



Traditional Leadership in consultation with Marine, Forestry and Environment.

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Demographic Profile Mpondoland Region

- ▶ Port St Johns and Ingquza Hill Local Municipality, population 170 000 and 309 000 respectively.
- ▶ In terms of the percentage of people living in poverty within the OR Tambo District Municipality, Port St Johns and Ingquza Hill Local municipality have the highest percentages, with a combined total above 75.5% of population.
- ▶ Issues affecting both these regions are;
 - ▶ Joblessness
 - ▶ Poor education and skills base
 - ▶ Low commercial activity
 - ▶ High disease profile
 - ▶ Reliance on social grants



The Role of Traditional Leaders in Traditional Authorities

The Constitution requires Traditional Leaders in their areas of jurisdiction to manage and lead the following matters :

- i. Cultural,
- ii. Administrative,
- iii. Developmental, and
- iv. Judicial Functions.

Ubunkumkani bukhuseleko , (Mpondo kingship is protection) - sites in the coat of arms of the Amampondo kingdom

A Community Conscious and Cautious

Today Traditional Leaders dispense their duties in the setting of;

- National discourse towards Transparency, Inclusivity and Fairness across all sectors
- Rejection of complacency and patronage, for accountability, merit
- **Communities now insist on participation in:**
 - Joint assessment of needs,
 - In development of action plans, and to
 - Form local institutions for local needs, and
 - Determine how available resources are used
 - In monitoring structures or practices
- **Participation is seen as a right, not just the means to achieve project goals**

Regional infrastructure initiatives.

South African National Roads Agency:

- Mthentu Bridge
- Msikaba Bridge
- Greenfield Roads
- N2 Road upgrade

Mzimvubu Dam Water Project:

- water supply - domestic and industrial
- water supply for irrigation
- Hydropower generation

Mpondo land Cannabis Belt:

1. Hemp fibre


2. Cannabis Industry for various demand pathways.

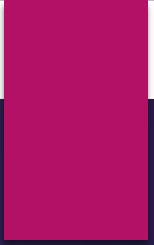
Role of Traditional Leadership for entry into Economy

- i. Cultural - **Preserve and promote cultural values, and Indigenous knowledge.**
- ii. Land Administration - **Administer land and allocate for community development**
- iii. Agriculture - **Facilitate Science and Innovation partnerships in Agriculture**
- iv. Health and Welfare - **For food security, improving health and job creation**
- v. Safety and Security - **Regulations , protecting public health and fair trade**
- vi. Judicial Functions. - **Customary courts in line with changing laws of the country**
- vii. Economic Developmental - **National and provincial economic strategies including Agriculture , Healthcare, Bio-based industry etc.**
- viii. Management of natural resources - **Landrace strains protection and commercialisation program**
- ix. Dissemination of information - **Changing laws, opportunities and partnerships available to communities**
- x. Education - **Work with academic, commercial, and social institutions (home language).**



Recommendations

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1. Access and Benefit sharing
 2. Consultation



Communities must be given equitable access and benefits to all projects under traditional leadership, especially the source material communities.

Consultation must be regarded as social licence to operate within communities and therefore must be done adequately.

How will this be achieved

1. Access and Benefit Modality- Nagoya Protocol must be implemented across all project types or sectors.
2. Traditional leadership/ amakomkhulu, must be used as legitimate vehicles for consultation. Not be remembered after the fact.



Thank you