KWAZULU-NATAL
AMAFA
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT

2020/2021 FINANCIAL YEAR

THE COUNCIL OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Dr. Rev. VV Mnculwane

Mr. E Thabethe

Dr. TZ Ngidi

Mr. TTA Shezi

Mr. D Mhlaba

Ms. S Keshav

Mr. N Mzizi

Dr. M Dlamuka
Head of Secretariat and Administration

Mr. DE Sithole
(Audit Committee Chairperson)

Mr. A Rampersad
Chief Financial Officer

CONTENTS

REPORT OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31 MARCH 2021

I am proud to report that within the tumultuous environment that was the 2020/21 reporting cycle, the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute prevailed and even managed to note significant successes in the field of heritage management. The beginning of the 2020/2021 financial year witnessed the imposition of Level 5 risk adjusted strategy in terms of the Disaster Management Regulations. In terms of the Regulations, our interpretive centres as well as heritage sites were closed to the public. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic treasuries had to reprioritise the fiscus in order to empower the Department of Health to provide much needed resources to fight the virus. Amafa Institute reprioritised R10 million and offered it back to the Provincial Treasury. In line with the Treasury Guidelines the annual performance targets were revised in order to take into consideration the reduced allocation. While the Covid-19 pandemic persisted and remained unrelenting, through careful and deliberate management of resources, the entity can report on its outcomes for the financial year that ended on 31 March 2021.

Historically, the absence of management oversight has been an issue. With the appointment and functioning of the Council, many of these issues have since been resolved. The Council has established both statutory and functionary sub-committees which includes (but are not limited to) the Audit Committee which is chaired by Mr. DE Sithole, the Finance Committee chaired by Mr. N Mzizi and the Human Resources Committee chaired by Mr. T Shezi as well as the Heritage Resources Management Committee, chaired by Mr. D Mhlaba. These committees have provided much-needed oversight, guidance and impetus to the rollout of the mandate and strategy of the Amafa Institute.

Most notable was the appointment of the Head of Secretariat and Administration as required by Section 20(1) of the KZN Amafa and Research Act, Dr. Mxolisi Dlamuka. The Head of Secretariat and Administration is tasked with the responsibility of ensuring that the vision and the mission of The Institute is implemented. As chairperson of the Council of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute, I am brimming with pride to announce that the organisation has despite the overwhelming challenges throughout the financial year, has received an unqualified audit opinion with no findings, colloquially referred to as a clean audit.

Despite an extremely difficult year, Amafa Institute delivered on its legislative mandate. Donor funding coupled with efficient use of the grant allocation and internally generated funding has allowed for us to not only maintain the heritage fabric of KwaZulu-Natal, as is our core function but also, we were able to add to the existing inventory through the roll-out of various projects. Even more remarkable and a testament to the commitment and dedication of the staff, was that The Institute attained an overall achievement rate of 90.48% of planned targets for the year (NB: this percentage does not factor any targets exceeded nor does it include additional project work completed). Further to this, all projects carried forward into the 2020/21 financial year were completed.

In addition, through the course of the year, new or additional projects, not included on the annual performance plan were completed. These projects arose from need or opportunity and in some cases a combination of both. Further details about all projects are unpacked through the course of this annual report.

I wish to extend my gratitude to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Arts and Culture for the annual grant which they have provided to the Amafa Institute in order for the organisation to fulfil our legislative mandate. In addition, we thank Dr. Vincent Stephanopoli and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission for their continued financial support that assists the Amafa Institute in the maintenance and upkeep of some heritage sites. My greatest appreciation goes out to all staff of the Amafa Institute who served faithfully and tirelessly under extremely difficult circumstances.

The 2020/2021 Annual Report will demonstrate how the organisation performed against its target as outlined in the Annual Performance Plan. Through such diligence and perseverance, the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute can claim to have met their statutory obligations, obtained best value-for-money and have eliminated wasteful and fruitless expenditure. The Amafa Institute remains committed to the austerity measures as required by the National and Provincial Treasury. Again, I wish to extend my sincerest appreciation to the executive and staff for their contribution throughout this year.

DR. REV. VV MNCULWANE
CHAIRPERSON: ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY
30 JULY 2021

SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

In accordance with the legislative requirements, as detailed by Section 55 of the Public Finance Management Act, No. 1 of 1999, we have the pleasure of presenting the Annual Report for the financial period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.

MISSION OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

To strive for excellence in the management of the heritage resources of KwaZulu-Natal.

VISION OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The creation of a shared identity for the citizens of KwaZulu-Natal through use of The Province's heritage resources.

VALUES OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

VALUE	VALUE STATEMENT
PEOPLE-CENTRED APPROACH	In dealing with people, we will be responsive, empathetic and understanding
EXCELLENT SERVICE STANDARDS	Striving toward high levels of quality in service delivery and improving our turnaround times
ACCESSIBILITY	Ensuring that The Institute is available to all
RELEVANCE	We will provide information that is useful, meaningful and current. The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute service delivery will also have social relevance that is needs-driven and compliant with our mandate
OPENNESS AND TRANSPARENCY	We will ensure that in everything done here at The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute, we are unbiased, fair and equitable
VALUE-FOR-MONEY	In using our resources, we will bring benefit by striving to provide the best financial and heritage management to The Province
ACCOUNTABILITY	We will conduct ourselves in an ethical and professional manner. We bear responsibility for our actions and decisions and will be transparent and open in all our dealings
INTEGRITY AND RESPECT	We will be honest and truthful
COLLABORATION AND CO-OPERATION	Working in partnerships and networks. There will be a unity, even in diversity in order to fulfil the common purpose of heritage management

BACKGROUND

The KwaZulu-Natal and Amafa Research Institute is established as a provincial heritage resources authority in terms of Section 23 of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999. The Amafa Institute is tasked with the responsibility to identify, conserve, protect, manage and administer heritage resources and to provide both basic and applied research to generate relevant knowledge and contribute solutions to challenges within the field of heritage in KwaZulu-Natal.

The Amafa Institute holds itself accountable for the discharge of our mandate in a professional manner, whilst aiming to promote the responsible and all-incorporating management of heritage resources within our province. We aspire to the highest standards of operational and fiscal management and discipline while acknowledging the importance of service delivery.

We strive to work as a team, planning with precision and execute duties with enthusiasm and commitment, with a view to continuously improve service delivery, organisational performance and transparency in our operations. Staffing is a valuable resource in which we will invest thereby affording opportunities to enhance skills and careers.

Our interactions with the public and colleagues are conducted with integrity, displaying respect, fairness and objectivity. In achieving this, we honour the faith and reliance placed upon the organisation.

Far Left: Isivivane Memorial, Newcastle
Left: Multi-Media Centre Viewing Tower
Below: Display at the KwaZulu Cultural Museum, Ulundi

LEGISLATIONS

REVISIONS TO LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, No. 4 of 2008 was repealed by The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, No. 5 of 2018, which was promulgated in December 2018. The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act has its foundations in the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999, and is read in conjunction with the National Heritage Resources Act. There have been no changes to the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act since its promulgation. However, the Institute is in the process of drafting regulations to the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act.

A set of draft regulations have already been drafted and the process of consultation with stakeholders will now be commenced.

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The KZN Amafa and Research Institute is governed in the main by the following legislation:

NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS
1. Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 75 of 1997
2. Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, No. 130 of 1993
3. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
4. Council for the Built Environment Act, No. 43 of 2000
5. Criminal Procedure Act, No. 51 of 1977
6. Deeds Registries Act, No. 47 of 1937
7. Electronic Communications Act, No. 36 of 2005
8. Employment Equity Act, No. 55 of 1998
9. Expropriation Act, No. 55 of 1965
10. Extension of Security of Tenure Act, No. 62 of 1997
11. Films and Publications Act, No. 65 of 1996
12. Firearms Control Act, No. 60 of 2000
13. Formalities in Respect of Leases of Land Act, No. 18 of 1969
14. Government Employees Pension Fund Law 21 of 1996
15. Human Tissue Act, No. 65 of 1983
16. Immigration Act, No. 13 of 2002
17. Income Tax Act, No. 36 of 1996
18. Institution of Legal Proceedings Against Certain Organs of State Act, No. 40 of 2002
19. Labour Relations Act, No. 66 of 1995
20. Land Reform Act, No. 3 of 1996
21. Magistrate's Court Act, No. 32 of 1944
22. Medical Schemes Act, No. 131 of 1998
23. National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998
24. National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999
25. National House of Traditional Leaders Act, No. 22 of 2009
26. Occupational Health and Safety Act, No. 85 of 1993
27. Prescription Act, No. 68 of 1969
28. Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act, No. 19 of 1998
29. Promotion of Access to Information Act, No. 2 of 2000
30. Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, No. 3 of 2000
31. Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, No. 4 of 2000
32. Protection of Information Act, No. 84 of 1982
33. Protection of Personal Information Act, No. 4 of 2013
34. Public Finance Management Act, No. 1 of 1999
35. Skills Development Act, No. 97 of 1998
36. Skills Development Levies Act, No. 9 of 1999
37. Supreme Court Act, No. 59 of 1959
38. Tax on Retirement Funds Act, No. 38 of 1996
39. Unemployment Insurance Act, No. 63 of 2001
40. Unemployment Contributions Act, No. 4 of 2002
41. World Heritage Convention Act, No. 94 of 1996
PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION
42. KwaZulu-Natal Cemeteries and Crematoria Act, No. 12 of 1996
43. KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Archives Act, No. 5 of 2000
44. KwaZulu-Natal Internal Audit Act, No. 2 of 2001
45. KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Roads Act, No. 4 of 2001
46. KwaZulu-Natal Traditional Leadership and Governance Act, No. 5 of 2005
47. KwaZulu-Natal Pound Act, No. 3 of 2006
48. The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, No. 5 of 2018
49. KwaZulu-Natal Planning and Development Act, No. 6 of 2008
50. KwaZulu-Natal Land Administration Act, No. 3 of 2003

NELSON MANDELA CAPTURE SITE MONUMENT

HERITAGE RESOURCES

In terms of the KZN Amafa and Research Institute Act, No. 5 of 2018, the following are categorised as "heritage objects, heritage sites and heritage resources":

- Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- Places to which oral traditions are attached and/or places associated with living heritage;
- Historic settlements and townscapes;
- Landscapes and natural features of scientific and cultural importance;
- Archaeological and paleontological sites;
- Graves and burial grounds;
- Movable objects including:
    - Objects recovered from the soil or waters of the Province of KwaZulu – Natal, including archaeological and paleontological objects, materials, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
    - Ethnographic art and objects;
    - Military objects;
    - Objects of decorative art;
    - Objects of fine art;
    - Objects of scientific or technological interest;
    - Books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphs, films and video materials and sound recordings;
- Battlefields; and
- Traditional building techniques and vernacular architecture.

CATEGORIES OF HERITAGE PROTECTION

Heritage Landmarks	For sites not the property of the Province, a provincially supported body, a local authority or a body supported by a local authority.
Heritage Objects	Are artefacts and the collection thereof, which have substantial aesthetic, historic, scientific and/or technological importance or which have a significant connection to a site protected in terms of the abovementioned.
General Protections	Are applicable to any structure older than sixty (60) years, public memorials and monuments, battlefields and archaeological, rock art, paleontological and meteorite sites.
Provincial Landmark	For sites which are the property of the Province, a provincially supported body or a local authority.
Provincial Heritage Register	Is an inventory of conservation-worthy sites as published by notice in the Provincial Gazette.

KING SHAKA'S BATHING PLACE, KWADUKUZA

SIVANANDA PEACE PILLAR, KWADUKUZA

STRATEGIC GOALS OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: GOOD AND COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
Goal Statement	To maintain effective and efficient governance system
Justification	Good governance is a key focus area of the provincial administration in terms of PGDP Goal 6 and is therefore imperative that the entity sustains its performance in terms of audit findings
Links	This is linked to the mandate and role of the Amafa Institute as defined by the Act. This objective is related to MTSF Outcome 12 and PGDP Goal 6.
Proposed Measurement	A clean audit opinion
Limitation/s	The achievement of the goals and strategic objectives is subject to buy-in from all stakeholders. The Amafa Institute is governed by its constitutional mandate, whilst noting that it is subjected to the oversight of the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Arts and Culture. The Amafa Institute, therefore, does not have full jurisdiction to ensure the desired result are achieved, but aims to facilitate and monitor processes
STRATEGIC GOAL 2: PROMOTION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Goal Statement	The Amafa Institute aims to promote awareness of the significance and value of cultural heritage resources while ensuring that cultural heritage management is integrated into the economic, social and environmental activities in the Province
Justification	There is a need to create awareness of the significance and value of the cultural heritage resources, that are so abundant, yet so little is known thereof amongst the people of the Province
Links	Linked to MTSF outcome 14, sub-outcome 1, action 8
Proposed Measurement	The number of heritage-related projects that have been completed
Limitation/s	As per Goal 1.
STRATEGIC GOAL 3: MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES	
Goal Statement	The Amafa Institute aims to ensure that the full diversity of cultural heritage resources in KwaZulu-Natal is conserved and managed
Justification	In order to establish a legacy for future generations, it is important that history and cultural resources are managed, preserved and used in a manner that is sustainable. The Amafa Institute aims to promote the sustainable and equitable use of cultural heritage resources in the Province, while implementing the controls necessary to ensure sustainability and equity
Links	Linked to MTSF outcome 14, sub-outcome 1, action 8
Proposed Measurement	The management of the historical and cultural resources of the Province in a manner that is compliant with all legislative prescripts governing heritage
Limitation/s	As per Goal 1.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Audit Committee comprising Messrs. DE Sithole (Chairperson), N. Mzizi and E. Thabethe was appointed with effect from 17 June 2020 and became operational during the year under review (2020/21).

AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 51(1)(a)(ii) of the Public Finance Management Act, No. 1 of 1999 and Treasury Regulations 27.7. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this Charter, and has attempted to discharge its responsibilities as contained therein.

INTERNAL CONTROL

Whilst the members of the Audit Committee believe that the system of internal controls largely covers organisational, financial and operating risks, control weaknesses are periodically identified during the Internal and External audit processes. The committee closely monitors management actions to remedy these breaches.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Amafa Institute has developed and approved a risk register. This register is the foundation for a continuous risk management process and for managing and monitoring of risks on an ongoing basis.

INTERNAL AUDITING

The internal auditing provides a supportive role for management and the Audit Committee to achieve their objectives by assisting in the management of risk within the entity.

The internal audit unit is responsible for independent and objective evaluation of the entity's system of internal control at a detailed level and to bring any significant business risks and exposures to the attention of management and the committee through the provision of comprehensive internal audit reports.

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the Auditor-General on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited financial statements be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor-General.

MR. DE SITHOLE
CHAIRPERSON OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
29 JULY 2021

The Amafa Institute re-installed the statue of Moses Mabhida in eThekwini, while it also erected a new tombstone at the gravesite of Moses Mabhida, located at Heroes Acre in Pietermaritzburg.

Moses Mbheki Mncane Mabhida was born in 1923 in Thornville, located in present day KwaZulu-Natal, as the fourth of five children.

Mabhida was drawn to trade unionism by the late South African Communist Party member and unionist Harry Gwala. Mabhida formally joined the Communist Party in 1942. In 1952, at a time when unionism was outlawed, the resurrected SACP urged Mabhida to undertake union work on a full-time basis. Working for the South African Railway and Harbours Union, earned a meagre £25 a month, which was funded mostly by his political supporters. While there, Mabhida arranged employment for scores of workers in the then Natal.

Soon to become a central participant in the rise of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), Mabhida was elected as the vice-president of SACTU in 1955, at its first congress. Mabhida also served as the secretary of the African National Congress (ANC), in its Pietermaritzburg branch during the mid-1950's at which time, a close working relationship with Albert Luthuli was developed. In 1956, Mabhida became a member of the ANC's National Executive Committee and from 1958 – 1959 served as the acting chair of the Natal branch of the African National Congress.

After the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960, SACTU requested Mabhida to represent them internationally, which he did for the next three (3) years. In 1963, following his re-election to the National Executive Committee, Oliver Tambo requested that Mabhida be involved in the formation and functioning of the uMkhonto weSizwe wherein after his own training, he served as commissar and became the chief instructor of this new recruits to military wing of the ANC. Later, Mabhida served as the commander of the uMkhonto weSizwe

In 1969, Mabhida was key in developing the ANC's Department of National Intelligence and Security. In 1979, after the passing of Moses Kotane (in 1978), Mabhida was elected as the General Secretary of the Community Party. During the 1980's Mabhida continued the planning and mobilisation of the uMkhoto weSizwe. In 1985, while on a mission to Havana, Cuba, Moses Mabhida suffered a stroke and a year later passed on from a heart attack while he was in Maputo.

KWAZULU-NATAL
AMAFA
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE

SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMME ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31 MARCH 2021

PROGRAMME 1: CORPORATE SERVICES

PURPOSE: The provision of sound financial control, efficient and effective management of the human resources, legal and administrative support

OVERVIEW

Within the Corporate Services programme of the Amafa Institute, there are three (3) broadly defined sub-programmes viz:

- The Human Resources Management Unit:
- The Legal Services Unit; and
- The Financial Services Unit.

The duties of each of these sub-directorates are often interlinked though some may be specific at certain times. The role in supporting the overall goals of the organisation hinges on:

- Ensuring the delivery of cost-effective transactional services as a key financial output;
- Maintaining an approach geared towards the efficient use of organisational resources;
- Improving support for internal processes by maintaining and (where necessary) enhancing systems and processes;
- Contributing to the establishment of a knowledge management culture and implementing an efficient network that establishes the achievement of the organisation's goals;
- Supporting learning and growth objectives by refining the human capital plans of the organisation, i.e. the leadership development plan and skills development plan.

The ***Human Resources Management Unit*** focuses on enhancing the efficiency of the Amafa Institute's services through the re-organisation of the recruitment function and by re-alignment of the human resource structure, based on the organisation's strategic goals. The directorate aims to implement the strategic management of staff. Specific focus is afforded to the attraction, development, and retention of scarce skills.

The ***Legal Services Unit*** is responsible for the provision of legal oversight into the compliance and operational matters of the entity. In addition to researching material for civil and criminal cases for non-compliance with the Act, amongst other functions, this unit reviews and ensures that all policies are compliant with the applicable legal frameworks to which the Amafa Institute has to ascribe.

The ***Finance Unit*** focuses on compliance with all relevant statutes and regulations, most notably the Public Finance Management Act. The directorate manages its risk by reviewing and implementing policies, prescripts and current legislation pertinent to its operations and functions.

Pictured alongside: The Traditional Reconstruction at uMgungundlovu, which was the royal homestead of King Dingane

PROGRAMME 1: CORPORATE SERVICES

OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Effective and efficient governance	Human Resources Reports	Number of monthly human resources reports	-	-	12	12	12	12	12
	Legal Services Reports	Number of monthly legal services reports	-	-	-	12	12	12	12
	Finance Management Reports	Number of monthly finance management reports	-	-	12	12	12	12	12

ANNUAL TARGET AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Achieved	Not achieved	Variance	Deviation
Number of monthly human resources reports	12	12	-	-	
Number of monthly legal services reports	12	12	-	-	
Number of monthly finance management reports	12	12	-	-	

BORDER CAVE (pictured left) is located in the Lebombo Mountains on the border between South Africa and eSwatini. It is an extremely rich archaeological site with over a million Stone Age artefacts having been recovered along with some of the earliest anatomically modern Homo Sapiens remains ever discovered. Scientists have concluded that people used this cave as shelter for more 200 000 years. Among the most important finds was the body of an infant, dating back 100 000 years, which had been painted with red ochre and buried together with a shell ornament. This makes it the oldest known deliberate burial in Africa and, if such burial can be taken to mean a concern with the afterlife, it would be the earliest evidence of the emergence of religion as well.

SUB-PROGRAMME: SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24
Skilled and capacitated staff	Staff development activities	Number of development activities completed	-	-	75%	6	10	10	10

ANNUAL TARGET AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Achieved	Not achieved	Variance	Deviation
Number of development activities completed	6	5	1	- 1	Due to the declaration of the state of disaster and subsequent regulations to limit the spread of COVID-19, staff were not enrolled for any formal skill development activities during the Fourth Quarter.

PROGRAMME 1: CORPORATE SERVICES

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	MAIN APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION			ADJUSTED APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ACTUAL		UNSPENT	
		VIREMENT	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	TOTAL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION		AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET
CURRENT PAYMENTS	**17 628**	**(1 667)**	**281**	**(1 386)**	**16 242**	**11 704**	72,06%	**4 538**	27,94%
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	11 188	(1 677)	276	(1 401)	9 787	7 332	74,92%	2 455	25,08%
GOODS AND SERVICES	6 440	10	5	15	6 455	4 372	67,73%	2 083	32,27%
OTHER									
PAYMENTS FOR CAPITAL ASSETS	**400**	**3 980**		**3 980**	**4 380**	**1 318**	30,09%	**3 062**	69,91%
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES									
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	400	3 980		3 980	4 380	1 318	30,09%	3 062	69,91%
OTHER									
TOTAL ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	**18 028**	**2 313**	**281**	**2 594**	**20 622**	**13 022**	**63,15%**	**7 600**	**36,85%**

PROGRAMME 2: HERITAGE PROJECTS

PURPOSE: To effectively conserve, protect, manage and administrate the heritage resources located within KwaZulu-Natal, in order to sustainably and responsibly benefit present and future generations

HERITAGE SITES

In what has been a difficult year for tourism, visitor attendance to all sites was significantly lower compared to previous years. The drastic reduction compared to the prior year is due to the National Disaster Management Regulations that limited travel into and within South Africa.

Although the circumstances prevailed through the year, heritage management at all sites continued. This was necessary in order to prevent degradation of the heritage resources and sites.

i. SHIYANE/RORKE'S DRIFT

The world-renowned battlefields of Isandlwana and Shiyane/Rorke's Drift have been developed by the Amafa Institute for public use and have become premier tourist attractions within the Province. The Amafa Institute is a major employer within the area and provides a substantial component of wages to local workers, both permanent and temporary.

In addition to the Visitor's Interpretive Centre and the Battlefield, is Azaria Mbatha Exhibition Hall, which was opened during the 2013/14 year and has historically proved quite popular amongst visitors to the Centre. Azaria Mbatha is a well-known international artist, now living in Sweden, who was trained at the Evangelical Lutheran Church (ELC) Rorke's Drift Art and Craft Centre during the 1960's. Due to the added significance to the site, the Amafa Institute and the ELC now partner in managing the site, bringing this extra artistic dimension to life over a sombre battlefield setting. The ELC Craft Centre still produces artwork, mainly in the form of its famous tapestries and ceramics and these are sold via a shop facility, made available by the Amafa Institute to the Craft Centre, at no cost.

Pictured above are some of the works of art from the world-renowned Azaria Mbatha.

ii. ISANDLWANA

The Isandlwana heritage site is jointly managed by the Amafa Institute and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

Through the financial year, maintenance projects were completed at the Isandlwana heritage site. These projects included:

- The renovation of the dormitory hut and dining area;
- The painting of the monuments and cairns on the battlefield;
- Rock packing and installation of gabions to stabilise used areas and to prevent any degradation of the battlefield;
- The removal of trees around the centre; and
- The installation of fencing around parts of the battlefield

Memorial to the Fallen against the backdrop of the Isandlwana Mountain

Graves and cairns on the Isandlwana Battlefield

IMPI YASE SANDLWANA (22 JANUARY 1879)

The British forces moved into Zululand in January 1879. General Lord Chelmsford split the advance into three Columns, a coastal, central and a roving mobile column. He accompanied the central column and on 20 January they reached Isandlwana where they set up camp. It was a temporary camp with neither trenches nor other defences put in place.

Meanwhile King Cetshwayo gathered his army to prevent the British advance on his capital Ondini. Under the command of Inkosi Mnyamana Buthelezi the 28 000 strong army began marching to meet the British central column. It is said that the advancing Zulu army flattened the grass as they walked and it remained so for up to five months. Despite a couple of sightings of Zulu warriors by patrols, the British believed that an attack was unlikely. On the morning of 22 January, General Lord Chelmsford rode out with 1 200 men to meet Major John Dartnell at Hlazakazi where they had seen Zulu campfires the night before. The 1 768 men left at the Isandlwana camp went about their daily routine. Later that morning a patrol spotted some Zulus and in pursuing them reached the crest of the Mabaso Hill and looked down on the 24 000 strong Zulu army resting there. They fired into the Zulu ranks, which caused a spontaneous attack by the Zulu men. It was the intention of the Zulu commanders to attack the British the following day, as 22 January was the new moon – or inyanga entsha. The attack brought about the devastating defeat of the British. Within hours, the British camp had been overrun although a handful of men managed to escape the slaughter by crossing the Mzinyathi (Buffalo) River at a drift since known as Fugitive's Drift. To date, this battle remains the single greatest defeat for the British Army at the hands of a native army.

iii. BATTLEFIELDS AND GRAVES OF VICTIMS OF CONFLICT

The Amafa Institute is responsible for over fifty (50) battlefields and graves of victims of conflicts related to the South African War, many of which form an important part of the Provincial Tourism Strategy. While maintenance of these sites has gradually been handed over to the Amafa Institute, no commensurate increase in budget has been received. Consequently, the Amafa Institute focuses greater efforts on the maintenance of the more popularly visited sites over those with a lower visitor count. A Memorandum of Agreement has been established with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission which subsidises the maintenance of various Sites of Conflict. This funding agreement, which totals an annual amount of approximately R145 000.00, with the Commission assists in the mitigation of the aforementioned maintenance problem.

iv. ONDINI HISTORICAL SITE, THE KWAZULU CULTURAL MUSEUM AND RELATED SITES

The site is where King Cetshwayo built his royal homestead and it was the headquarters of the Zulu Kingdom from 1872.

Situated on the three hundred hectare (300 ha) historic site are the following:

- The KwaZulu Cultural Museum;
- Curio shop and tearoom;
- The reconstructed royal residence of King Cetshwayo;
- An overnight tourist facility – the Umuzi Bush Camp; and
- A stadium and a picnic site.

The KwaZulu Cultural Museum

This museum opened in 1984, has an impressive collection of the rich cultural and material heritage of the Nguni-speaking people. Acknowledging the Stone Age history of the early hunter-gatherers, it goes on to reflect the stirring Zulu history through the lives of rural and urban people up to modern times. The museum also contains a display that shows the culture in transition.

v. THE EMAKHOSINI OPHATHE HERITAGE PARK (EOHP)

The eMakhosini Valley of the Zulu Kings is the location where ancient Zulu Kings built their homesteads. The valley has gravesites of these kings. Among the kings buried in the valley, King Senzagakhona, was the father of three (3) Zulu kings, namely, Shaka, Dingane and Mpande. The striking Spirit of the eMakhosini monument was built in 2003 and celebrates the rich traditional Zulu history of the area, with the animal horns on the monument representing the kings buried in the Valley.

The following heritage sites are also located within the EOHP:

- The Grave of King Nkosinkulu;
- The Grave of King Zulu;
- The Grave of King Mageba;
- The Grave of King Phunga;
- The Grave of King Ndaba;
- The Grave of King Jama;
- The Grave of King Senzangakhona;
- The Grave of King Dinuzulu;
- The Grave of Queen Mthaniya;
- Fort Mthonjaneni;
- Spirit of eMakhosini Monument;
- KwaMatiwane;
- uMgungundlovu Archaeological Site;
- Isiklebeni Archaeological Site;
- Isiklebeni Homestead; and
- Battlefields of KwaGqokli and Ophathe.
- Biyela, Buthelezi, Ngobese Ancestral Sites;
- King Dingane's Spring; and
- The Grave of Dirkie Uys.

THE SPIRIT OF EMAKHOSINI MONUMENT

The Emakhosini Valley (Valley of the Kings), is steeped in a rich history. It was here that Nkosinkulu, the progenitor of the Zulu Nation, settled over three hundred (300) years ago. Also, many of the early Zulu Kings lived and are buried here. The region, is where the Zulu empire has its roots. It has seen some of the earliest conflicts between the Zulu nation and the advancing settlers.

The Spirit of Emakhosini Monument honours this history. The beer-pot (ukamba) is an item found in every Zulu household. It symbolises the valley as the receptacle of heritage. The consumption of beer is associated with hospitality and social harmony. The horns of the seven (7) animal species from this region (viz. waterbuck, Nguni cow, eland, elephant, kudu, rhinoceros and reedbuck) honour the early Zulu Kings that lived and that are buried in the Emakhosini. The horns also represent the harmony between the cultural and natural environment. The beaded necklace at the base (umbhijo) showcases the beadwork skill traditionally associated with this area.

UMgungundlovu

Located in the midst of the eMakhosini is uMgungundlovu which means "the secret meeting place of the elephant". This heritage site served as the capital of the Zulu Kingdom during the reign of King Dingane, from 1829 until 1838. It was here that King Dingane also established his royal homestead in the midst of eMakhosini Valley.

During the financial year, in addition to the maintenance and re-thatching of the huts at the uMgungundlovu Traditional Reconstruction heritage site, a project which ran concurrent with the traditional skills development training (under programme 3), the following projects were also completed:

- Installation of new road signage to the heritage site;
- Installation of trail markers to the royal graves and the Traditional Hut Reconstruction;
- Installation of palisade fencing at the grave of King Mageba; and
- Installation of palisade fencing at the grave of King Zulu.

Pictured above and below: The Traditional Reconstruction at uMgungundlovu, which stood as the royal homestead of King Dingane. It also served as the capital of Zulu Kingdom during the time of King Dingane's reign

The uMgungundlovu Multi-Media Centre

The imaginative uMgungundlovu Multi-Media Centre links the sites that showcase four (4) centuries of Zulu history and promotes reconciliation and nation-building. This centre, built with local blue-black concrete with a distinctive look-out tower lies on the lee of the royal homesteads. Exhibits and a lively three (3) dimensional audio-visual production, introduce visitors to the region and rich living culture of the Zulus.

During the year, security upgrades in the form of new fencing and alarm systems were installed around the centre. Also, in an effort to promote self-sustainability of the facility, a rainwater harvesting system was reticulated at the centre. This is meant to supplement the water supply from the borehole on site.

Above (L-R): Elevated view of and the entrance to the uMgungundlovu Multi Media
Below: Some traditional tapestries on display at the uMgungundlovu Multi Media Centre

KwaMatiwane

During the reign of King Dingane, KwaMatiwane stood as the execution site of those opposed to King Dingane. Also referred to as "The Hill of Execution", this site was named after Chief Matiwane of the AmaNgwane, who himself was put to death by King Dingane in 1829. On 6 February 1838, Piet Retief, the leader of the Voortrekkers, was also executed. At this site, there stands a monument to the mass grave of seventy (70) Voortrekkers who were slain after the Battle of Blood River in December 1838.

The JK Ngubane Research Centre

Within the near vicinity of the uMgungundlovu Multi-Media Centre, lies the **JK Ngubane Research Centre**. This facility was established as part of the legacy of Mr. JK Ngubane, who bequeathed funds to build an education and research centre for the youth of KwaZulu-Natal. The centre exhibits the biographical history of Mr. Ngubane and displays some of the books he authored. The centre serves as accommodation for guests of the Amafa Institute as well as researchers.

vi. HERITAGE IDENTIFICATION AND MARKING

The Amafa Institute has for several years been involved in projects designed to allow communities to identify heritage sites and either nominate these sites for protection or request the marking of the site by means of memorials or standardised markers. In an expansion of the heritage identification process, archaeology, rock art and built environment research from prior years will also be used as a basis for the determination of sites, areas and/or communities and people to be acknowledged and marked as having heritage significance.

During the 2020/2021 year, memorials were erected at the gravesites of Inkosi Sosukwane Shinga and Inkosi Mzingelwa Shinga in KwaNdelu located in Umzumbe Municipality. These are pictured below.

vii. MAINTENANCE WORK

In addition to the aforementioned work done at the various sites, the following maintenance projects were also completed:

- Refurbishment of six (6) beehive huts at the Traditional Hut Reconstruction at Ondini;
- Installation of fencing at the King Cetshwayo Grave Site;
- Refurbishment of the graves, cairns and monuments at the Spioenkop Battlefield;
- The tagging of indigenous trees at the King Shaka Interpretive Centre in Dukuza;
- The installation of new doors for the audio-visual room at the King Shaka Interpretive Centre in Dukuza; and
- Installation of solar lighting at the King Shaka Interpretive Centre in Dukuza.

PROGRAMME 2: HERITAGE PROJECTS

OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

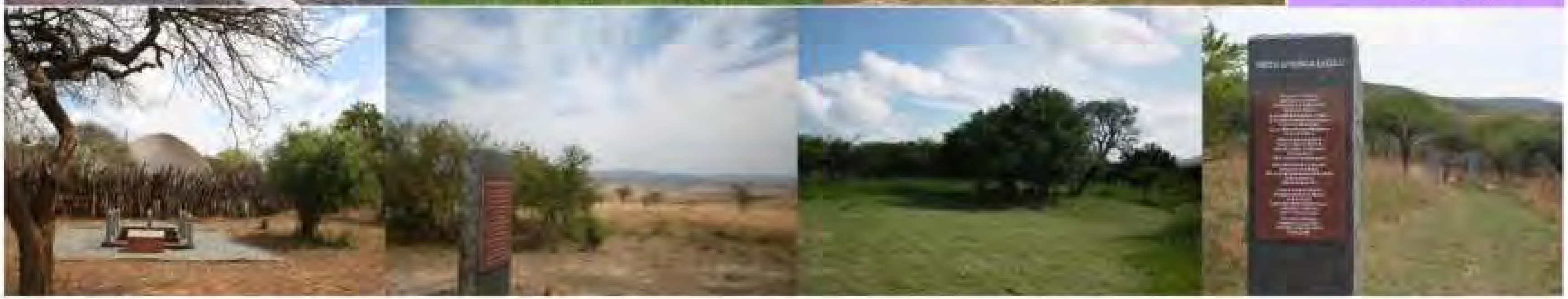
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24
Development of Heritage Site	Heritage Site Development Projects	Number of Site Development Projects Completed	-	-	24	14	16	16	16
	Marking of Historically Significant Sites	*Number of Ancestral Sites Marked	-	-	11	2	2	2	2

* The marking of sites, is generic terminology used that will encompass either a site marker, a memorial, a monument, a statue, or any other approved commemorating landmark feature

ANNUAL TARGET AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Achieved	Not achieved	Variance	Deviation
Number of site development projects completed	14	10	4	- 4	Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic and the passing of the National Lockdown Regulations and the resultant Business Continuity Plan (to minimise the spread of the virus), staff shortages delayed the completion of four (4) projects.
Number of ancestral sites marked	2	2	-	-	

ROYAL GRAVES
(top row left to right):
KING SENZANGAKHONA
KING ZULU
KING JAMA
Bottom row (left to right):
KING MPANDE
KING NDABA
KING NKOSINKULU
KING PHUNGA



PROGRAMME 2: HERITAGE PROJECTS

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	MAIN APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION			ADJUSTED APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ACTUAL		UNSPENT	
		VIREMENT	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	TOTAL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION		AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET
CURRENT PAYMENTS	**33 059**	**(1 096)**	**(11 803)**	**(12 899)**	**20 160**	**14 530**	72,07%	**5 630**	27,93%
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	15 392	(2 236)	368	(1 868)	13 524	10 016	74,06%	3 508	25,94%
GOODS AND SERVICES	17 667	1 140	(12 171)	(11 031)	6 636	4 514	68,02%	2 122	31,98%
OTHER									
PAYMENTS FOR CAPITAL ASSETS									
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES									
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT									
OTHER									
TOTAL ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	**33 059**	**(1 096)**	**(11 803)**	**(12 899)**	**20 160**	**14 530**	**72,07%**	**5 630**	**27,93%**

PROGRAMME 3: EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PURPOSE: To promote and coordinate heritage conservation and to make the heritage resources within KZN accessible to all

OVERVIEW

The Education and Outreach function lends itself toward the creation of awareness and an appreciation of the heritage and cultural resources of KwaZulu-Natal.

To this end, there are three (3) operational areas, viz:

i. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

One (1) project within Educational Programmes is the School's Outreach Trip, which is a travelling exhibition to schools in the Zululand region. The purpose thereof is to ensure that those learners who cannot visit the museum in Ondini, do actually have access to a smaller, mobile version of it. Either through a consultative process or through requests, the travelling museum will take exhibits, collection items and educational materials to schools and present these to learners and educators. During the 2020/2021 financial year, due to the National Disaster Management Regulations, no School's Outreach Trips were undertaken. Going forward, once the Regulations are sufficiently eased and the risk associated with the Covid-19 pandemic has passed, this programme will commence.

Another initiative within this operational area is the Traditional Skills Workshops which is hosted for youth at the Ondini precinct. Often, by arrangement, schools and other interest groups can attend. These workshops aim to pass on cultural skills such as pottery, bead making, basketry and weaving, etc. to the youth. This is done in an effort to preserve the cultural value and significance of such skills. Along with the physical skills, a history into the specific theme is also given. This tends to highlight that while the practices have evolved over the passing of time, they remain very much relevant in today's context.

During the year, two (2) such skills training workshops focussing on thatching of traditional structures were hosted at the uMgungundlovu Traditional Reconstruction heritage site. A total of twelve (12) young adults were trained and paid for their efforts.

ii. COMPLIANCE AWARENESS ROADSHOWS

Compliance awareness roadshows are usually undertaken by the built environment, archaeology and rock art functions of the Amafa Institute. These roadshows are interactive "Q & A" (questions and answer) sessions with various municipalities and heritage forums and in some cases, even construction and/or development companies wherein stakeholders are informed and taught about the compliance measures in place so as to not damage the integrity of heritage resources contained within the stakeholder's scope or work or jurisdiction. The following roadshows were done:

- Exploring an Iron Age Smelting Site, completed during the Aloe Festival in Ashburton, Pietermaritzburg;
- Discovering Our Iron Age Heritage, hosted at Mpushini;
- Presentation of the Management Guideline to managers at the Ithala Game Reserve;
- Community Participation in the Conservation of Rock Art was hosted at Howick;
- Rock Art Interpretation was hosted with youth and adults in Pietermaritzburg
- An archaeology compliance roadshow dealing with general protection was held in Tshaneni, Ghost Mountain;
- A South African Local Government Association Webinar Presentation on heritage resources was held;
- Heritage Planning with the Provincial Committee for Environment Coordination (PCEC); and
- A general protection and heritage compliance roadshow to farmers in Thornville.

iii. COLLECTIONS, EXHIBITS AND FUNCTIONS

In order to properly and completely showcase and promote the heritage of the various peoples of KwaZulu-Natal, collection trips are undertaken annually to the different regions of the Province. These trips aim to purchase cultural and heritage items that are under-represented by our existing collection. In doing so, we ensure posterity of the various cultures of the people within KZN.

Themed exhibitions and functions are routinely hosted so as to highlight the various collections and heritage and cultural resources. These have proven to be quite popular amongst the youth who are keen on learning not just their own culture but also those of other areas in KwaZulu-Natal.

As planned, three (3) holiday programmes were completed during the school holidays. In order to not transgress Regulations in place, group sizes for this very popular project were carefully managed with the programme being staggered on different days and/or through the use of different sites.

One (1) temporary exhibit was showcased at the uMgungundlovu Multi-Media Centre. The theme thereof is "Yana entuthwaneni vilandini (Go to the Ants, Lazy One)" which focused on teaching youth about the value of diligent and hard work.

One (1) collection trip encompassing the Jozini and uMhlabuyalingana areas was completed. The purpose of collection trips is to purchase museum artefacts that are currently under-represented by our existing museum collections as well as to promote the various cultures located within The Province.

PICTURED ABOVE: COLLECTION ITEMS AND DISPLAYS AT THE KWAZULU CULTURAL MUSEUM, ONDINI

PROGRAMME 3: EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24
Learner accessibility to heritage resources and knowledge	Transfer of Traditional Skills	Number of Traditional Skills Training Workshops	-	-	14	4	12	12	12
		Number of Holiday Programme Events	-	-	7	3	6	6	6

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24
Creating Awareness of legislation and compliance	Compliance Awareness Roadshows	Number of Compliance Awareness Roadshows	-	-	3	4	12	12	12
Acquisition and Display of Collections	Display and Interpretati on of heritage resources	Number of Exhibitions Assembled	-	-	2	2	3	3	3
	Acquisition of Collection Items	Number of collection trips	-	-	1	1	1	1	1

ANNUAL TARGET AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Achieved	Not achieved	Variance	Deviation
Number of Traditional Skill Training Workshops	4	2	2	- 2	Due to the declaration of the national state of disaster and subsequent regulations to limit the spread of COVID-19 traditional skills training workshops had to be cancelled
Number of Holiday Programme Events	3	3	-	-	
Number of Compliance Awareness Roadshows	4	9	-	+ 5	Additional roadshows were requested by interested stakeholders who needed guidance before proceeding with any work that could possibly trigger non-compliance with any relevant legislation
Number of Exhibitions Assembled	2	1	1	- 1	One (1) exhibition was not assembled due to staff shortages arising from the Lockdown Regulations and the Business Continuity Plan measures that were in place to minimize the spread of COVID-19
Number of Collection Trips	1	1	-	-	

PROGRAMME 3: EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	MAIN APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION			ADJUSTED APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ACTUAL		UNSPENT	
		VIREMENT	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	TOTAL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION		AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET
CURRENT PAYMENTS	**7 632**	**(1 058)**	**184**	**(874)**	**6 758**	4 956	73,34%	1 802	26,66%
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	7 447	(1 118)	184	(934)	6 513	4 819	73,99%	1 694	26,01%
GOODS AND SERVICES	185				245	137	55,92%	108	44,08%
OTHER									
PAYMENTS FOR CAPITAL ASSETS	**25**				**25**	**15**	60,00%	**10**	40,00%
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES									
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	25				25	15	60,00%	10	40,00%
OTHER									
TOTAL ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	**7 657**	**(1 058)**	**184**	**(874)**	**6 783**	**4 971**	**73,29%**	**1 812**	**26,71%**

PROGRAMME 4: RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE

PURPOSE: To conduct both, basic and applied research in order to generate relevant knowledge and to contribute solutions to challenges within the field of heritage management in The Province

OVERVIEW

i. BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The core function of the Built Environment unit is the processing and approval or rejection of demolition and alteration permits for any modifications to protected structures.

The unit also reviews existing surveys and conducts new surveys of those areas previously neglected. This aids in framing the compliance and permit functions.

This sub-programme aims to assist the public with restoration of historically and architecturally significant structures by maintaining and managing a materials bank and through financial assistance where available.

Picture Above (left): Inkosi Phathisizwe Shinga in front of the Inkosi Ndelu II Memorial
Picture Above (right): Memorial on the gravesite of Johnstone "Johnny" Mfanafuthi Makhathini

ii. ARCHAEOLOGY AND ROCK ART

The primary function of the Archaeology unit is the processing of needs and desirability applications for development. This function is conducted through a review of permit applications.

There is also the joint management of Rock Art sites in the Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Park (MDP). As with the built environment unit, the archaeology and rock art units both, review existing surveys and conduct new surveys on previously omitted areas and regions. Amafa also maintains the provincial archaeology repository.

RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2020/21

In continuation with the management and maintenance of heritage registers and databases, we have populated not only the monument listing of sites in KwaZulu-Natal but we have also incorporated into the register, a list of Grade III sites. All built environment sites for Richmond, Mpofana, Mkhambatini and uMngeni have also been reviewed. Going forward, the register will look to incorporate archaeological sites within KwaZulu-Natal.

During the 2020/2021 financial year, we have assessed significant structures for the uMgungundlovu District and have populated these sites onto the register. Among these are the following:

- Plessislaer Arya Samaj/Manaye Hall, FJ Sithole Road, Imbali, Pietermaritzburg. This site hosted the "All in Africa Conference" in 1961.
- Bathengi Senior Primary School, Mpolweni Mission, Pietermaritzburg.
- The Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Building located at 115 Jabu Ndlovu Street, Pietermaritzburg.

As part of the annual built environment survey project, the chosen site for the 2020/21 survey was the St. Augustine's Mission in eThekwini. The purpose of such surveys is to not only look at the grading and listing of the site but also to document the history associated with the site and to compile a set of management plans for the physical administration of the site.

The archaeology unit compiled the grading docket for the KwaNdelu Heritage Sites (uMzumbe Local Municipality) based on the research work conducted in the 2019/20 financial year. Once graded, these sites will be formally protected as Grade II heritage sites which in turn validates the heritage fabric and culture of that region.

The 2020/21 archaeology survey focussed its efforts on the Msinga Local Municipality. While accessibility to the sites was not always possible due to travel restrictions imposed because of the National Disaster Management Regulations, with much assistance from the local community and through the use of desktop studies, the research was completed and a spin-off project going into the 2021/22 financial cycle will be the erection of a commemorative marker in the region.

Under the Rock Art unit, a survey of the archaeology sites in the uKhahlamba Municipality was completed. In addition, one (1) cluster monitoring article was printed in The Digging Stick Journal, which is a magazine published by the South African Archaeology Society. One (1) grading docket for the Zulu Settlement Pattern

Engravings in the Shiyane-Elandskraal region was compiled. In an effort to protect and ably manage the heritage resources for the Ithala Game Reserve, located in Louwsberg. These sites were assessed and the recommendations for the site management have been incorporated into the Cultural Heritage Management Plan document.

PROGRAMME 4: RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE

OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24
Heritage information and management systems that are current and accessible	Updated, relevant and accessible compliance management systems	Number of Built Environment Projects completed	-	-	4	3	3	3	3
		Number of Archaeology Projects completed	-	-	4	4	3	3	3
		Number of Rock Art Projects completed	-	-	6	5	5	5	5

INDICATORS, ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY TARGETS

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Achieved	Not achieved	Variance	Deviation
Number of built environment projects completed	3	3	-	-	
Number of archaeology projects completed	4	4	-	-	
Number of rock art projects completed	5	5	-	-	


Archaeologists Undertaking a Survey and an Excavation

PROGRAMME 4: RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	MAIN APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION			ADJUSTED APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ACTUAL		UNSPENT	
		VIREMENT	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	TOTAL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION		AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET
CURRENT PAYMENTS	**4 041**	**(159)**	**167**	**8**	**4 049**	**2 923**	72,19%	**1 126**	27,81%
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	3 726	(559)	93	(466)	3 260	2 409	73,90%	851	26,10%
GOODS AND SERVICES	315	400	74	474	789	514	65,15%	275	34,85%
OTHER									
PAYMENTS FOR CAPITAL ASSETS									
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES									
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT									
OTHER									
TOTAL ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	**4 041**	**(159)**	**167**	**8**	**4 049**	**2 923**	72,19%	**1 126**	27,81%

ADDITIONAL PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

While the 2020/21 Annual Performance Plan laid out all that was to be done for the financial year, like all plans, it has to be flexible to change, especially in a year so fraught with the uncertainties that the Covid-19 pandemic brought.

Through either essential intervention, needs and/or opportunity, additional heritage management work or projects often arise. The following projects were completed (in addition to those already reported within this document):

1. The Harry Gwala Gravesite's declaration as a National Heritage Site

The year 2020 marked the centenary of the birth of Harry Themba Gwala. Gwala, affectionately referred to as "ibhubesi lase Midlands", is credited with forging grounds for grassroot political activism and non-racialism. On the eve of his centenary a call was made to declare his gravesite as a heritage site. The Amafa Institute, in partnership with the Johannesburg Institute for Advanced Study of the University of Johannesburg, spearheaded the nomination process of the gravesite. As a result of this nomination process, the graves of Lulu Gwala (his daughter), Elda Gwala (his wife) and Harry Gwala were declared as a National Heritage Site on 18 December 2020. Amafa Institute is working with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) to establish a management authority for the site as well as a Conservation Management Plan. Amafa Institute and SAHRA are working toward the rehabilitation of the site and the installation of memorials.

2. Sibhudu Cave

Sibhudu Cave, located on portion 10 of the Farm Sinembe No 16902-FU, KwaDukuza Municipality, ILembe District, KwaZulu-Natal was declared a National Heritage Site on 18 December 2020. The site is a significant rock shelter with a large collection of Middle Stone Age deposits. The archaeological excavations on this site have revealed the world's oldest evidence for bedding made from sedges, grass and leaves, the world's oldest bone arrowheads and early sea-shell beads thereby significantly contributing to the understanding of human cognitive and technological evolution. It was declared after having been identified as a site with exceptional qualities of special national significance.

Sibhudu Cave Site Excavation

3. Joint Steering Committee on a World Heritage Site Nomination

In 2015 South Africa nominated the Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene Occupation Sites of South Africa to the Tentative List of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites. This is a serial nomination of six (6) sites in South Africa, of which two (2), Sibhudu and Border Cave are located in KwaZulu-Natal and have been managed by Amafa Institute over many years. As the Nomination Dossier is being finalised, a Joint Steering Committee has been established, consisting of the Western Cape and Eastern Cape, the national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, and the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture. The Amafa Institute participates in the steering committee.

4. National Audit of Monuments, Statues and Memorials in South Africa

The need to transform the country's heritage landscape has long been identified as a crucial element in the management of our heritage resources. With the announcement of the Presidential Public Employment Stimulus Programme in September 2020 SAHRA enlisted the national audit of monuments, statues and memorials to be undertaken. Through this project, Amafa Institute facilitated the recruitment, appointment of 26 beneficiaries from different districts in the province. These beneficiaries, mainly youth, were granted employment opportunities for four months. Through this project Amafa Institute was able to upload memorials, statues and monuments that are within the province of KwaZulu-Natal.

KWAZULU-NATAL
AMAFA
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31 MARCH 2021

OVERALL EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME LEVEL

PROGRAMME	MAIN APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION			ADJUSTED APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ACTUAL		UNSPENT	
		VIREMENT	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	TOTAL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION		AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET
CORPORATE SERVICES	18 028	2 313	281	2 594	20 622	13 022	63,15%	7 600	36,85%
HERITAGE PROJECTS	33 059	(1 096)	(11 803)	(12 899)	20 160	14 530	72,07%	5 630	27,93%
EDUCATION AND OUTREACH	7 657	(1 058)	184	(874)	6 783	4 971	73,29%	1 812	26,71%
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE	4 041	(159)	167	8	4 049	2 923	72,19%	1 126	27,81%
TOTAL PAYMENTS & ESTIMATES	**62 785**		**(11 171)**	**(11 171)**	**51 614**	**35 446**	68,68%	**16 168**	31,32%

OVERALL EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	MAIN APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION			ADJUSTED APPROPRIATION 2020/2021	ACTUAL		UNSPENT	
		VIREMENT	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	TOTAL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION		AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	% OF BUDGET
CURRENT PAYMENTS	**62 360**	**(3 980)**	**(11 171)**	**(15 151)**	**47 209**	**34 113**	72,26%	**13 096**	27,74%
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	37 753	(5 590)	921	(4 669)	33 084	24 576	74,28%	8 508	25,72%
GOODS AND SERVICES	24 607	1 610	(12 092)	(10 482)	14 125	9 537	67,52%	4 588	32,48%
OTHER									
PAYMENTS FOR CAPITAL ASSETS	**425**	**3 980**		**3 980**	**4 405**	**1 333**	30,26%	**3 072**	69,74%
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES									
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	425	3 980		3 980	4 405	1 333	30,26%	3 072	69,74%
OTHER									
TOTAL ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	**62 785**		**(11 171)**	**(11 171)**	**51 614**	**35 446**	68,68%	**16 168**	31,32%

COMMITMENTS AND ROLLOVERS

PROJECT NAME/ITEM DESCRIPTION	OPENING BALANCE: 1 APRIL 2020	SPENT	CLOSING BALANCE: 31 MARCH 2021
MARKERS, MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS:			
MaMdlalose Zulu	245 000	(245 000)	-
Mnyamana Buthelezi	275 045	(275 045)	-
Ntshingwayo ka Mahole Khoza	275 045	(275 045)	-
Ndulinde Ancestral Site (Sikhonyana Marker)	92 500	(92 500)	-
Ngubane Massacre	231 890	(231 890)	-
COMMUNITY HERITAGE PROJECT: THE OLD TB CLINIC	350 000	(350 000)	-
RATES	3 000 000	(1 151 885)	1 848 115
TOTAL	4 469 480	(2 621 365)	1 848 115

COMMITMENTS AND ROLLOVERS (carried forward into 2021/22 cycle)

PROJECT NAME/ITEM DESCRIPTION	31 MARCH 2021
Heritage Socio-economic Study: The Emergence of Modern Man	214 000

RECONCILIATION OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXPENDITURE AS PER PERFORMANCE REPORT	**35 446 553**
LESS:	
Computer Equipment	(162 968)
Furniture and Equipment	(155 760)
Heritage Assets	(15 000)
Rates	(1 848 115)
Motor Vehicles	(999 480)
ADD:	
Bonus Pay Provision	27 780
Commitments	1 469 500
Depreciation	1 291 382
Leave Pay Provision	173 450
Loss on Disposal of Assets	261
EXPENDITURE AS PER ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	35 227 603


ARTWORK BY MUZI TSHABALALA DONATED BY THE EVANGELICA LUTHERAN CHURCH

MATERIALITY AND SIGNIFICANCE FRAMEWORK

Section 28.3.1 of Treasury Regulations require for all purposes of operations, that the accounting authority must develop and agree a framework of acceptable levels of materiality and significance with the relevant Executive Authority. This is further legislated by Sections 55 (2) and 54 (2) of the Public Finance Management Act, No. 1 of 1999.

The following framework is compiled in terms of the guidelines issued by National Treasury on 13 July 2006:

Element/Classification	2019/2020 Rand value of class	Lower Range Percentage	Higher Range Percentage	Lower Range Value	Higher Range Value	Material and Significant Level
Non-current Property, Plant and Equipment	R 46 636 789	1,0%	2,0%	R 466 368	R 932 736	R 699 552
Total Revenue	R 59 453 405	0,5%	1,0%	R 297 267	R 594 534	R 445 901
Total Expenditure	R 42 202 348	2,0%	5,0%	R 844 047	R 2 110 117	R 1 477 082
OVERALL SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL LEVEL						R 874 178

Therefore, in compliance with Section 54 (2) of the Public Finance Management Act, No. 1 of 1999, prior to the conclusion of any transactions in excess of the overall significant and material level of **R 874 178**, the accounting authority will promptly and in writing, inform the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Treasury of the transaction and submit particulars of the transaction to the relevant executive authority for approval of the transaction.

The **Battle of Rorke's Drift** was an epic battle in the Anglo-Zulu War. The defence of the mission station of Rorke's Drift, under the command of Lieutenant John Chard of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead immediately followed the British Army's defeat at the Battle of Isandlwana on 22 January 1879, and continued into the following day, 23 January.

Just over 150 British and colonial troops successfully defended the garrison against an intense assault by Zulu warriors. The massive, but piecemeal Zulu attacks on Rorke's Drift came very close to defeating the tiny garrison but were ultimately repelled. Eleven (11) Victoria Crosses were awarded to the defenders, along with a number of other decorations and honours.

Above: Memorial to the Fallen situated at Rorke's Drift

GOVERNANCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Corporate governance embodies processes and systems by which public entities are directed, controlled and held to account. In addition to legislative requirements based on a public entity's enabling legislation, and the Companies Act, corporate governance with regard to public entities is applied through the precepts of the PFMA and run in tandem with the principles contained in the King's Report on Corporate Governance.

PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

The committees of the Provincial Legislature that have oversight of the Amafa Institute are the Arts and Culture Portfolio Committee, the Finance Portfolio Committee and the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA).

ARTS AND CULTURE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	
DATE OF MEETING	**MATTER FOR DISCUSSION/PRESENTATION**
24 April 2020	Presentation of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan
24 July 2020	Presentation of the 2019/2020 Fourth Quarter Performance Report
18 August 2020	Presentation of the 2020/2021 First Quarter Performance Report
11 September 2020	Presentation of revised 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan and Budget
20 November 2020	Presentation of 2020/2021 Second Quarter Performance Report
2 February 2021	Presentation of 2019/2020 Annual Report
FINANCE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	
DATE OF MEETING	**MATTER FOR DISCUSSION/PRESENTATION**
26 March 2021	Presentation of 2021/2022 Annual Performance Plan

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The Executive Authority executed oversight responsibility by monitoring financial and non-financial information for the period under review. The following reports were submitted for monitoring purposes:

QUARTER UNDER REVIEW	QUARTERLY REPORT	IN-YEAR MONITORING REPORT
First Quarter	27 July 2020	27 July 2020
Second Quarter	29 October 2020	29 October 2020
Third Quarter	28 January 2021	28 January 2021
Fourth Quarter	29 April 2021	29 April 2021

THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY/COUNCIL

Introduction

The Council is established in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, No. 5 of 2018.

The role of the Council is as follows

The Council is the Accounting Authority and decision-making authority on matters of policy and all areas of decision-making in terms of the KZN Amafa and Research Institute Act and has delegated to its committees, staff some operational functions. The Council served in office for the entire duration of the 2020/2021financial year.

Board Charter

As at year end, no formal charter nor any terms of reference were in effect for during the financial year under review. The duties of the Council were framed by the KZN Amafa and Research Institute Act and other prevailing legislation.

Composition of the Council

Name	Designation	Date Appointed	Date Resigned	Qualification	Area of Expertise	Board of Directorship	Committees or Task Teams	No. of Meetings Attended
Dr. Rev. Vikinduku Victor Mnculwane	Chairperson	1 April 2020	N/A	DPA; MPA; B Admin (Honours); Postgraduate Diploma in Monitoring and Evaluation Systems; B Theology (Honours); B Theology; MA (Theology); Diploma in Management Accounting and Finance	Research and Public Policy	Member of National Heritage Council	N/A	08
Ms. Sushila Keshav	Member	1 April 2020	N/A	B.A Law (LLB)	Law	Keshav & Associates - Attorneys	Emakhosini Task Team; Human Resource Committee; Heritage Resource Management Committee	16
Dr. Thelma Zenzele Ngidi	Member	1 April 2020	N/A	D.Ed; MEd; ABET; B. Ed; BA; Junior Secondary Teachers Certificate	Educator/ Lecturer/ Research	N/A	N/A	04

Name	Designation	Date Appointed	Date Resigned	Qualification	Area of Expertise	Board of Directorship	Committees or Task Teams	No. of Meetings Attended
Mr. Nqobani Mzizi	Member	1 April 2020	N/A	Bachelor of Accounting Science, Accounting in Public Practice; Management Development Programme; Leadership Development Programme,	Finance Management, Audit and Risk Management	3E Group, South African Institute of Professional Accountants, Chelsea Mews Body Corporate	Finance Committee; Audit Committee	12
Mr. Themba Terence Alpheus Shezi	Member	1 April 2020	N/A	Industrial Relations, LLB, Bachelor of Library and Information Science	Law	Panellist - Umngeni Municipal	Human Resource Committee	08
Mr. Sinothi Thabethe	Member	1 April 2020	N/A	MA (history) BA	History - Museums and Heritage Matters	N/A	Emakhosini Task Team; Finance Committee; Audit Committee	16
Mr. Dumisani Mhlaba	Member	1 April 2020	N/A	M.Arch, B Arch, PD Dip, Arch, Cert, Project Management	General Architectural Practice and Research	Dumisani Mhlaba Architects, NPC -Family Lifeline Impilo S.A	Heritage Resource Management Committee	08

Name	Designation	Date Appointed	Date Resigned	Qualification	Area of Expertise	Board of Directorship	Committees or Task Teams	No. of Meetings Attended
Ms. Zanamuhla Primrose Khanyile	Member	1 April 2020	31 March 2021 (deceased)	Postgraduate Cert. in Education; B. Comm; Dip. Human Resources Management M. Bus. Admin.; Cert. Supply Chain Mgt.; Advanced Cert. in Education; Cert. Local Government Administration and Management; High. Cert in ABET ;Cert. In HIV/AIDS Care and Counselling	Finance Management, Business Administration and Education	Moses Kotana Institute Audit Committee Member of Umhlatuze; Richmond and uMzinyathi Municipality Chairperson UMhlabuyalingana Audit Committee	Finance Committee; Human Resources Management Committee	03

COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL

Name of Committee	No. of Meetings Held	No. of Members	Name of Members
Audit Committee	5	3	Mr. DE Sithole (Chairperson) Mr. S Thabethe Mr. N Mzizi
Finance Committee	4	3	Mr. N Mzizi (Chairperson) Mr. S Thabethe Ms. ZP Khanyile
Human Resources Committee	4	3	Mr. T Shezi (Chairperson) Ms. ZP Khanyile Mrs. S Keshav
Heritage Resources Management Committee	1	3	Mr. D Mhlaba (chairperson) Mr. S Thabethe Ms. S Keshav

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Amafa Institute does not sit on any provincial risk committee. All risks are managed by the accounting authority and audit committee. There is a risk management plan.

INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

Internal Audit provides management with independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and to continuously improve the operations of the Amafa Institute. It should assist in achieving its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of Governance, Risk Management and Control processes. The following key activities are performed in this regard:

- Assess and make appropriate recommendations for improving the governance processes in achieving the entity's objectives;
- Evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness and contribute to the improvement of the risk management process;

- Provide guidance in maintaining efficient and effective controls by evaluating those controls to determine their effectiveness and efficiency, and by developing recommendations for enhancement or improvement.

Internal Audit work completed during the year under review for the entity included five assurance engagements. Details of these engagements are included in the Audit Committee report.

The Audit Committee is established as an oversight body, providing independent oversight over governance, risk management and control processes in the Amafa Institute, which include oversight and review of the following:

- Internal Audit function;
- External Audit function (Auditor General South Africa - AGSA);
- Accounting and reporting;
- Accounting Policies;
- AGSA management and audit report;
- Departmental in year Monitoring;
- Departmental Risk Management;
- Internal Control;
- Pre-determined objectives;

The table below discloses relevant information on the Audit Committee members:

Name	Qualifications	Date Appointed	No. of Meetings Attended
Mr. DE Sithole	Master's Degree in Business Management and Administration; Postgraduate in Professional Accountancy; Bachelor of Commerce in Internal Auditing; & National Diploma in Financial Management	1 April 2020	5
Mr. N Mzizi	Management Development Programme, Leadership Development Programme, Bachelor of Accounting Science, Accounting in Public Practice.	1 April 2020	5
Mr. E Thabethe	Master's Degree	1 April 2020	5

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The entity has systems, policies and processes in place to ensure compliance with laws and regulations. If, after investigation, fraud, theft or corruption is confirmed, the employee who participated in such acts is subjected to a disciplinary hearing. The Amafa Institute representative initiating the disciplinary proceedings is required to recommend dismissal of the employee concerned. Where *prima facie* evidence of criminal conduct is detected, a criminal matter is reported to the South African Police Services.

MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

To ensure that there are no conflicts of interest in respect of committee members, all members are required to declare their interests prior to any meeting. If a conflict of interest should arise for a member, he or she is required to withdraw from the process.

B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the BBBEE requirements of the BBBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Has the Public Entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	**Response Yes / No**	**Discussion**
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	The Entity does not issue licenses, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The SCM policy of the Entity makes provision for the implementation of preferential procurement
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	The Entity does not engage in the sale of state-owned enterprises.
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	The Entity does not participate in partnerships with the private sector
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	No	The Entity is not involved in the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment.

KWAZULU-NATAL
AMAFA
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HUMAN RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2021

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

At the beginning of the 2020/2021 financial year, there were 77 permanent members of staff, however, by the end of the year, the total had increased to 78 and there were a further two (2) fixed-term contract staff within the Amafa Institute.

The MEC for Arts and Culture appointed the Council of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute and their first meeting was held in June 2020. The MEC tasked the Council to prioritise the appointment of the Head of Secretariat and Administration of the Institute.

The Head of Secretariat and Administration was appointed in December 2020 and his priority task was to start the process of the filling of posts in the organogram. The organogram was revised, and priority posts were identified. The revised organogram was approved by Council on 31 March 2021.

As at the end of the financial year, no new appointments were made against the revised organogram, which therefore meant that the vacancy rate had still been high during the reporting financial year.

The year 2020/2021 was difficult with the eruption of COVID-19 pandemic which negatively affected people in all walks of life. Human Resources unit can report that since the eruption of the coronavirus in 2020, as at the 31 March 2021, the organisation had only two positive coronavirus cases and both have since recovered

DISPLAY OF THE INTERIOR OF A TRADITIONAL ZULU HUT

EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The following table summarises the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees and the vacancy rate. The table is presented in terms of occupational levels as identified by each directorate within the organisation:

Occupation level	MALES				FEMALES				VACANT POSTS	TOTAL	VACANCY RATE
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White			
Level 14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Level 11 – 12	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	66,67%
Level 9 – 10	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	16	19	84,21%
Level 6 – 8	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	2	18	37	48,65%
Level 4 – 5	5	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	19	31,58%
Level 1 – 3	22	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	15	55	27,27%
Fixed Contract	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
TOTAL	**36**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**37**	**-**	**2**	**3**	**59**	**139**	**42,45%**

TRADITIONAL DOMESTIC ITEMS
(left to right):
SLEEPING MAT (ILANSI)
BASKET (ISILULU) AND
HEADREST (ISIGQIKI)

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENT

The following table provides a summary of employee resignations and retirement, according to their occupational level during the 2020/2021 financial year:

Occupation level	MALES				FEMALES			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Level 11 – 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 9 – 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6 – 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4 – 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 1 – 3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The table below presents a brief description of the departure of employees during the financial year:

Termination Type	Number
Death	-
Resignation	-
Termination of Contract	-
Retirement due to ill-health	1
TOTAL	**1**

DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITATION ATTENDANCE

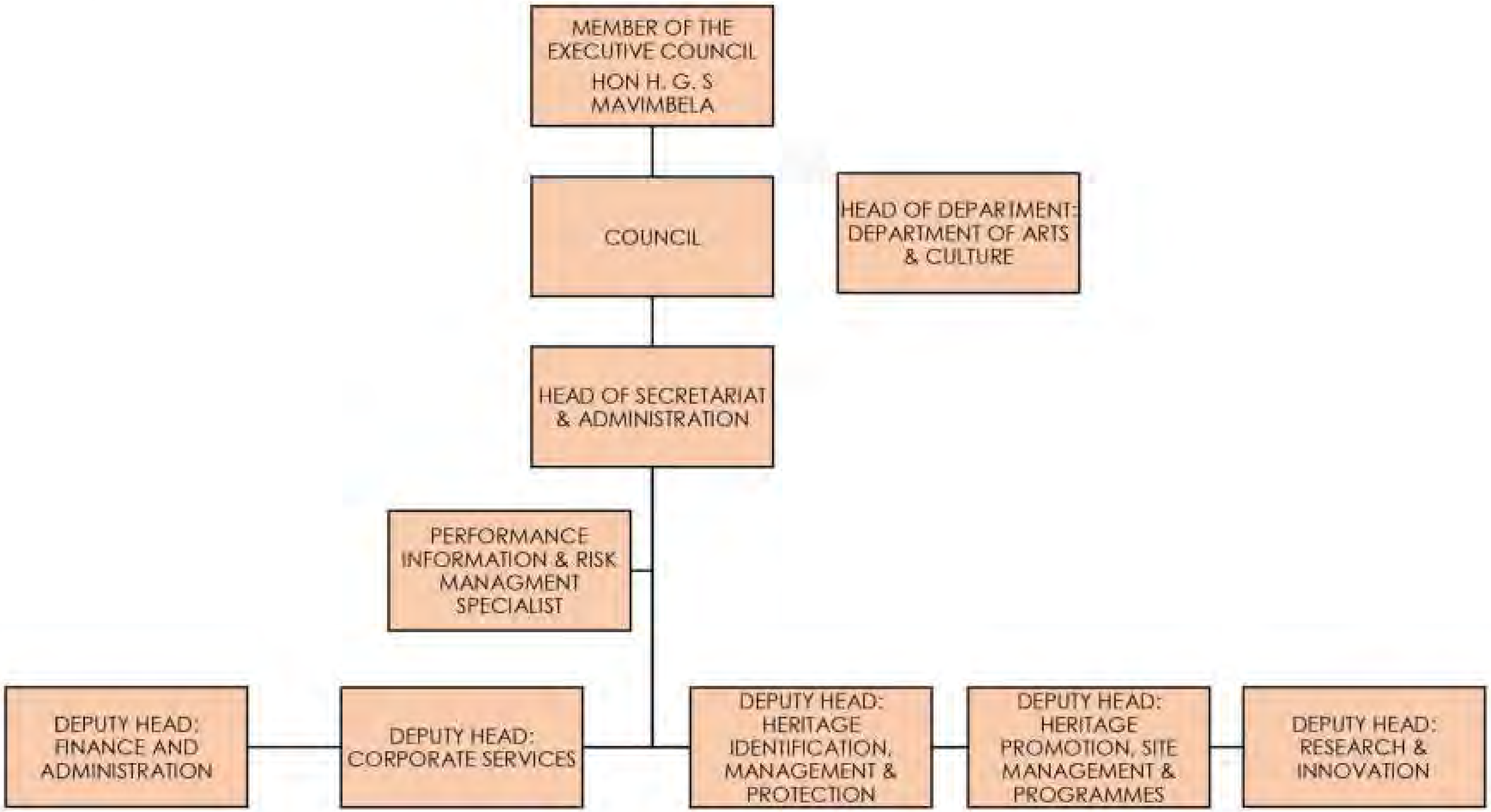
In an effort to increase employee skill levels, various members of staff were capacitated by the attendance of training courses, workshops, seminars and other forums which addressed development needs. The statistics below indicates the attendance of staff to such development exercises:

Occupation level	MALES				FEMALES			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Level 11 – 12	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Level 9 – 10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Level 6 – 8	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Level 4 – 5	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Level 1 – 3	11	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	**19**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**16**	**-**	**-**	**-**

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

During the year, no disciplinary action was instituted against any employees within Amafa.

OVERALL ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



KWAZULU-NATAL
AMAFA
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2021

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2021

Contents	**Page**

The financial statements set out on pages 71 to 97 were approved by the accounting authority on 30 July 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

DR. REV. VV MNCULWANE
ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY
30 JULY 2021

GENERAL INFORMATION

NAME OF PUBLIC ENTITY	KWAZULU-NATAL AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
PARENT DEPARTMENT	KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE
TYPE OF PUBLIC ENTITY	SCHEDULE 3C - PER THE PFMA NO. 1 OF 1999
CONSTITUTED IN TERMS OF	KWAZULU-NATAL AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE ACT, NO. 5 of 2018
STREET ADDRESS – PMB	195 LANGALIBALELE STREET PIETERMARITZBURG 3201
STREET ADDRESS – ULUNDI	CARE OF KWAZULU CULTURAL MUSEUM KING CETSHWAYO HIGHWAY ULUNDI 3838
POSTAL ADDRESS – PMB	PO BOX 2685 PIETERMARITZBURG 3200
POSTAL ADDRESS – ULUNDI	PO BOX 523 ULUNDI 3838
CONTACT NUMBERS	033 394 6543 035 870 2050
FAX NUMBERS	033 342 6097 035 870 2054
WEBSITE	www.amafainstitute.org.za
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL	Dr. REV. VV MNCULWANE
HEAD OF SECRETARIAT AND ADMINISTRATION	Dr. M DLAMUKA
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	Mr. A RAMPERSAD
NAME OF BANK	ABSA – UMHLANGA

KZN Amafa and Research Institute

Audit report for the year ended 31 March 2021

Report of the auditor-general to the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature on the KZN Amafa and Research Institute

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the KZN Amafa and Research Institute set out on pages 82 to 94, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the KZN Amafa and Research Institute at 31 March 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

4. I am independent of the public entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.

5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of the accounting authority for the financial statements

6. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the SA Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

7. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate

governance structure either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

8. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

9. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

Introduction and scope

10. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.

11. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the public entity's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the entity enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.

12. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the Programme 2 – heritage projects presented in the public entity's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2021:

13. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.

14. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the selected programme.

Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

Introduction and scope

15. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the entity's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.

16. I did not raise any material findings on compliance with the specific matters in key legislation set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA.

Other information

17. The accounting authority is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report that has been specifically reported in this auditor's report.

18. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

19. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

20. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

Internal control deficiency

21. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor – General

Pietermaritzburg

31 July 2021

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure – Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the public entity's compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

   - identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
   - obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the public entity's internal control
   - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting authority.
   - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the KZN Amafa and Research Institute to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a public entity to cease operating as a going concern
   - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

4. I also provide the accounting authority with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships

and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
at 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 R	2020 R
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		46 124 701	46 636 789
Property, plant and equipment	4	36 558 920	36 965 934
Heritage assets	12	8 125 829	8 110 829
Biological assets	6	1 439 952	1 560 026
Current Assets		56 686 828	41 802 312
Inventories	5	205 642	209 229
Receivables	7	193 192	119 389
Cash and cash equivalents	14	56 287 994	41 473 694
Total Assets		102 811 529	88 439 101

	Notes	2021 R	2020 R
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves		100 703 565	83 592 124
Accumulated surplus		100 703 565	83 592 124
Current Liabilities		2 107 964	4 846 977
Trade and other payables	8	171 334	111 577
Accruals - employee benefits	9	1 936 630	1 735 400
Provisions	10	0	3 000 000
Total equity & liabilities		102 811 529	88 439 101

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 R	2020 R
Revenue			
Non- exchange transactions	15	50 253 936	61 914 268
Exchange transactions	16	932 440	2 313 201
Total revenue		51 186 376	64 227 469
Operating expenditure	2	(35 227 603)	(49 976 412)
Operating surplus		15 958 773	14 251 057
Interest received	3	2 060 182	1 332 873
Surplus for the year		18 018 955	15 583 930

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	R
Accumulated surplus		
Balance at 1 April 2019		68 008 194
Surpus for the year		15 583 930
Balance at 1 April 2020		83 592 124
Surplus funds surrendered to the Provincial Revenue Fund		(907 514)
Surpus for the year		18 018 955
Balance at 31 March 2021		100 703 565

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 R	2020 R
Net cash flow from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		51 639 523	59 301 494
Cash payments to suppliers and employees		(37 985 775)	(41 685 374)
Cash generated from operations	13	13 653 748	17 616 120
Interest received		2 060 182	1 332 873
		15 713 930	18 948 993
Net cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds on disposal of assets		433 579	125 998
Assets acquired		(1 333 209)	(1 168 090)
Cash (outflow) from investing activities		(899 630)	(1 042 092)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		14 814 300	17 906 901
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	14	41 473 694	23 566 793
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	56 287 994	41 473 694

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2021

1. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis. Figures are prepare in South African rand.

1.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:
a) it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity, and
b) the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably

All assets are initially recognised at cost and is depreciated on a straight line basis using the following useful lives:

Buildings	50 years
Motor vehicles	20 years
Computer equipment	15 years
Furniture and equipment	40 years

Land is not depreciated

The residual value, depreciation method and the useful life of all assets are reviewed annually.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be derecognised:
a) on disposal (including disposal through a non-exchange transaction); or
b) when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be included in surplus or deficit.

1.2 Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations

A heritage asset that qualifies for recognition as an asset is measured at its cost and any costs directly attributable to bringing the heritage asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Amafa

Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its deemed cost is to be measured at its fair value, as at the date of acquisition. If at initial recognition, Amafa cannot reliably measure its cost, the relevant and useful information about the heritage asset is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements

Subsequent to initial recognition, heritage assets are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses ie. cost model

Heritage assets are not depreciated but assessed at each reporting date to determine whether it may be impaired

Heritage assets are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of a heritage asset is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

1.3 Impairment of assets

All cash generating units and non-cash generating units are reviewed annualy in March each year to determine whether any impairment of these assets is necessary. This is done in accordance with the requirements of GRAP 21 and GRAP 26

1.4 Project commitments
Provision is made annually for incompleted capital and maintenance projects which have been approved by Council in terms of the operating budget.

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2021

1.5 Inventories

Inventories, comprising shop stocks are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition

1.6 Biological assets

Amafa's Biological assets is comprised of a herd of cattle that is held for grazing and cultural reasons. Biological assets are initially recognised at cost and are thereafter recognised at fair value less estimated point of sale costs. The fair value is undertaken by an independent valuer. All gains and losses from fair value adjustments are separately disclosed from gains and losses due to physical changes.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts.

1.8 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases related to contributions from owners

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value to another entity in exchange

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange

Revenue shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable

1.9 Leave accrual

An accrual for accumulated leave due is recognised at year end based on the anticipated value of leave payments according to Council policy and Council resolutions.

1.10 Leases

Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

1.11 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognised as costs and subsequently at fair vair value at each balance sheet date after taking into account any relevant impairments

1.12 Financial risk management

The entities financial instruments comprise accounts receivable, accounts payable and balances with banks. The book value of these financial instruments approximate fair value.

1.13 Interest rate risk

The risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The entities exposure to interest rate risk is controlled by investments with financial institutions.

1.14 Liquidity risk

The risk that the organisation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities is low. The entity's exposure to this risk is minimized by only incurring expenditure that is in line with the approved budget. Project expenditure, where applicable, is funded by conditional grants and is in line with the detailed and approved business plan.

1.15 Market risk

The risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices is low. The entity's exposure to this risk is controlled by factoring the expected effects of inflation into the budget.

1.16 Employee benefits

Salaries and wages comprise payments to employees (including leave entitlements and thirteenth cheques). Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance.

Council's pension contribution is in terms of a defined contribution plan and is expensed to the statement of financial performance.

Council's contribution to the medical funds are expensed to the statement of financial performance.

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2021

1.17 Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets

A provision shall be recognised when:
a) an entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and
c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

All provisions are reviewed annually and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate

Contingent liabilities are recognised when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Contingent assets are recognised when there is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

1.18 Going Concern

The annual financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

1.19 Related Parties

Related party transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations between related parties regardless of whether a price is charged or not. Specific information with regards to related party transactions is included in the disclosure notes.

1.20 Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure

In terms of section 55 (2)(b) (i) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, the financial statements must include particulars of any irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Irregular expenditure is incurred when the Entity is non-compliant with any laws, rules and regulations that it is meant to strictly adhere to.

1.21 Prior period error

Prior period errors are omissions from, and mistatements in, the Entity's financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that:

a) was available when financial statements for those periods were authorised for issue, and
b) could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation and presentation of those financial statements

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	2021 R	2020 R
2. Operating expenditure	35 227 603	49 976 412
Audit fees	716 923	666 689
Advertising and promotions	78 750	5 371
Bank charges	91 990	142 791
Built environment	1 950	4 800
Chemicals	15 269	0
Computer expenses	12 696	55 896
Consumables	112 681	115 211
Council attendance fees and travel	311 967	0
Depreciation	1 291 382	1 276 237
Electricity and water	770 994	719 806
Equipment maintenance	238 474	225 863
Fencing	62 116	5 923
Hire of buildings and equipment	31 866	46 813
Insurance and licenses	422 131	478 480
Equipment lease	115 843	123 165
Legal expenses	0	61 728
Loss on disposal of assets	261	208 964
Maintenance and restoration	1 084 650	426 700
Motor vehicle costs	917 051	1 197 755
Postage and telephone	674 262	603 113
Printing and stationery	96 620	161 660
Professional fees	512 139	1 000
Project expenditure	2 258 136	5 308 061
Protective clothing and uniforms	237 632	257 893
Rates	(1 848 115)	3 674 367
Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	19 608 527	27 185 011
Medical contributions	1 371 086	1 280 681
Pension contributions	2 178 262	2 169 207
Subsistence and transport	91 410	131 642
Housing subsidy and professional fees	1 280 756	1 259 055
Unemployments Insurance	139 354	144 071
Workmens Compensation Assurance	33 198	49 130
Security	2 250 000	1 724 611
Sundry expenses	855	2 230
Training	66 487	262 488

3. Interest received

	2021 R	2020 R
Financial institutions	2 060 182	1 332 873

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings R	Motor vehicles R	Computer Equipment R	Furniture & Equipment R	Total R
Year ended 31 March 2021					
Opening net book value	22 682 012	5 369 796	277 301	8 636 825	36 965 934
Additions	0	999 481	162 968	155 760	1 318 209
Disposals / write-off	0	(380 904)	(14 474)	(38 463)	(433 841)
Depreciation	(608 042)	(359 344)	(29 909)	(294 087)	(1 291 382)
Closing NBV	22 073 970	5 629 029	395 886	8 460 035	36 558 920
At 31 March 2021					
Cost	30 402 080	7 899 363	644 243	11 852 047	50 797 733
Write-off	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation	(8 328 110)	(2 270 334)	(248 357)	(3 392 012)	(14 238 813)
Net book value	22 073 970	5 629 029	395 886	8 460 035	36 558 920
Year ended 31 March 2020					
Opening net book value	23 290 054	4 978 677	328 699	8 836 613	37 434 043
Additions	0	974 582	0	168 508	1 143 090
Disposals / write-off	0	(233 996)	(23 828)	(77 138)	(334 962)
Depreciation	(608 042)	(349 467)	(27 570)	(291 158)	(1 276 237)
Closing NBV	22 682 012	5 369 796	277 301	8 636 825	36 965 934
At 31 March 2020					
Cost	30 402 080	7 295 626	518 255	11 745 948	49 961 909
Write-off	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation	(7 720 068)	(1 925 830)	(240 954)	(3 109 123)	(12 995 975)
Net book value	22 682 012	5 369 796	277 301	8 636 825	36 965 934

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 R	2020 R
5. Inventories			
Shop stocks		205 642	209 229
6. Biological assets			
Livestock - Nguni cattle		1 439 952	1 560 026
Reconciliation of carrying amount			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		1 560 026	1 087 409
Increase due to purchases		0	0
Gain on fair value adjustment		110 900	376 650
Gain attributable to physical changes		137 818	288 326
Decrease due to sales		(368 792)	(192 359)
Carrying amount at year end		1 439 952	1 560 026

At year end, the number of cattle on hand was 176

		2021 R	2020 R
7. Receivables			
Accounts receivable		5 481	15 891
Accrued interest		165 916	37 181
Prepayments / deposits		21 795	66 317
		193 192	119 389
Ageing of the Receivables are as follows:			
Current (0 - 30 days)		193 192	119 389
31 - 60 days		0	0
61 - 90 days		0	0
> 90 days		0	0
8. Trade and other payables			
Accruals		171 334	108 577
Income received in advance		0	3 000
		171 334	111 577
9. Accruals - employee benefits			
Leave			
Opening balance		1 222 819	1 107 975
Movements during the year		173 450	114 844
Closing balance		1 396 269	1 222 819
Bonuses			
Opening balance		512 581	540 483
Movements during the year		27 780	(27 902)
Closing balance		540 361	512 581
Total Accruals		1 936 630	1 735 400
10. Provisions			
Rates		0	3 000 000
		0	3 000 000

11. Leases

Amafa has entered into eight non-cancellable operating leases, details of which are listed below:

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases is:

	< 1 year	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Xtec - lease of switchboard - PMB	62 790	83 720	0
Xtec - lease of switchboard - Ulundi	62 790	83 720	0
Konica Minolta - photocopier - PMB	8 348	0	0
Konica Minolta - photocopier - Ulundi	12 740	0	0
Nashua PMB - photocopier - PMB upstairs	5 146	0	0
Nashua PMB - photocopier - PMB downstairs	10 494	0	0
Nashua PMB - photocopier - Rorkes Drift	2 335	0	0
Nashua PMB - photocopier - Dukuza	2 335	0	0

All lease contracts do not have a renewal option nor purchase option and no restrictions are imposed on the contracts

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2021

12. Heritage Assets

Amafa's heritage assets include amongst others, Cultural objects, photographs, ethnographic items, beadwork and items of fine art.
These assets have not been recorded in the asset register but they are recorded and controlled in a register which has been reconciled with the heritage assets on hand.

	Land R	Artefacts R	Total R
Year ended 31 March 2021			
Opening net book value	7 142 511	968 318	8 110 829
Additions	0	15 000	15 000
Impairment loss	0	0	0
Closing net book value	7 142 511	983 318	8 125 829
At 31 March 2021			
Cost	7 142 511	983 318	8 125 829
Accumulated impairment loss	0	0	0
Net book value	7 142 511	983 318	8 125 829
Year ended 31 March 2020			
Opening net book value	7 142 511	943 318	8 085 829
Additions		25 000	25 000
Impairment loss	0	0	0
Closing net book value	7 142 511	968 318	8 110 829
At 31 March 2020			
Cost	7 142 511	968 318	8 110 829
Accumulated impairment loss	0	0	0
Net book value	7 142 511	968 318	8 110 829

13. Cash generated from operations

Reconciliation of surplus from operations to cash generated from operations :

	2021 R	2020 R
Surplus from operations	18 018 955	15 583 930
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	1 291 382	1 276 237
Loss on sale of assets	261	208 964
Interest received	(2 060 182)	(1 332 873)
Transfer to Provincial Revenue Fund	(907 514)	
Changes in working capital		
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	3 588	(8 279)
(Increase) in receivables, prepayments and deposits	(73 803)	(58 916)
Decrease / (Increase) in biological assets	120 074	(472 617)
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	59 757	(97 985)
Increase in accruals for employee benefits	201 230	86 942
(Decrease) / Increase in provisions	(3 000 000)	2 430 717
Net cash inflow from operating activities	13 653 748	17 616 120

14. Cash and cash equivalents

Name of account	Account number	2021 R	2020 R
a) Investment	207 676 3016	39 067 491	34 424 897
b) Investment	936 403 6178	13 000 000	0
c) Amafa cheque account	405 935 6024	4 211 806	7 027 515
		56 279 297	41 452 412
Cash on hand		8 697	21 282
		56 287 994	41 473 694

The above Investments amount to R 52 067 491 (2020: R 34 424 897) and is committed for the following projects:

	2021 R	2020 R
New office premises - PMB office	13 000 000	13 000 000
Land purchase - Emakhosini	13 500 000	13 000 000
Built Environment Projects	20 000 000	6 000 000
Archaeology Projects	5 567 491	2 424 897
	52 067 491	34 424 897

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2021

15. Non-exchange Revenue

Department of Arts and Culture - Operational grant	50 140 439	61 865 064
Donations	113 497	49 204
	50 253 936	61 914 268

16. Exchange Revenue	**2021 R**	**2020 R**
Gate takings	133 576	702 879
Shop profits	8 492	19 779
Rent and electricity	107 241	370 799
Submissions to built environment	626 420	707 250
Submissions to archaeology	71 200	96 901
Sundy income	143 669	130 239
Livestock trading (loss) / profit	(158 158)	285 354
	932 440	2 313 201

17. Project Commitments	**2021 R**
Approved and contracted for :	
Compilation of a Socio-Economic study for the proposed World Heritage Site nomination	214 000
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	214 000

	2020 R
Approved and contracted for :	
Markers and Memorials	1 120 000
Renovation of a Heritage Building	350 000
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	1 470 000

18. Fruitless, Wasteful and Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure can be reconciled as follows:	**2021 R**	**2020 R**
Opening balance	0	0
Incurred during the year	367 745	0
Written off by Accounting Authority	(367 745)	0
Balance carried forward to next year	0	0

Details of irregular expenditure:

Tax Clearance Certifcates not obtained	367 745	0
	367 745	0

Wasteful expenditure amounting to R 18 105 was incurred during the year. This matter is currently being investigated by the Department of Arts and Culture.

19. Contingent Liability

Amafa is committed to certain Project expenses as disclosed in note 14.

New office premises - PMB office	13 000 000
Land purchase - Emakhosini	13 500 000
Built Environment Projects	20 000 000
Archaeology Projects	5 567 491
	52 067 491

These funds are maintained in an Investment account managed by ABSA

Amafa has applied to the Department of Arts and Culture and to Provincial Treasury for the retention of these funds. The carrying out of the above Projects is dependent on the approval of the retention of these funds.

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2021

20. Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management

The Entity has exposure to the following risks from its use of Financial Instruments:

Liquity risk
Interest rate risk
Credit risk

Liquity risk

The Entity's risk to liquidity is as a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The Entity manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities

The following are details of the contractual maturities of financial liabilities

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	12 months or less	More than 12 months
At 31 March 2021				
Trade and other payables	171 334	171 334	171 334	0
At 31 March 2020				
Trade and other payables	111 577	111 577	111 577	0

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
At 31 March 2021				
Short term Investments	52 067 491	0	0	0
At 31 March 2020				
Short term Investments	34 424 897	0	0	0

Valuation of Financial Instruments

	2021	2020
ABSA	52 067 491	34 424 897

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted prices or dealer price quotations

Interest rate risk

As the Entity has no significant interest bearing assets, the Entity's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates

Credit and interest rate risk

1) Credit risk, which is defined as the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to honour its obligation, thus causing the other party to incur a financial loss
2) Interest rate risk, which is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flow associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes

Potential concentrations of credit risk and interest rate risk consist mainly of short term debtors, other debtors and cash and cash equivalents

The Entity limits its exposure by dealing only with well established financial institutions of high credit standing. The credit exposure to any single counterparty is managed by setting transaction / exposure limits.

In the case of debtors whose accounts become in arrears, it is endeavoured to collect such accounts by "levying of penalty charges" "demand for payment" and as a last resort "hand over for collection"

Other debtors are individually evaluated annually at balance sheet date for impairment or discounting

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end as follows:

Receivables	193 192	119 389
Cash and cash equivalents	56 287 994	41 473 694

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2021

21. Related Parties

	2021 R	2020 R
Department of Arts and Culture - Grant	50 140 439	61 865 064
Council remuneration	217 768	0

22. Management remuneration

	2021	2020
Head of Secretariate and Administration		
Basic salary	343 732	0
Bonus	0	0
Allowances	0	0
Pension	44 685	0
	388 417	0
Deputy Head - Human Resources		
Basic salary	860 173	859 645
Bonus	63 856	188 759
Allowances	6 000	6 000
Pension	99 616	99 616
	1 029 645	1 154 020
Deputy Head - Heritage Management		
Basic salary		0
Bonus	0	6 757
Allowances	0	0
Pension	0	0
Leave encashmemt	0	140 551
Lump sum payout	0	243 266
	0	390 574
Chief Financial Officer		
Basic salary	860 173	859 645
Bonus	63 826	188 759
Allowances	3 000	3 000
Pension	99 616	99 616
	1 026 615	1 151 020
Total	2 056 260	2 695 614

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Schedules not forming part of the audited financial statements:
DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Notes	Budget	2021 R	Budget	2020 R
Revenue			51 186 376		64 227 469
Grant - Department of Arts and Culture			50 140 439		61 865 064
Gate takings			133 576		702 879
Shop profits	1		8 492		19 779
Rent and electricity			107 241		370 799
Submissions to built environment			626 420		707 250
Submissions to archaeology			71 200		96 901
Sundy income	2		257 166		179 443
Livestock (loss) / profit	3		(158 158)		285 354
Operating expenses			35 227 603		49 976 412
Audit fees			716 923		666 689
Advertising and promotions			78 750		5 371
Bank charges			91 990		142 791
Built environment			1 950		4 800
Chemicals			15 269		0
Computer expenses			12 696		55 896
Consumables			112 681		115 211
Council attendance fees and travel			311 967		0
Depreciation			1 291 382		1 276 237
Electricity and water			770 994		719 806
Equipment maintenance			238 474		225 863
Fencing			62 116		5 923
Hire of buildings and equipment			31 866		46 813
Insurance and licenses			422 131		478 480
Equipment lease			115 843		123 165
Legal expenses			0		61 728
Loss on disposal of assets			261		208 964
Maintenance and restoration	4		1 084 650		426 700
Motor vehicle costs			917 051		1 197 755
Postage and telephone			674 262		603 113
Printing and stationery			96 620		161 660
Professional fees			512 139		1 000
Project expenditure	5		2 258 136		5 308 061
Protective clothing and uniforms			237 632		257 893
Rates			(1 848 115)		3 674 367
Staff costs					
Salaries and wages			19 608 527		27 185 011
Medical contributions			1 371 086		1 280 681
Pension contributions			2 178 262		2 169 207
Subsistence and transport			91 410		131 642
Housing subsidy and professional fees			1 280 756		1 259 055
Unemployments Insurance			139 354		144 071
Workmens Compensation Assurance			33 198		49 130
Security			2 250 000		1 724 611
Sundry expenses			855		2 230
Training			66 487		262 488
			15 958 773		**14 251 057**
Interest received			2 060 182		1 332 873
Surplus for the year			**18 018 955**		**15 583 930**

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Schedules not forming part of the audited financial statements:

NOTES TO THE DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	2021 R	2020 R
1. Shop income		
Sales	29 571	46 904
Cost of sales	21 079	27 125
Opening stock	209 229	200 950
Purchases	17 492	35 404
Closing stock	(205 642)	(209 229)
Gross profit	8 492	19 779
GP Percentage	28,72	42,17
2. Sundry income		
Commission on insurance	1 089	1 163
Sundry	256 077	178 280
	257 166	179 443
3. Livestock trading		
Sales	368 792	192 359
Cost of sales	120 074	(472 617)
Opening stock	1 560 026	1 087 409
Purchases	0	0
Closing stock	(1 439 952)	(1 560 026)
Gross profit	248 718	664 976
Expenses	(406 876)	(379 622)
Livestock (loss) / profit	(158 158)	285 354
4. Maintenance and restoration		
Maintenance:		
Firebreaks	22 425	26 531
Reconstruction	164 744	104 267
Displays	31 941	8 912
Buildings	826 467	230 815
Painting materials	5 954	23 837
Graves and other sites	14 524	14 599
Roads	4 686	3 133
Staff housing	13 909	14 606
	1 084 650	426 700
5. Project expenditure		
Heritage projects	2 258 136	5 308 061
	2 258 136	5 308 061

KZN AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Schedules not forming part of the audited financial statements:

STATEMENT OF BUDGET VS ACTUAL
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	2021 R Budget	2021 R Actual	2021 R Variance	2020 R Budget	2020 R Actual	2020 R Variance
Revenue	51 614 000	53 246 558	-1 632 558	59 320 000	65 560 342	-6 240 342
Grant - Department of Arts and Culture	50 444 000	50 140 439	303 561	57 091 000	61 865 064	(4 774 064)
Gate takings	425 000	133 576	291 424	800 000	702 879	97 121
Shop profits	20 000	8 492	11 508	40 000	19 779	20 221
Rent and electricity	107 000	107 241	(241)	339 000	370 799	(31 799)
Submissions to built environment	350 000	626 420	(276 420)	600 000	707 250	(107 250)
Submissions to archaeology	60 000	71 200	(11 200)	100 000	96 901	3 099
Sundy income	88 000	257 166	(169 166)	150 000	179 443	(29 443)
Interest received	120 000	2 060 182	(1 940 182)	200 000	1 332 873	(1 132 873)
Livestock (loss) / profit	0	(158 158)	158 158		285 354	(285 354)
Operating expenses	51 614 000	36 560 812	15 053 188	59 320 000	51 144 502	8 175 498
Audit fees	750 000	716 923	33 077	700 000	666 689	33 311
Advertising and promotions	500 000	78 750	421 250	110 000	5 371	104 629
Bank charges	170 000	91 990	78 010	155 000	142 791	12 209
Built environment	10 000	1 950	8 050	8 000	4 800	3 200
Chemicals	20 000	15 269	4 731	14 000	0	14 000
Computer expenses	70 000	12 696	57 304	65 000	55 896	9 104
Consumables	157 000	112 681	44 319	140 000	115 211	24 789
Council attendance fees and travel	550 000	311 967	238 033	0	0	0
Depreciation	0	1 291 382	(1 291 382)	0	1 276 237	(1 276 237)
Electricity and water	770 000	770 994	(994)	715 000	719 806	(4 806)
Equipment maintenance	340 000	238 474	101 526	266 000	225 863	40 137
Fencing	100 000	62 116	37 884	25 000	5 923	19 077
Hire of buildings and equipment	53 000	31 866	21 134	60 000	46 813	13 187
Insurance and licenses	530 000	422 131	107 869	525 000	478 480	46 520
Equipment lease	140 000	115 843	24 157	135 000	123 165	11 835
Legal expenses	200 000	0	200 000	90 000	61 728	28 272
Loss on disposal of assets	0	261	(261)	0	208 964	(208 964)
Maintenance and restoration	1 610 000	1 084 650	525 350	737 000	426 700	310 300
Motor vehicle costs	1 430 000	917 051	512 949	1 445 000	1 197 755	247 245
Postage and telephone	760 000	674 262	85 738	760 000	603 113	156 887
Printing and stationery	240 000	96 620	143 380	150 000	161 660	(11 660)
Professional fees	500 000	512 139	(12 139)	100 000	1 000	99 000
Project expenditure	2 200 000	2 258 136	(58 136)	6 850 000	5 308 061	1 541 939
Protective clothing and uniforms	250 000	237 632	12 368	260 000	257 893	2 107
Rates	100 000	(1 848 115)	1 948 115	500 000	3 674 367	(3 174 367)
Staff costs						
Salaries and wages	25 859 000	19 608 527	6 250 473	26 328 000	27 185 011	(857 011)
Medical contributions	2 000 000	1 371 086	628 914	1 584 000	1 280 681	303 319
Pension contributions	3 000 000	2 178 262	821 738	2 650 000	2 169 207	480 793
Subsistence and transport	200 000	91 410	108 590	150 000	131 642	18 358
Housing subsidy and professional fees	1 815 000	1 280 756	534 244	1 875 000	1 259 055	615 945
Unemployments Insurance	150 000	139 354	10 646	205 000	144 071	60 929
Workmens Compensation Assurance	60 000	33 198	26 802	50 000	49 130	870
Security	2 350 000	2 250 000	100 000	1 741 000	1 724 611	16 389
Sundry expenses	10 000	855	9 145	10 000	2 230	7 770
Training	315 000	66 487	248 513	244 000	262 488	(18 488)
Asset purchases	4 405 000	1 333 209	3 071 791	10 673 000	1 168 090	9 504 910
Surplus for the year	**0**	**16 685 746**	**(16 685 746)**	**0**	**14 415 840**	**(14 415 840)**

KWAZULU-NATAL
AMAFA
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CONTACT DETAILS

Pietermaritzburg:
PO Box 2685 Pietermaritzburg 3200
Tel: 033 394 6543
Fax: 033 342 6097

Ulundi:

PO Box 523 Ulundi 3838
Tel: 035 870 2050
Fax: 035 870 2054

Email: ceo@amafainstitute.org.za
www.amafainstitute.org.za

TITLE OF PUBLICATION
Kwazulu-Natal Amafa Annual Report 2020/21
PR245/2021
ISBN: 978-0-621-49687-1