		

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.8 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MAVAMBE

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS-PORT	TAXI TRANS-PORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESER-VOIRS/TANKS	STREET NET-WORKS	HOUSE NET-WORKS									
HLALUKO (Morgan A)	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	6	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAFANELE (Morgan B)	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
JEROME	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	4	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAKUMEKE	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAVAMBE	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	10	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
SHITLELANI	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
DINGA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAPAPILA	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
JIMMY-JONES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	4	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAPHONISI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									38	0				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.9 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MUKHOMI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MUKHOMI	501	902	1014	447	705	64	147	1414	1790				3204
GUMBANI	325	655	666	274	178	42	83	971	1328				2299
PHAPHAZELA	639	1248	1224	623	1163	80	205	1951	2590				4541
TOTAL	1465	2805	2904	1344	2046	186	435	4336	5708				10044

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION												
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL	
MUKHOMI	28	2	11	6	14	6	8	26	138	240	2963	3203	
GUMBANI	19	2	9	1	4	3	2	19	7	66	2234	2300	
PHAPHAZELA	33	1	18	2	16	3	13	27	100	214	4328	4542	
TOTAL	80	5	38	9	34	12	23	72	245	520	9525	10045	

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.9 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MUKHOMI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MUKHOMI	0	0	0	1	2	1069	1	930	0	YES	NO
GUMBANI	0	0	0	0	2	668	1	1250	0	NO	NO
PHAPHAZELA	0	0	0	0	2	1280			0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	6	3017	2	2180	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWERAGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BOREHOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MUKHOMI	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	7	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
GUMBANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
PHAPHAZELA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									13	0				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.10 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MULAMULA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MULAMULA	416	865	882	423	733	42	141	1329	1748				3077
DUMELA	290	703	672	276	377	39	96	1017	1305				2322
NHOMBELANI	172	248	356	139	265	16	49	513	671				1184
MUSWANE	309	611	613	268	655	41	65	964	1180				2144
TOTAL	1187	2427	2523	1106	2030	138	351	3823	4904				8727

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MULAMULA	34	2	11	5	10	2	9	13	31	118	2957	3075
DUMELA	22	0	10	3	6	1	4	21	29	94	2317	2411
NHOMBELANI	12	0	6	4	3	3	0	3	24	54	920	1028
MUSWANE	5	0	2	5	7	2	6	29	48	106	2037	2143
TOTAL	73	2	29	17	26	8	19	66	132	372	8231	8657

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.10 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MULAMULA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MULAMULA	0	0	0	0	2	851	1	723	0	NO	NO
DUMELA	0	0	0	1	1	632	1	304	0	NO	NO
NHOMBELANI	0	0	0	1	1	331	0	0	0	NO	NO
MUSWANE	0	0	0	0	1	537	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	0	2	5	2351	2	1027	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MULAMULA	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	6	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
DUMELA	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NHOMBELANI	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MUSWANE	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									12	0				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.11 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MUDABULA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MUDABULA	414	987	980	530	934	70	156	1338	1726				3064
SALANI	160	708	556	357	529	31	98	808	1183				1991
SHIHOSANI	349	839	694	455	603	37	109	1092	1406				2498
MBHALATI	245	695	471	233	458	24	47	712	899				1611
HASANI	455	1006	976	576	832	52	127	1316	1662				2978
TOTAL	1623	4235	3677	2151	3356	214	537	5266	6876				12142

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MUDABULA	49	0	26	3	33	6	1	16	158	291	2774	3065
SALANI	41	1	14	1	3	0	4	21	38	123	1867	1990
SHIHOSANI	20	1	12	6	22	9	7	36	164	279	2218	2497
MBHALATI	29	0	14	2	5	0	2	5	8	67	1546	1613
HASANI	17	2	11	6	11	13	0	24	83	169	2808	2977
TOTAL	156	4	77	18	74	28	14	102	451	929	11213	12142

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.11 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MUDABULA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MUDABULA	0	0	1	0	2	903	1	1439	0	NO	NO
SALANI	0	0	0	0	1	600	0	0	0	NO	NO
SHIHOSANI	0	0	0	1	1	632	1	333	0	NO	NO
MBHALATI	0	0	0	0	1	627	0	0	0	NO	NO
HASANI	0	0	0	1	2	836	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	2	7	3598	2	1772	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MUDABULA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	4	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
SALANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
SHIHOSANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	4	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MBHALATI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
HASANI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									13	0				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.12 COMMUNITY AUTHORITY: NTLHAVENI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
HLUNGWANI	398	574	614	247	542	21	77	841	1234				2075
NKAVELE	267	839	854	302	655	37	118	1179	1625				2804
MAKHUMBELE	705	860	826	402	768	54	190	1316	1734				3050
BEVULA	274	539	579	237	446	37	76	814	1101				1915
TOTAL	1644	2812	2873	1188	2411	149	461	4150	5694				9844

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
HLUNGWANI	16	2	9	4	14	14	0	34	97	190	1884	2074
NKAVELE	11	1	2	2	7	2	21	14	158	209	2594	2803
MAKHUMBELE	56	7	14	4	18	7	7	23	168	303	2747	3050
BEVULA	7	0	5	3	4	4	2	31	73	128	1786	1914
TOTAL	90	10	30	13	43	27	30	102	496	830	9011	9841

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.12 COMMUNITY AUTHORITY: NTLHAVENT

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
HLUNGWANI	0	0	1	0	1	563	0	0	0	NO	NO
NKAVELE	0	0	0	0	1	707	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAKHUMBELE	0	0	1	0	1	735	1	532	0	YES	NO
BEVULA	0	0	0	1	1	532	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	2	1	4	2537	1	532	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
HLUNGWANI	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NKAVELE	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAKHUMBELE	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
BEVULA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									16	0				

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.13 COMMUNITY AUTHORITY: MPHAMBO

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MPHAMBO	554	1187	1039	673	1013	69	171	1927	2223				4150

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MPHAMBO	63	6	64	13	58	16	15	56	108	397	3754	4151

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MPHAMBO	0	1	0	0	3	982	1	933	0	NO	NO

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS-PORT	TAXI TRANS-PORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MPHAMBO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES

3. DISTRICT: MALAMULELE

3.14 COMMUNITY AUTHORITY: XIGAMANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
SHIGAMANI	339	641	624	329	604	33	82	1006	1310				2316

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
SHIGAMANI	10	1	17	2	22	6	6	22	43	131	2186	2317

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
SHIGAMANI	0	0	0	0	1	518	1	733	0	NO	NO

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
SHIGAMANI	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES

4. DISTRICT: RITAVI

4.1 PROCLAIMED TOWNSHIP: NKOWANKOWA

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
NKOWANKOWA	2015	2938	3015	3524	3972	164	258	6624	7249				13873

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
NKOWANKOWA	964	78	629	163	464	54	216	817	495	3875	9999	13874

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPI- TALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
NKOWANKOWA		1			6	3716	3	4010	1	YES	YES

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER- AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSI- NESSES	NO. OF INDUS- TRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS- PORT	TAXI TRANS- PORT
	BORE- HOLES	DAMS	RESER- VOIRS/ TANKS	STREET NET- WORKS	HOUSE NET- WORKS									
NKOWANKOWA						YES	YES				YES	YES	YES	YES

4. DISTRICT: RITAVI

4.2 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: NYAVANA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
XIHOKO	682	1243	1222	707	1191	82	148	2029	2561	528	657	1185	5775
RADOO	619	1182	1045	641	1097	88	188	1911	2330	0	0	0	4241
TOTAL	1301	2425	2267	1348	2288	170	336	3940	4891	528	657	1185	10016

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
XIHOKO	78	4	29	5	24	14	20	45	122	344	4249	4593
RADOO	18	7	24	10	33	53	24	74	83	340	3900	4240
TOTAL	96	11	53	15	57	67	44	119	205	684	8149	8833

4. DISTRICT: RITAVI

4.2 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: NYAVANA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
XIHOKO	0	0	1	1	2	1426	1	1171	0	YES	YES
RADDOO	0	0	0	0	1	1045	1	300	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	1	3	2471	2	1471	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS-PORT	TAXI TRANS-PORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESER-VOIRS/TANKS	STREET NET-WORKS	HOUSE NET-WORKS									
XIHOKO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	5	6	YES	YES	YES	YES
RADDOO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	5	6	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									10	12				

4. DISTRICT: RITAVI

4.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: BALOYI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MAMITWA	1179	2369	2118	1293	2126	124	301	3786	4544	0	0	0	8330
MANDLAKAZI	792	1371	1247	813	1245	86	201	2268	2698	226	296	522	5488
NKAMBAKO	892	1812	1732	956	1609	62	144	3316	3786	305	301	606	7708
TETEMU	262	464	435	311	398	39	70	815	904	0	0	0	1719
JOPPY	417	905	823	419	720	42	120	1365	1664	0	0	0	3029
MEADOWBANK	629	890	895	694	861	81	117	1666	2035	0	0	0	3701
RUNNYMEDE	345	742	707	458	661	36	70	1236	1438	0	0	0	2674
TOTAL	4516	8553	7957	4944	7620	470	1023	14452	17069	531	597	1128	32649

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
MAMITWA	48	15	55	50	86	106	57	202	362	979	7289	8268
MANDLAKAZI	35	4	17	15	15	11	38	47	97	288	4676	4964
NKAMBAKO	74	11	67	50	45	230	22	90	152	741	5125	5866
TETEMU	7	0	7	2	5	0	0	5	95	121	750	871
JOPPY	23	0	16	3	21	13	9	26	39	152	2877	3029
MEADOWBANK	26	2	33	25	31	19	31	67	172	411	3291	4113
RUNNYMEDE	27	1	11	10	29	8	2	35	89	215	1771	1986
TOTAL	240	33	206	155	232	387	159	472	1006	2907	25779	29097

4. DISTRICT: RITAVI

4.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: BALOYI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MAMITWA	0	0	1	0	3	2219	3	2253	0	YES	YES
MANDLAKAZI	0	0	0	1	2	1565	0	0	0	NO	NO
NKAMBAKO	0	0	0	0	3	1833	2	1311	0	NO	NO
TETEMU	0	0	0	0	1	692	0	0	0	NO	NO
JOPPY	0	0	0	1	1	763	0	0	0	NO	NO
MEADOWBANK	0	0	0	0	2	1235	2	1707	0	NO	NO
RUNNYMEDE	0	0	0	1	2	1227	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	1	3	14	9534	7	5271	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MAMITWA	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	10	5	YES	YES	YES	YES
MANDLAKAZI	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	7	2	YES	YES	YES	YES
NKAMBAKO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	9	10	YES	YES	YES	YES
TETEMU	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	3	YES	YES	YES	YES
JOPPY	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	4	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
MEADOWBANK	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	8	4	YES	YES	YES	YES
RUNNYMEDE	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	3	2	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									44	25				

4. DISTRICT: RITAVI

4.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: VANKUNA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
BORDEAUX	248	382	347	297	417	63	62						
SOLANI	264	332	339	262	466	30	50	625	854				1479
HOVENI	186	249	238	286	317	14	22	549	577				1126
RHULANI	529	356	793	743	913	94	151	1694	1856				3550
ZANGOMA	292	495	453	394	547	46	68	936	1068				2004
LEFARA	211	285	318	239	355	36	41	561	714				1275
MYAKAYAKA	382	610	581	554	626	38	72	856	1052	1175	1417	2592	4500
BERLYN	1691	190	209	213	239	20	20	422	467				889
SEDAN	393	545	536	510	577	55	92	1110	1206				2316
MHANGWENI	248	517	536	283	480	34	57	834	1072				1906
BURGERSDORP	984	1587	1568	1229	1816	126	286	2940	3667				6607
BONN	451	854	830	572	848	69	145	1496	1823				3319
MAFARANA	705	1378	1293	815	1238	93	176	2285	2705				4990
MUHLAVA	5285	7700	6193	7519	9802	612	1104	17675	19634				37309
PETANENGE	839	1399	1382	1135	1542	97	193	2603	3117				5720
MULATI	313	501	473	393	547	44	57	938	1077				2015
GABAZA	517	862	751	610	995	81	146	1955	1891				3846
TOTAL	13538	18242	16840	16054	21725	1552	2742	37479	42780	1175	1417	2592	82851

4. DISTRICT: RITAVI

4.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: VANKUNA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
BORDEAUX	16	2	11	13	13	154	14	40	35	302	1267	3384
SOLANI	3	17	10	5	32	18	3	7	20	114	1364	1478
HOVENI	17	1	25	28	43	38	39	23	52	267	829	1096
RHULANI	38	1	49	17	107	80	59	142	127	615	2935	3550
ZANGOMA	16	1	23	22	57	23	3	132	40	316	1687	2003
LEFARA	6	4	8	17	28	32	9	49	57	209	1066	1275
MYAKAYAKA	14	3	19	7	59	151	52	71	199	579	1901	2480
BERLYN	2	3	8	14	17	27	3	105	74	255	634	889
SEDAN	23	4	16	32	47	18	13	113	142	405	1911	2316
MHANGWENI	5	2	37	12	29	14	24	75	89	287	1619	1906
BURGERSDORP	124	8	118	31	170	25	60	168	256	963	5644	6607
BONN	53	3	26	16	33	23	14	60	86	313	3007	3320
MAFARANA	82	2	54	34	100	113	16	128	263	792	4196	4988
MUHLAVA	459	28	423	343	738	287	366	1793	1506	6469	11462	17931
PETANENGE	13	10	67	47	143	60	50	330	485	1208	4541	5749
MULATI	11	0	17	26	20	27	7	65	50	224	1791	2015
GABAZA	65	2	45	16	45	7	22	36	95	355	3082	3437
TOTAL	947	91	956	680	1681	1097	754	3337	3576	13673	48936	64424

4. DISTRICT: RITAVI

4.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: VANKUNA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
BORDEAUX				1	1	581	0	0	0		
SOLANI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
HOVENI	0	0	0	1	1	416	0	0	0		
RHULANI	0	0	0	0	1	775	1	786	0		
ZANGOMA	0	0	0	1	1	517	1	800	0		
LEFARA	0	0	0	1	1	343	0	0	0		
MYAKAYAKA	0	0	0	1	1	701	0	0	0		
BERLYN	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
SEDAN	0	0	0	1	1	602	0	0	0		
MHANGWENI	0	0	0	1	1	505	0	0	0		
BURGERSDORP	0	0	1	1	2	1217	0	0	0		
BONN	0	0	0	1	2	864	1	675	0		
MAFARANA	0	0	1	1	1	1100	1	228	0		
MUHLAVA	0	1	0	4	2	920	2	1148	0		
PETANENGE	0	0	0	1	2	1343	0	0	0		
MULATI	0	0	0	1	1	1034	0	0	0		
GABAZA	0	0	0	1	1	769	2	1415	0		
TOTAL	0	1	2	19	19	11687	8	5052	0		

4. DISTRICT: RITAVI

4.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: VANKUNA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSI- NESSES	NO. OF INDUS- TRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS- PORT	TAXI TRANS- PORT
	BORE- HOLES	DAMS	RESER- VOIRS/ TANKS	STREET NET- WORKS	HOUSE NET- WORKS									
BORDEAUX	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
SOLANI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
HOVENI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
RHULANI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
ZANGOMA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
LEFARA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MYAKAYAKA	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
BERLYN	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	0	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
SEDAN	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MHANGWENI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
BURGERSDORP	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	14	3	YES	YES	YES	YES
BONN	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	9	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAFARANA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	10	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MUHLAVA	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	3	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
PETANENGE	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	5	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MULATI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
GABAZA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	7	3	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									68	9				

5. DISTRICT: LULEKANI

5.1 PROCLAIMED TOWNSHIP: LULEKANI

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
LULEKANI	697	1109	1084	1017	1074	20	37	2150	2193				4343

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	OCCUPATION												
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL	
LULEKANI	206	3	194	78	217	8	48	238	128	146	3197	3343	

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPI- TALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
LULEKANI	0	1	0	0	3	1111	1	825	0	YES	YES

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER- AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSI- NESSES	NO. OF INDUS- TRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS- PORT	TAXI TRANS- PORT
	BORE- HOLES	DAMS	RESER- VOIRS/ TANKS	STREET NET- WORKS	HOUSE NET- WORKS									
LULEKANI	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	10	0	YES	YES	YES	YES

5. DISTRICT: LULEKANI

5.2 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MAJEJE

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
KWAGGA 21	2267	3134	2832	1975	2914	196	436	6995	7194	5256	5336	10592	24781
KWAGGA 27	608	712	551	884	796	135	141	1680	1472				3152
BEN A	517	630	633	769	757	15	20	1414	1410				2824
BEN B	394	490	524	546	706	33	31	1072	1109				2181
TOTAL	3786	4966	4540	4174	5173	379	628	11161	11185	5256	5336	10592	32938

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
KWAGGA 21	36	33	236	195	583	76	233	1067	932	3398	10791	14189
KWAGGA 27	2	2	9	6	53	1	24	103	608	809	2344	3153
BEN A	24	2	64	70	73	5	83	231	135	786	2037	2823
BEN B	3	1	51	28	146	31	65	141	159	627	1553	2180
TOTAL	65	38	360	299	855	113	405	1542	1834	5620	16725	22345

5. DISTRICT: LULEKANI

5.2 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MAJEJE

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
KWAGGA 21	0	0	1	0	5	5099	1	1526	0	NO	NO
KWAGGA 27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO
BEN A	0	0	0	1	1	707	1	116	0	NO	NO
BEN B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO
BEN C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO
MAHALE	0	0	1	0	1	562	1	125	0	NO	NO
NONDWENI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	2	1	7	6368	3	1767	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWERAGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BOREHOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
KWAGGA 21	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	12	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
KWAGGA 27	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
BEN A	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
BEN B	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
BEN C	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
MAHALE	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
NONDWENI	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									13	1				

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.1 PROCLAIMED TOWNSHIPS: DWARSLOOP AND THULAMAHASHE

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
DWARSLOOP	382	652	618	385	629	9	29	1045	1276				2321
THULAMAHASHE	1253	2228	2238	1784	2468	109	209	4121	4915				9036

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	OCCUPATION												
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL	
DWARSLOOP	201	9	62	22	27	1	38	28	72	461	1861	2322	
THULAMAHASHE	506	18	264	52	201	5	83	198	361	1708	6763	8471	

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPI- TALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROL- MENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
DWARSLOOP	0	0	0	0	4	2908	2	1275	0	YES	YES
THULAMAHASHE	0	1	0	0	6	2812	3	1747	0	YES	YES

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER- AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSI- NESSES	NO. OF INDUS- TRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS- PORT	TAXI TRANS- PORT
	BORE- HOLES	DAMS	RESER- VOIRS/ TANKS	STREET NET- WORKS	HOUSE NET- WORKS									
DWARSLOOP	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	10	6	YES	YES	YES	YES
THULAMAHASHE	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	9	12	YES	YES	YES	YES

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.2 UNPROCLAIMED TOWNSHIP: MKUHLU

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
MKUHLU		365	348	297	435	23	16	684	800				1484

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	OCCUPATION												
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL	
MKUHLU	247	4	64	27	60	1	15	30	58	506	978	1484	

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
MKUHLU	0	0	0	0					0	YES	YES

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWERAGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
MKUHLU	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES			YES	YES	YES	YES

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MNISI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
ACORNHOEK	1573	502	447	333	671	29	39	4853	6088	422	481	903	11844
OKKERNOOTBOOM	1911	3516	2990	2728	2960	201	278	6151	6752	813	948	1761	14664
THORNDALE	87	194	163	85	123	12	18	291	304	0	0	0	595
DIXIE	49	80	101	34	54	6	10	119	165	0	0	0	284
WELVERDIEND	609	609	617	330	500	17	51	2217	2615	951	1285	2236	7068
BURLINGTON	593	628	567	335	486	45	83	1676	1900	494	623	1117	4693
ISLINGTON	548	935	888	694	945	79	144	1709	1975	0	0	0	3684
CLARE	665	1440	1374	732	1267	61	145	2232	2786	325	450	775	5793
GOTTENBURG	568	968	918	617	862	49	111	1632	1891	1281	1616	2897	6420
LUDLOW	1261	2021	2026	1570	1889	129	183	3603	4194	560	756	1316	9113
SEVILLE	150	235	338	140	243	16	25	391	606	0	0	0	997
EGLINGTON	287	506	530	306	553	33	37	844	1121	1850	1964	3814	5779
TOTAL	8301	11620	10945	6345	8994	737	1184	25718	30397	6696	8123	14819	70934

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MNISI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
ACORNHOEK	414	30	184	90	289	28	87	252	495	1858	9085	10943
OKKERNOOTBOOM	249	11	136	132	172	58	81	570	404	1864	11039	12903
THORNDALE	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	21	573	594
DIXIE	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	1	11	25	260	285
WELVERDIEND	58	1	19	8	33	8	14	42	161	346	4485	4831
BURLINGTON	23	1	26	15	63	36	21	64	265	512	3064	3576
ISLINGTON	91	1	21	22	35	1	12	66	376	624	3061	3685
CLARE	55	0	6	3	9	7	15	37	239	372	4644	5416
GOTTENBURG	42	4	2	3	7	5	0	25	101	190	3335	4235
LUDLOW	99	8	47	17	26	14	27	121	402	759	7038	7977
SEVILLE	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	9	37	942	8071	9013
EGLINGTON	22	2	5	2	7	0	2	5	85	132	1834	1966
TOTAL	1063	58	448	292	647	163	260	1193	2591	7645	56489	65424

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MNISI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES SERVED	CLINICS SERVED	VISITING POINTS SERVED	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
ACORNHOEK	1	2	16	14	8	5618	2	2175	0	NO	YES
OKKERNOOTBOOM	0	0	1	0	5	3718	2	1926	0	NO	NO
THORNDALE	0	0	0	0	1	256	0	0	0	NO	NO
DIXIE	0	0	0	0	1	83	0	0	0	NO	NO
WELVERDIEND	0	0	1	0	2	1772	1	576	0	NO	NO
BURLINGTON	0	0	0	0	1	903	1	195	0	NO	NO
ISLINGTON	0	0	1	0	1	1289	1	763	0	NO	NO
CLARE	0	0	0	0	2	875	1	140	0	NO	NO
GOTTENBURG	0	0	0	1	2	1689	1	518	0	NO	NO
LUDLOW	0	0	1	0	2	1369	2	981	0	YES	NO
SEVILLE	0	0	0	0	1	253	0	0	0	NO	NO
EGLINGTON	0	0	1	1	1	357			0	YES	YES
TOTAL	1	2	21	16	27	18182	11	7274	0		

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.3 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: MNISI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
ACORNHOEK	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	15	15	YES	YES	YES	YES
OKKERNOOTBOOM	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	12	6	YES	YES	YES	YES
THORNDALE	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	1	1	YES	YES	NO	YES
DIXIE	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	0	0	YES	YES	NO	YES
WELVERDIEND	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	5	YES	YES	NO	YES
BURLINGTON	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	2	YES	YES	YES	YES
ISLINGTON	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	7	6	YES	YES	NO	YES
CLARE	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	7	1	YES	YES	NO	YES
GOTTENBURG	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	5	0	YES	YES	NO	YES
LUDLOW	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	6	2	YES	YES	NO	YES
SEVILLE	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	1	5	YES	YES	NO	YES
EGLINGTON	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	7	1	YES	YES	NO	YES
TOTAL									66	44				

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: AMASHANGANA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
EDINBURG	957	1869	1934	892	1578	101	198	2862	3711	215	320	535	7108
ORINOCO	1392	2357	2483	1393	2109	154	310	3905	4901				8806
NEW FOREST	899	1741	1630	1089	1645	127	207	2959	3485				6444
ROLLE	1725	3134	2948	1837	2979	156	355	5127	6283	318	452	770	12180
ALLANDALE	700	1212	1168	761	1114	92	117	2067	2397				4464
ATHOL	253	486	434	175	425	28	42	1218	1404				2622
UTHA	103	268	254	124	204	8	11	399	469				868
DWARSLOOP	873	1621	1631	926	1544	120	211	2667	3386				6053
ARTHURSTONE	1082	1857	1747	1121	1780	117	212	3015	3659	541	716	1257	7931
M.P. STREAM	732	1418	1255	1311	1470	136	151	2867	2877				5744
DUMFRIES	697	1319	1227	741	1155	87	151	2147	2534				4681
XANTHIA	528	889	791	590	850	85	100	1561	1746	355	474	829	4136
AGINCOURT	853	1145	1070	497	908	117	93	2846	3405				6251
NEWINGTON	548	1798	1745	961	1425	86	233	1704	2071				3775
TOTAL	11342	21114	20317	12418	19186	1414	2391	35344	42328	1429	1962	3391	81063

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: AMASHANGANA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
EDINBURG	46	10	67	18	78	18	41	121	194	593	5979	6572
ORINOCO	56	3	30	44	46	29	28	76	670	983	7823	8806
NEW FOREST	54	2	24	15	32	36	15	134	252	569	5873	6442
ROLLE	117	5	86	52	95	53	55	185	400	1050	9911	10961
ALLANDALE	33	9	29	16	44	48	9	120	188	496	3966	4462
ATHOL	12	0	4	2	10	1	4	49	138	221	1479	1700
UTHA	16	0	1	0	3	8	0	2	19	50	818	868
DWARSLOOP	23	0	41	10	47	4	11	87	213	434	5617	6051
ARTHURSTONE	64	4	22	21	32	3	23	92	582	706	5830	6536
M.P. STREAM	34	12	70	36	60	7	20	151	226	619	5125	5744
DUMFRIES	38	13	9	6	11	15	9	35	141	277	3724	4001
XANTHIA	20	3	20	9	8	1	2	23	44	132	3177	3309
AGINCOURT	91	4	26	18	33	11	16	72	252	532	5720	6252
NEWINGTON	20	0	4	3	7	44	5	11	74	136	3227	3363
TOTAL	624	65	433	250	506	278	238	1158	3393	6798	68269	75067

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: AMASHANGANA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
EDINBURG	957	1869	1934	892	1578	101	198	2862	3711	215	320	535	7108
ORINOCO	1392	2357	2483	1393	2109	154	310	3905	4901				8806
NEW FOREST	899	1741	1630	1089	1645	127	207	2959	3485				6444
ROLLE	1725	3134	2948	1837	2979	156	355	5127	6283	318	452	770	12180
ALLANDALE	700	1212	1168	761	1114	92	117	2067	2397				4464
ATHOL	253	486	434	175	425	28	42	1218	1404				2622
UTHA	103	268	254	124	204	8	11	399	469				868
DWARSLOOP	873	1621	1631	926	1544	120	211	2667	3386				6053
ARTHURSTONE	1082	1857	1747	1121	1780	117	212	3015	3659	541	716	1257	7931
M.P. STREAM	732	1418	1255	1311	1470	136	151	2867	2877				5744
DUMFRIES	697	1319	1227	741	1155	87	151	2147	2534				4681
XANTHIA	528	889	791	590	850	85	100	1561	1746	355	474	829	4136
AGINCOURT	853	1145	1070	497	908	117	93	2846	3405				6251
NEWINGTON	548	1798	1745	961	1425	86	233	1704	2071				3775
TOTAL	11342	21114	20317	12418	19186	1414	2391	35344	42328	1429	1962	3391	81063

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.4 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: AMASHANGANA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSI- NESSES	NO. OF INDUS- TRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANS- PORT	TAXI TRANS- PORT
	BORE- HOLES	DAMS	RESER- VOIRS/ TANKS	STREET NET- WORKS	HOUSE NET- WORKS									
EDINBURG	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	9	6	YES	YES	YES	YES
ORINOCO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	9	5	YES	YES	NO	YES
NEW FOREST	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	9	8	YES	YES	NO	YES
ROLLE	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	13	12	YES	YES	YES	YES
ALLANDALE	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	3	11	YES	YES	NO	YES
ATHOL	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	6	YES	YES	NO	YES
UTHA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	2	4	YES	YES	NO	YES
DWARSLOOP	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	5	6	YES	YES	NO	YES
ARTHURSTONE	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	7	9	YES	YES	NO	YES
M.P. STREAM	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	12	14	YES	YES	YES	YES
DUMFRIES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	8	21	YES	YES	NO	YES
XANTHIA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	5	7	YES	YES	NO	YES
AGINCOURT	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	7	12	YES	YES	YES	YES
NEWINGTON	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	5	11	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL									96	132				

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.5 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: JONGILANGA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
CROQUETLAWN	426	809	739	1340	855	207	91	1335	1554	334	378	712	3601
IREAGH	762	1429	1384	694	1280	68	131	2192	2795	338	495	833	5820
CUNNINGMORE	1048	2018	1966	1255	1941	133	192	3405	4099	0	0	0	7504
KILDARE	938	2181	2266	1063	1806	149	237	3391	4343	806	1077	1883	9617
LILLYDALE	228	532	465	284	438	25	60	841	964	1775	2422	4197	6002
JUSTICIA	486	1016	681	456	944	51	112	1521	2071	1212	1515	2727	6319
SOMERSET	271	626	489	234	525	41	64	901	1080	785	1093	1878	3859
HUNTINGDON	225	449	421	282	433	40	51	771	888	268	313	581	2240
TOTAL	4384	9060	8411	5608	8222	714	938	14357	17794	5518	7293	12811	44962

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.5 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: JONGILANGA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
CROQUETLAWN	37	0	15	2	20	1	13	61	31	180	2709	2889
IREAGH	58	8	27	17	41	24	1	44	143	364	4622	4986
CUNNINGMORE	119	1	50	21	27	64	18	97	258	659	6847	7506
KILDARE	84	3	38	20	49	13	12	141	80	439	7293	7732
LILLYDALE	54	0	7	8	20	1	20	3	27	141	1664	1805
JUSTICIA	36	0	12	8	20	1	8	29	39	153	3440	3593
SOMERSET	9	0	5	9	23	12	2	8	24	95	1886	1981
HUNTINGDON	10	1	8	1	29	3	10	21	25	107	1551	1658
TOTAL	407	13	162	86	229	119	84	404	627	2138	30012	32150

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.5 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: JONGILANGA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPI-TALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROL-MENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROL-MENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
CROQUETLAWN	0	0	0	0	2	727	1	613	0	NO	NO
IREAGH	0	0	0	0	3	2155	2	689	0	NO	NO
CUNNINGMORE	0	0	1	2	5	2482	3	1550	0	NO	NO
KILDARE	0	0	1	0	2	1848	1	737	0	NO	NO
LILLYDALE	0	0	1	0	2	816	2	1482	0	YES	NO
JUSTICIA	0	0	0	1	1	1476	1	388	0	NO	NO
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0			1	1230	0	NO	NO
HUNTINGDON	0	0	0	0	1	882	0	0	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	3	3	16	10386	11	6689	0		

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.5 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: JONGILANGA

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/ PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
CROQUETLAWN	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	6	5	YES	YES	NO	YES
IREAGH	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	5	4	YES	YES	YES	YES
CUNNINGMORE	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	9	9	YES	YES	NO	YES
KILDARE	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	12	15	YES	YES	YES	YES
LILLYDALE	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	7	5	YES	YES	NO	YES
JUSTICIA	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	5	2	YES	YES	NO	YES
SOMERSET	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	3	1	YES	YES	NO	YES
HUNTINGDON	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	5	YES	YES	NO	YES
TOTAL									50	46				

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: HOXANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION											
		MALE 0 - 14	FEMALE 0 - 14	MALE 15 - 59	FEMALE 15 - 59	MALE 60+	FEMALE 60+	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES	TOTAL REFUGEES	TOTAL POPULATION
RONALDSEY	303	584	559	346	509	53	91	985	1159	0	0	0	2144
MADRAS	832	1788	1665	932	1665	117	188	2838	3359	1545	1816	3361	9558
CALCUTTA	2270	3998	4034	2814	4810	422	362	7020	9207	523	654	1177	17404
CORK	996	1664	1227	1093	1450	170	181	2844	2563	697	986	1683	7090
BELFAST	428	886	881	416	779	46	89	1348	1748	456	639	1095	4191
TOTAL	4829	8920	8366	5601	9213	808	911	15035	18036	3221	4095	7316	40387

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	OCCUPATION											
	PROFNL SEMI-PROF TECHNCL	MANGMNT EXECUTV ADMIN	CLERK AND SALES REP	TRNSPRT DELIVERY COMMUNICA	SERVICE	FARMING AND RELATED	ARTISAN APPRNTCE AND RELATED	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR MINER QUARRY	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY ACTIVE	TOTAL ECONO- MICALLY INACTIVE	TOTAL
RONALDSEY	16	0	5	6	26	9	6	25	49	140	2004	2144
MADRAS	64	1	47	18	80	47	51	95	214	621	5575	6196
CALCUTTA	182	4	191	97	248	32	133	683	459	2031	14196	16227
CORK	62	2	51	30	69	61	45	199	225	744	5666	6410
BELFAST	22	1	7	24	47	34	29	47	102	315	2782	3097
TOTAL	346	8	301	175	470	183	264	1049	1049	3851	30223	34074

6. DISTRICT: MHALA

6.6 TRIBAL AUTHORITY: HOXANI

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	HEALTH				EDUCATION					TELECOMMUNICATION	
	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	CLINICS	VISITING POINTS	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TECH/EDUC COLLEGES	POST OFFICES	EXCHANGES
RONALDSEY	0	0	0	1	1	590	1	496	0	NO	NO
MADRAS	0	0	1	0	5	3296	4	2080	0	NO	NO
CALCUTTA	0	0	3	0	11	8521	4	3387	0	NO	NO
CORK	0	0	1	1	2	132	0	0	0	NO	NO
BELFAST	0	0	0	1	2	1225	1	288	0	NO	NO
TOTAL	0	0	5	3	21	13764	10	6251	0		

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	WATER SUPPLY					ELECTR. SUPPLY	SEWER-AGE SYSTEM	DIPTANKS/PONDS	NO. OF BUSINESSES	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	ROADS	BRIDGES	BUS TRANSPORT	TAXI TRANSPORT
	BORE-HOLES	DAMS	RESERVOIRS/TANKS	STREET NETWORKS	HOUSE NETWORKS									
RONALDSEY	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	3	1	YES	YES	YES	YES
MADRAS	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	12	11	YES	YES	NO	YES
CALCUTTA	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	34	39	YES	YES	YES	YES
CORK	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	6	2	YES	YES	YES	YES
BELFAST	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	3	5	YES	YES	NO	YES
TOTAL									58	58				