

**EVALUATION OF POST-SETTLEMENT SUPPORT TO
BENEFICIARIES OF LAND RESTITUTION IN MBOMBELA
MUNICIPALITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

By

ANDREW WALTER MOKOENA

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree

MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT (MDEV)

in the

Graduate School of Leadership

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT & LAW

UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

Supervisor : Dr T. Moyo

MAY 2013

Copyright © University of Limpopo 2013

DEDICATION

In memory of my late parents, Christina and Fish Mokoena, who ensured that I received the basic education that eluded them.

DECLARATION

I declare that the mini-dissertation, "Evaluation of Post-Settlement Support to Beneficiaries of Land Restitution in the Mbombela Municipality, Mpumalanga Province" submitted for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree, Master of Development, at the University of Limpopo is my own original work and has not previously been submitted to any other institution of higher education. I further declare that all sources quoted are indicated and acknowledged by means of a comprehensive list of references.



Signed by : _____

Date : 07/12/2012

A. W. Mokoena (Mr)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The successful completion of this mini-dissertation was made possible through the assistance of some institutions and individuals, and I wish to acknowledge their support with appreciation.

Firstly, I thank God for having given me the courage, strength, wisdom and guidance to complete this arduous task.

Secondly, I thank my family members for their unconditional love, support and encouragement.

Thirdly, I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor, Dr Theresa Moyo, for her guidance, support and encouragement.

Fourthly, my immediate supervisor at work, Mrs M. B. Zwane for the permission to do this study, for her support and understanding throughout the study.

Fifthly, a special word of thanks to my 2010-2011 MDEV friends, Mr M. E. Mabuza, Mr S. E. Matume, Ms G. Z. Phoku and Mr J. B.Thwala, for their willingness to work with me.

Sixthly, Dr Lukas Mkuti for his work in editing the language and assisting in the layout of this mini-dissertation.

Lastly, and by no means least, all the officials of the Department of Rural Development in Mpumalanga provincial government, in particular the director for restitution sub-directorate, Mr Lawrence Mufumadi, who allowed me access to his officials and the farm beneficiaries of Matsafeni Mdluli and Giba farms, and members of non-governmental organisations in Mbombela Municipality, who through their participation, made the study a reality.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to evaluate post-settlement support given to beneficiaries of land restitution on selected farms in Mpumalanga Province. The study used qualitative and quantitative research methods. Data collection was done using focus group discussions and semi-structured questionnaires. Three groups of respondents participated in the study: the beneficiaries (n=193), government officials (n=13) and private sector [NGOs] (n=5). The study highlighted the inadequacy of support provided to beneficiaries. Support was inadequate in terms of infrastructure, provision of training services and improving access to markets. The findings revealed that there is poor participation by the youth and educated people in the projects. The study also found that strategic partners did not significantly contribute towards viability of projects, primarily, because of conflicting interests between the two. The study recommends that the government, with the private sector, should make enough resources available and attract the youth and educated people to participate in the projects.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication	ii
Declaration	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Abstract	v

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION TO STUDY

1.1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.2.	BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY	3
1.3.	STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	5
1.4.	AIM OF STUDY	6
1.5.	OBJECTIVES	6
1.6.	RESEARCH QUESTIONS	7
1.7.	DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	8
1.8.	OUTLINE OF THE STUDY	10

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW, LAND RESTITUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA, THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL ISSUES

2.1.	INTRODUCTION	11
2.2.	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LAND REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA	11
2.3.	LAND RESTITUTION	23
2.4.	POST-SETTLEMENT SUPPORT TO LAND RESTITUTION BENEFICIARIES	25
2.5.	THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	27
2.6.	REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE	33

2.6.1.	Restitution of Land for Agricultural Development, Ehlanzeni Region, Mpumalanga	33
2.6.2.	Case study: Monyamane Farmers Association	33
2.6.3.	Solane Community Trust	34
2.6.4.	Sheba community in Mpumalanga	35
2.7.	CONCLUSION	36

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1.	INTRODUCTION	37
3.2.	RESEARCH DESIGN	37
3.3.	STUDY AREA	38
3.4.	POPULATION	40
3.5.	SAMPLE SIZE	41
3.6.	DESCRIPTION OF FARMS	42
3.6.1.	Giba community farm	42
3.6.2.	Mdluli clan farm	43
3.7.	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	45
3.7.1.	Document analysis	45
3.7.2.	Semi-structured questionnaire	46
3.7.3.	Semi-structured interviews	46
3.8.	DATA ANALYSIS METHODS	48
3.8.1.	Qualitative data analysis methods	48
3.8.2.	Quantitative data analysis methods	49
3.9.	ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	50
3.10.	CONCLUSION	53

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1.	INTRODUCTION	54
-------------	---------------------	-----------

4.2.	KEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY	56
4.2.1.	Demographic profile of the respondents	56
4.2.1.1.	Gender of the respondents	56
4.2.1.2.	Age of the respondents	57
4.2.1.3.	Cross-tabulation of gender by age	58
4.2.1.4.	Education level of the respondents	59
4.2.1.5.	Cross-tabulation of gender by education	60
4.2.1.6.	Cross-tabulation of age by education	61
4.2.1.7.	Marital status for the respondents	62
4.2.1.8.	The structure of representation of the respondents	63
4.2.1.9.	Positions of the respondents in their structures	64
4.2.1.10.	Correlations of variables	65
4.2.1.11.	The role of the stakeholders in supporting the beneficiaries	67
4.2.2.	Survey questions	68
4.2.2.1.	Post- settlement support given to the beneficiaries	68
4.2.2.1.1.	<i>Findings regarding the kind of support</i>	68
4.2.2.1.2.	<i>Kind of post-settlement support received</i>	68
4.2.2.1.3.	<i>Types of stakeholders that supported the farmers</i>	69
4.2.2.2.	<i>The processes followed when requesting support</i>	70
4.2.2.3.	<i>How the funds received was spent.</i>	71
4.2.2.4.	<i>Support by all stakeholders</i>	72
4.2.2.4.1.	<i>Rating the support by all stakeholders</i>	72
4.2.2.4.2.	<i>Reasons for negative response</i>	73
4.2.2.5.	Other needs for beneficiaries	74
4.2.2.6.	Need for specialised training for CPA/Trust members	75
4.2.2.7.	Explanations for the need for specialised training	76
4.2.2.8.	Functionality of the CPA/Trust	77
4.2.2.9.	Causes of projects dysfunctionality	79
4.2.2.10.	Factors that enhance the performance of the projects	80
4.2.2.11.	Resources that may enhance the performance of the projects	81
4.2.2.12.	Responses relating to beneficiaries on the projects	82
4.2.2.12.1.	<i>Salaries to beneficiaries</i>	82

4.2.2.12.2. <i>Amount per month</i>	83
4.2.2.13. Farm productivity level	84
4.2.2.14. Farm utilisation	85
4.2.2.14.1. <i>Farms used</i>	85
4.2.2.14.2. <i>Number of farms not utilised</i>	86
4.2.2.14.3. <i>Reasons for under utilisation of farms</i>	86
4.2.2.15. Number of years servicing the farm	87
4.2.2.16. Rating management support provided to the farm or beneficiaries	88
4.2.2.17. Support from the farm management	89
4.2.2.17.1. <i>Appointment of the management</i>	89
4.2.2.17.2. <i>Method of compensation for the services</i>	90
4.2.2.17.3. <i>Amount invested for the farms</i>	90
4.2.2.18. Officials assigned to the farms	90
4.2.2.19. Impression made on beneficiaries by officials in terms of co-operation by CPA/Trust	91
4.2.2.20. Impression made on beneficiaries by officials in terms of communication with CPA/Trust	92
4.2.2.21. Guidelines with regard to relationship of officials and farm	93
4.2.2.22. Challenges faced by beneficiaries	94
4.2.2.23. Possible solutions to challenges for beneficiaries	96
4.2.2.24. Suggestions for improvement	97
4.3. CONCLUSION	98
4.3.1. Demographic profile of the respondents	98
4.3.2. Survey questions	99
4.3.2.1. CPA/TRUST capacity and its functionality	99
4.3.2.2. Project functionality and its income	100
4.3.2.3. Support received by beneficiaries	101
4.3.2.4. Farm productivity levels	102
4.3.2.5. Farm management and strategic partners	103
4.3.2.6. Challenges faced by beneficiaries of land restitution	103
4.3.2.7. Possible solutions and suggestions for improvement	103

4.4.	SUMMARY	104
-------------	----------------	------------

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1.	INTRODUCTION	105
5.2.	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	106
5.2.1.	Institutional support to legal entities	107
5.2.2.	Support for agricultural production, training, extension, advice and market access	107
5.2.3.	Improving access to infrastructure and services	108
5.3.	CONCLUSION	109
5.4.	RECOMMENDATIONS	111
5.5.	SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	112
5.6.	LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	113
5.7.	CONCLUDING REMARKS	114

REFERENCES	116
-------------------	------------

ANNEXURES	127
------------------	------------

Annexure A: Map of South Africa

Annexure B: Mbombela Municipality map

Annexure C: Questionnaire for stakeholders

Annexure D: Guide for focus group discussions

LISTS USED IN THIS STUDY

1. LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABC	Agricultural Business Chambers
ABP	Area Based Planning
ACS	Agricultural Credit Scheme
AgriBEE	Agricultural Black Economic Empowerment
AgriSETA	Agricultural SETA
ANC	African National Congress
AsgiSA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CPA	Communal Property Association
CRLR	Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DRDLA	Department of Rural development and Land Affairs
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GCIS	Government Communication and information System
GEAR	Growth Employment and Redistribution macroeconomic Strategy
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LDOs	Land Development Objectives
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
MADC	Mpumalanga Agricultural Development Corporation
MAFISA	Micro Agricultural Finances Institutions of South Africa
MDEV	Master of Development
MFA	Monyamane Farmers Association
MLM	Mbombela Local Municipality
NAFU	National African Farmers` Union
NDA	National Development Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLCP	National Land Care Programme
PDoA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDIs	Previously Disadvantaged Individuals

PLAAS	Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies
PLRO	Provincial Land Reform Office (of DLA)
PSSF	Post Settlement Support Framework
RLCC	Regional Land Claims Commission
SAFM	South Africa Farm Management
SALGA	South Africa Local Government Association
SISS	Settlement and Implementation Support Strategy
SLAG	Settlement Land Acquisition Grant
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSDP	Settlement Support Development Planning Units
Statssa	Statistics South Africa
UN	United Nations

2. LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Land Restitution Farms in Mbombela Municipality	40
Table 4.1: Cross-tabulation of gender by age	59
Table 4.2: Education level of respondents	60
Table 4.3: The structure of representation of the respondents	64
Table 4.4: Positions of the respondents in their structures	65
Table 4.5: Correlations of variables position by education, age and gender	66
Table 4.6: Number of farms not utilised	86

3. LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: Gender of the respondents	57
Figure 4.2: Age categories of the respondents	58
Figure 4.3: Gender by education	59
Figure 4.4: Age by education	62
Figure 4.5: Chart for marital status	63

Figure 4.6: The role of stakeholders in supporting beneficiaries	67
Figure 4.7: Kind of post-settlement support received by beneficiaries	69
Figure 4.8: Types of stakeholders that supported the farmers	70
Figure 4.9: Processes followed when requesting support	71
Figure 4.10: Spending of the funds received	72
Figure 4.11: Rating the support by stakeholders	73
Figure 4.12: Reasons for positive response	74
Figure 4.13: Other needs for beneficiaries	75
Figure 4.14: Need for specialised training for CPA/trust members	76
Figure 4.15: Explanations for the need for specialised training	77
Figure 4.16: Functionality of the CPA/Trust	78
Figure 4.17: Causes of projects dysfunctionality	80
Figure 4.18: Resources that may enhance the performance of the projects	82
Figure 4.19: Salaries to beneficiaries	83
Figure 4.20: Amount per month	84
Figure 4.21: Farms used	85
Figure 4.22: Reasons for under utilisation of farms	87
Figure 4.23: Number of years servicing the farm	88
Figure 4.24: Rating support from management	89
Figure 4.25: Officials assigned to the farms	92
Figure 4.26: Impression of beneficiaries on officials in terms of co-operation	92
Figure 4.27: Impression of beneficiaries on officials in terms of communication	93
Figure 4.28: Guidelines with regard to relationship of officials and farms	94
Figure 4.29: Challenges faced by beneficiaries	95
Figure 4.30: Possible solutions to challenges for beneficiaries	97
Figure 4.31: Suggestions for improvement	98

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Land restitution remains an important issue globally, and it is a known fact that governments in many countries have changed the ruling authority in one way or another. In Africa, most of the countries were colonised, hence, upon their independence, new authorities were established. Zimbabwe had a regime change on 18 April 1980 (Moyo, 2004: 4), Namibia in 1990 (Ndala, 2004: 63) and South Africa on 27 April 1994 (Yearbook, 2009/10: 31). A number of people have been displaced in the process of government change. South Africa has also experienced the discrimination of other racial groups that were not White. In view of the initiatives undertaken by the present South African government, it was seen that land restitution in general, that is giving back land to those displaced, must be purposeful. These countries pursued a land reform and resettlement programme, premised on land acquisition and redistribution with the aim of addressing a racially skewed land distribution (Ndala, 2004: 63). Throughout the African continent and the world at large, the issues on land restitution remain contentious.

South Africa is faced with the challenge of restituting land that remains unproductive (Hall, 2004b: 10). Land reform in South Africa aims to transfer land to previously and currently disadvantaged South Africans. It should also

reduce poverty and contribute to economic growth. Land reform is expected to contribute to economic development, both by giving households the opportunities to engage in productive land use and by increasing employment opportunities through encouraging greater investment (White Paper on South Africa Land Policy, 1997: 5). The Department of Land Administration has developed a Post Settlement Support Framework (PSSF) geared towards achieving synergies through local level capacity and commitment (DLA, 2005: 3). According to Hall (2004b: 19), the Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR), the Land Bank and National Development Agency (NDA) concluded a trilateral agreement on post-settlement support in 2002. CRLR established Settlement Support and Development Planning (SSDP) units in each regional commission and these were tasked with co-coordinating the roles of district and local municipalities, and departments of agriculture and housing and to ensure that these institutions include restitution projects in their plans and budgets. Purchase (2007: 3-8) indicated that it is clear that private sector participation will not only be essential, but critical in making land reform efficient and effective. The role of private sector agribusiness and established farmers as service providers cannot be ignored. According to Hall (2004a: 29) the DLA and the CRLR have reached agreements with Agri-SA in provinces to ensure that commercial farmers provide mentorship support to land restitution beneficiaries moving back onto their land. Settlement and Implementation Support (SIS) Strategy for Land and Agrarian Reform in South Africa was developed in response to the mounting challenge of the lack of the necessary skills and access to resources on the part of the beneficiaries of the land reform

programme. The successful implementation of the SIS strategy will make a huge contribution towards the sustainability of the land reform projects. This study seeks to assess the nature of post settlement support given to land restitution beneficiaries and the challenges experienced.

1.2. BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The need for land reform to reduce poverty and to contribute to economic growth has been further emphasised by both national and provincial governments (Buthelezi, 2008: 8). As the process of land transfer progresses, challenges encountered by the newly settled farmers begin to appear, as most projects around the country are unproductive and uneconomical (Hall, 2004b: 10; De Jager, 2005: 1-2; Vermeulen, 2009: 89; and Van Wyk, 2010: 600). This raised questions as to the impact of the Land Reform Programme on the lives of beneficiaries who were expected to benefit from it. The Commission on Land Restitution of Land Rights survey in 1998 indicated that the overwhelming majority of claimants would choose, if they had the choice, financial compensation over and above the return of land for restitution claim, since they see most land reform projects failing (Walker, 2005: 810).

In Mpumalanga Province, a total of 1400 land claims were lodged with the Department of Land Affairs (DLA) at the beginning of the process and by the end of 2007 only 502 were successfully settled (Mpumalanga Provincial Government Five Year Review, 2004-2008: 44). This is estimated to be 1.1million hectares whilst the province's target of redistributing 30% of

agricultural land is on track with 250 000 hectares already transferred (Mpumalanga Provincial Government Five Year Review, 2004-2008: 44). The government is concerned about the failure of land reform. This is because it is committed to rectifying the historical injustices and inequalities with regard to access to land. The government also views land as one of the solutions to reduce poverty and unemployment (RDP, 1994: 20-21). According to Hall (2004b: 58), it is not only the lack of financial resources that contribute to the delay of providing sufficient post-transfer support to beneficiaries, but provincial departments of agriculture are also under-capacitated and short-staffed, given the role they are meant to play in supporting land reform. De Jager (2008: 2) asserts that the tragedy of the story of land reform in South Africa is that the country does not have officials in the Department of Land Affairs, who are capable of turning the legal framework, structures, plans and dreams into reality. Terblanché (2008: 78) also found that post settlement support services to farmers should include the following: research, extension, finance, market access, development, and training and skills development. The present study is necessary to evaluate the post settlement support provided to the land restitution beneficiaries. It is hoped that this study will shed light on the nature of post-settlement support currently given and required by beneficiaries. It is hoped that the findings of the study will assist in mapping out solutions towards reducing the challenges and ensuring land reform projects' success.

1.3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The land reform process has made some progress, according to the Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights. Mpumalanga Province finalised restitution claims of 250 000 hectares and redistributed 150 000 hectares (CRLR, 2004: 5). Hall (2004b: 13) indicated that out of the total claims settled within Mbombela Municipality, nine farms were awarded to those that opted for agricultural production. Mbombela is the second-largest citrus-producing area in South Africa and is responsible for one third of the country's export in oranges (South Africa Yearbook, 2009/10: 20). Thirty-five percent of the population of Ehlanzeni district municipality, that is 1 526 236 people reside in the Mbombela Local Municipality (Statssa CS, 2007: 7). The Government has been giving significant amounts of money into land restitution and hoped to better the lives of beneficiaries (ibid). In her speech, Thoko Didiza, the former Minister of the Department of Land Affairs stated that, the 2005 Budget sets out additional allocations of R200 million for 2005/06, R300 million for 2006/07 and R350 million for 2007/08 for the implementation of the Agricultural Black Economic Empowerment programme and the Agricultural Credit Scheme, and Micro Agricultural Finance Institutions of South Africa [MAFISA]. She further indicated that R100 million in 2007/08 is added to the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme [CASP] conditional grant (DLA, 2005: 8). However, the success rate in the Province remains low. The earlier users of the farms blame both the government and the community, whilst the government blames the community of beneficiaries which in turn blames the government for little support (Fraser, 2005: 303). Vink and Kirsten (2008: 108)

in their study found that market failure has to date been accompanied by policy failure, as progress with the land reform programme has been too slow, and land transfers have not been accompanied by farmer support services. The inability to utilise sustainable livelihood approaches in which people share assets in terms of capital, have produced institutional structures that do not fit community needs and an inability to build supporting organisational structures. Lack of collective action and institutional isolation occurred because municipalities showed an inability to collaborate with the local communities, thereby reducing community value derived from these programmes (Schoeman and Fourie, 2008: 817). This study therefore is an attempt to evaluate the post-settlement support to land restitution beneficiaries in order to find solutions and to make recommendations aimed at ensuring that land reform projects succeed.

1.4. AIM OF STUDY

The aim of the study is to evaluate post-settlement support provided to land restitution beneficiaries.

1.5. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study are:

- 1.5.1. To examine the nature and types of post-settlement support to land restitution beneficiaries;

- 1.5.2. To assess how such support is contributing to the effective use of the land;
- 1.5.3. To determine the challenges land restitution beneficiaries face in post-settlement support;
- 1.5.4. To determine ways of overcoming the challenges land restitution beneficiaries face in post-settlement support; and
- 1.5.5. To make recommendations on how post-settlement support to beneficiaries can be improved.

1.6. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions will guide the study:

- 1.6.1. What kind of post-settlement has been provided to the community?
- 1.6.2. How adequate is the support in relation to the needs of the community?
- 1.6.3. How is the support being managed and utilised?
- 1.6.4. What are the challenges faced by land restitution beneficiaries with regard to post-settlement support?

1.6.5. How can the challenges faced by land restitution beneficiaries on post-settlement be overcome?

1.6.6. What recommendations can be made to improve post-settlement support to land restitution beneficiaries?

1.7. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

This section defines concepts as they are used in this study.

1.7.1. Land reform

Binswanger and Elgin (1992: 343) define land reform as a policy and legal undertaking to increase access to land by giving mostly poor people ownership rights and ensuring sustainable land use. Land reform is often viewed as moral and political terms as a necessary means by which land may be redistributed for example: to the landless and poor to help alleviate poverty; as a reward for liberation struggles; to help redress population–land imbalances brought about by apartheid regimes or unequal growth during colonial times or as part of a package of agrarian reform aimed at boosting agricultural outputs (Bowyer-Bower and Stoneman, 2000: 32). The definition by Bowyer–Bower and Stoneman is relevant for this study.

1.7.2. Land restitution

Land restitution is one of the three programmes of land reform in South Africa namely redistribution, land restitution and land

tenure, which aims to restore land and provide other restitutionary remedies to people dispossessed by racially discriminatory legislation and practice, in such a way as to provide support to the vital process of reconciliation, reconstruction and development (White Paper on South African Land Policy, 1997: 12). Schoeman and Fourie (2008: 800) describe restitution as a rights-based programme, conceived as a form of restorative justice that is ingrained within a community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) system. Land restitution beneficiaries refer to the original owners of land who were dispossessed since 1913 and have been settled and their land rights restored (Kepe, 2004: 689; Smith, 2004: 467; Walker, 2005: 817).

1.7.3. Post-settlement support

Refers to the support received by the beneficiaries of land restitution process which includes amongst others the following: sustainable support structures, training and finances (operational capital), access to competitive markets, practical and feasible business plans and lastly collaboration between stakeholders (Van der Elst, 2007: 292; Hall, 2004b: 220 and HSRC, 2003: 85). These services may be rendered by both public and private sectors.

1.7.4. Poverty alleviation

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1999), "Poverty is a state of being poor. It can also be described as a state or condition within society, whereby a certain group of people is unable to provide for their families with the basic needs,

for example food, clothing, shelter and education.”De Beer (2009: 3) defines poverty alleviation as measures that are taken to improve position of people or make their poverty less severe. This study adopts the definition by the De Beer.

1.8. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

This mini-dissertation is organised in five chapters. Chapter One as presented above presents a background to the study, focusing on a brief history of land ownership inequality in South Africa. It also outlined the study aim and objectives as well as key research questions. Chapter Two reviews the literature on the subject, focusing in particular on the kind of post-settlement support which was provided to beneficiaries of land restitution. Special consideration is given to historical background of land reform in South Africa, factors which explain why post-settlement has been successful or not and research done related to this study. Chapter Three focuses on the research methodology: description of the two farms namely, Giba community and Mdluli clan farm, data collection methods used in the study document, analysis and semi-structured interviews where a questionnaire and focus group discussions were used. Chapter Four presents and interprets the main findings of the research. The final chapter, Chapter Five, summarises the key findings of the study and discusses the conclusion, recommendations and areas for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW: LAND RESTITUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA, THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL ISSUES

2.1. INTRODUCTION

Restitution of land to rightful owners has been accomplished with huge success, in as far as giving back their land, in a number of areas such as Mbombela municipality where 65 000 hectares of the provincial transferred land of 250 000 hectares was effected (CRLR, 2004: 6). This chapter reviews the literature on land restitution, focusing on the issue of post settlement support. It assesses the policy and legislative framework for such support and assesses the trends. The review also studies the factors which explain why post settlement has been successful or not and some studies related to this.

2.2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LAND REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has gone through a number of regimes since 1910. In 1910 the Union of South Africa was formed by the former four colonies which then became provinces. The government in 1913 enacted the seminal Natives Land Act number 27 of 1913 which systematically excluded the black South Africans from land ownership: 87% was repossessed by the Whites and Blacks were

confined to 13% land space (yearbook, 2009: 32). In 1927 the Native Administration Act was passed which confined Africans to selected areas. The Land and Trust Act was passed in 1936 which gave the Governor General powers to re-demarcate the areas for Blacks and appoint chiefs to govern and during the process women rights were severely circumscribed (Cousins, 2010: 56). In 1948, after the Second World War, the National party won the elections for Whites and coloured people and with its apartheid ideology brought a more rigorous and authoritarian approach than the segregationist policies of previous governments. A number of policies and acts such as the notorious Group Areas Act of 1950 were enacted that ensured that Blacks were further marginalised.

Current land reform policy in South Africa is largely based on the African National Congress (ANC) policy document of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (ANC, 1994: 19). The land reform programme is a central and driving force of a programme for rural development. Such a programme aims to address effectively the injustices of forced removals and historical denial of access to land. In implementing the national reform programme and through the provision of support services the democratic government aim to build the economy by generating large scale employment, increasing rural incomes and eliminating overcrowding (ANC, 1994: 20). As part of a comprehensive rural development policy, it must raise rural incomes and productivity, and must encourage the use of land for agricultural productive purposes.

Land reform in South Africa is driven by three programmes namely:

- Land tenure reform programme

This programme is to improve the tenure security of all South Africans and accommodate diverse forms of land tenure, including types of communal tenure or ownership. Extension of the Security of Tenure legislation, also known as ESTA (Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997), grants greater security to those people who live on land that does not belong to them. Its objective is to improve the rights of people in rural areas, such as farm labourers, and to protect them against evictions (Smith, 2004: 467).

- Land restitution programme

One of the very first pieces of legislation that the new government promulgated was the Restitution Act No. 22 of 1994 as amended (Kepe, 2004: 690). The aim of the Act was to provide for the restitution of land rights to persons or communities dispossessed after 19 June 1913 as a result of the racial discriminatory laws or practices of the past.

- Land redistribution programme

This aims to provide the previously disadvantaged and the poor with access to land for residential and productive purposes by means of support and grants (Hall, 2004a: 215). The programme was initially implemented through the Settlement Land Acquisition

Grant (SLAG) and later the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD).

This study focuses on the restitution programme .The government is under immense pressure to give back land to rightful owners and to avert anarchy that may happen. The objective of land restitution is not only the restoration of land to claimants, but also to do so in a manner that ensures sustainable development and improving household welfare and contributing to poverty alleviation (Manyathi, 2006: 5). For this to be achieved a concerted effort of collaboration and cooperation is required between all spheres of government: national, provincial and more importantly local government. Purchase (2007: 3-8) indicated that it is clear that private sector participation will not only be essential, but critical in making land reform efficient and effective and further highlighted the principles for involvement by agribusinesses in support of emerging farmers .

The Agricultural Business Chambers (ABC) suggests seven principles for involvement by agribusinesses in support of emerging farmers:

- I. The role and responsibilities of Government with regard to assisting emerging farmers' need to be acknowledged and accepted, for example , the determination and formulation of a policy framework within which emerging farmers can be assisted and supported. This will entail determining appropriate goals and objectives of emerging farmer development and support programmes; facilitating the development of appropriate programmes for emerging farmer

support and co-ordination of overall (macro) management of programmes within the context of relevant policies; the identification and acquisition of land/farms on which new emerging farmers can be settled; the identification of candidate emerging farmers and facilitating the creation of selection criteria ; the establishing of terms and conditions for involvement of emerging farmers on acquired land, that is:

- full time presence on farm ;
 - full time attention to farming operations ;
 - not to engage in secondary activities on allocated farm other than that related to agriculture ;
 - agreement to be trained and mentored ;
 - to accept responsibility for agreed financial obligations ; and
 - agreement to abide by applicable laws and legislation;
- selection of emerging farmers who will be accommodated in the programme; provision of financial grants and loans aimed at establishment of farm and related infrastructure, as well as for “start line” production inputs (This will include provision for the first year’s subsistence) .

II. The role and responsibilities of service providers (i.e. agribusiness) need to be acknowledged and agreed upon, that is :

mutual understanding of mission, objectives, ownership and structures ; operations and capabilities of agribusinesses; mutual understanding of legislative and regulatory framework within which agribusinesses operate, and an agreed portfolio of products and services that agribusinesses can render to emerging farmers for example, it is unlikely that agribusinesses will become formal partners of emerging farmers but rather be service providers to supply advisory or mentorship services (possibly free, in terms of enterprise development expenditure for which BEE points can be earned) and production inputs, technical and marketing services (on a commercial basis for which commercial fees will be charged).

- III. The engagement of agribusinesses as service providers to emerging farmers will have to be formalised in the form of multi-year contracts with provisions for engagement, extension of such contracts as well as for disengagement or termination.
- IV. The principle of remuneration for specified and general services, for example keeping of accounting and farming records rendered by agribusinesses, will have to be agreed upon.
- V The establishment and phasing in of a professional extension service under the auspices of the DAFF to undertake a predetermined range of support services with specific goals and objectives on a sustained basis after the termination of, or running

out of the contracts envisaged in III above must be agreed upon and implemented in terms of a specific programme and implementation plan.

- VI. A monitoring and control mechanism (working group, board, and committee) to manage and co-ordinate the involvement of the different role-players (emerging farmers, government, and agribusinesses) need to be established.
- VII. The body envisaged in VI, must determine and agree on performance standards for the emerging farmers, agribusinesses and government which will have to be met and which will form the main criteria for ensuring continued involvement as a beneficiary or other stakeholder.

This study will concentrate on land received through the land restitution programme and post-settlement support received by beneficiaries. This is of importance since the government has put in much resource and many farms are given back to their rightful owners.

The plan by agribusiness might be seen as a positive development, but there were concerns addressed such as the one raised by Fraser (2007: 839) that the white-owned agribusinesses will be more interested in short term rather than long term gain and hence will be prone to discourage sufficient investment in the land. The onus will be on the beneficiaries to monitor the activities of their partners and to ensure that adequate investment occurs rather than a gradual deterioration in the quality of their land. The Regional Land Claims Commission

(RLCC), according to Luthuli, has engaged the services of professional practitioners, the Boyes Group and the South African Farm Management (SAFM), to assist the community in developing the necessary management and marketing skills to sustainably run their land (Buanews, 23 November, 2003).

The CRLR has also concluded a trilateral agreement with the Land Bank and the National Development Agency (NDA) to provide financial and related support services to restitution claimants in the post-settlement stage. Early indications are that the Land Bank will use its existing procedures and criteria – commercial viability, business plans and credit references – that in practice are exclusionary, while the NDA has played a role on a small scale in setting up partnerships between established commercial farmers and restitution claimants (Hall, 2003: 34).

The CRLR has engaged with the South African Local Government Association (Salga) on the need to factor restitution claims into the integrated development plans (IDPs) of municipalities so that local government can become the central coordinating institution responsible for ongoing support. This requires communication and integration among institutions at an early stage of the project cycle, rather than after a project has been established. At present none of the rural claims settled with land awards in Limpopo feature in the IDPs of their respective areas, yet most identified settlement as a priority (Hall, 2003: 18). In support of Hall's observation that local government is not playing its role effectively with regard to restitution processes, Manyathi (2006: 6) indicates that this tool of integration (IDPs) has not been applied effectively in ensuring

real integration of land reform generally, and restitution in particular, within the municipalities. He further cites the lack of information from municipalities and CRLR staff absence in the process as the main reason. Bannister (2004: 1) and Manyathi (2006: 6) indicate that local government in terms of the New Settlement policy was expected to be a driving force and co-ordinating body behind rural settlement. However, this level of government has for many years grappled with the task of implementing effective rural settlement development, often due to extreme resource constraints and skill shortages. In addition to the above, they also found that rural settlements are not mentioned in the integrated development plans (IDPs) of many local governments. Manyathi (2006: 6) also notes that the main reason for the exclusion and lack of integration of restitution within the IDPs has and continues to be this narrowly defined role for municipalities. Consequently, policies supporting restitution in the local sphere of government are largely ineffective, as the design of institutional and organisational structures are unable to meet the distinctive needs and aspirations of different communities (United Nations, 2005: 14).

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry (DAF) and Rural Development and Land Affairs (DRDLA), through land acquisition, restitution and other agrarian development systems and initiatives, supports agriculturally based small medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) with the objective of achieving sustainable livelihoods for the poor and commonages (Mmbengwa, Gundidza, Groenewald and van Schalkwyk, 2009: 2). It was hoped that the application of National Small Business Act 102 of 1996, farming SMMEs will get the necessary support.

The DoA in 2005 found that more land reform projects were experiencing operational difficulties or were considered dysfunctional (Hilzinger-Maas, 2007: 3). This was supported by the acting Chief Land Claims Commissioner, Blessing Mphela, who indicated that the collaboration with AgriSETA is good news for land reform beneficiaries who have, in many instances, been hampered by the lack of relevant skills to utilise their land to its full potential (National African Farmers`Union, 2008: 17). The factors contributing to this situation were seen to be poor matching between beneficiary aspirations and land potential, inadequate post- transfer support, lack of co-ordination and integration of relevant stakeholders, lack of experience and skills to implement business plans both on government and beneficiary level and funding constraints. In response to the identified factors the DoA developed a New Strategic Framework for Land Reform which conceptualised land reform as a multi-faceted process aimed at creating sustainable economic development and improving the quality of life of the previously disadvantaged. Area Based Planning (ABP) was adopted as a tool to complement all the initiatives. Essentially, APB facilitates the co-ordination of support services of relevant stakeholders with land beneficiaries' need for support.

Hilzinger-Maas (2007: 4) highlighted that during the same period, there were a number of complementary settlement initiatives being undertaken within DLA which, while working towards addressing the needs of land reform beneficiaries, have been developed without reference to one another. For example, the following may be cited:

- SSDUs –Settlement Support and Development Units within the offices of the Regional Land Claims Commissions to ensure post-settlement to restitution beneficiaries;
- NLCP – National Land Care Programme which aims to implement community -based partnership programmes focusing on conservation, on sustainable utilisation of natural resources by farmers and communities, and their parallel upliftment;
- LDOs – Land Development Objectives which were to be included in municipal Integrated Development Plans;
- CASP- Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme which aimed at improving financing mechanism through initial subsidies and the alignment of service delivery within the three spheres of government by creating enabling post-transfer conditions for land reform beneficiaries; and
- ACS –Agricultural Credit Scheme aimed to contribute to a competitive, efficient and sustainable agricultural financial system that will provide access to agricultural credit and related services.

With all the above initiatives by the government and private sector, this study assesses the nature of support the beneficiaries received and also determines its adequacy. The Land Reform Programme is implemented within a specific context. The constitution of South Africa as amended in 1996 mandates the government to enact legislation that creates an enabling

environment. The national government is therefore mandated to ensure that public policies and legislation, as formulated by the legislative authority, are implemented through the provincial and local spheres of government (Van der Elst, 2007: 296). The government has introduced a number of policies. However, some of them do not appear to be well synchronised. A few examples are presented in order to illustrate the point. The initial emphasis of the RDP involved using grants to assist the poor with land purchases. However, in 1996 the ANC made the shift from the RDP to the more market-friendly Growth, Employment and Reconstruction (GEAR) policy, defined by its aim to reduce government spending, deregulate and liberalise markets by removing state support and opening up to international competition (Ballard, 2007: 29). The political landscape changed significantly during these five years, as the conservative fiscal stance of the Growth Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) macroeconomic strategy took root in budgeting and policy making (Hall, 2004: 8). GEAR has not achieved projected levels of growth, however, and has resulted in a decline in employment. It did not last long, the ANC government introduced another policy known as AsgiSA which aimed to achieve an average growth rate of 4.5%. While GEAR led to the shelving of the pro-poor and interventionist role for the state envisaged in the RDP, it is evident that the ANC is now searching for a new balance between the status quo and transformation, and between the roles of the state and the market (Hall, 2004: 55). In her 2005/6 report, former deputy president, Phumzile Mlambo –Ngcuka, indicated that restitution is one of the government rights-based land reform programmes that is contributing to

socio-economic development and thus to the priorities of AsgiSA, that is, to accelerate growth, reduce poverty and create employment opportunities. However, it remains to be seen whether the land projects will fulfil the role highlighted.

To further bolster its capacity to assist emerging farmers, Mpumalanga Province established a development agency for agriculture called Mpumalanga Agricultural Development Corporation (MADC) in 1999 to meet this challenge (Mpumalanga Government report, 2008: 29). This was in recognition that farmers require support for skills, capacity building, and access to information, appropriate technology and markets to farm successfully. Most emerging and subsistence farmers are previously disadvantaged individuals (PDIs) who lack resources and face structural constraints in attempting to penetrate the commercial farming sector which is White dominated, capital intensive and integrated within local, national and international markets. The presence of a clear vision in the national sphere regarding decision-making and planning for land reform will result in adequate service delivery outcomes in restitution (Schoeman and Fourie, 2010: 158). This study assesses the resulting support given to land reform beneficiaries.

2.3. LAND RESTITUTION

In South Africa's post-apartheid land reform programme, 'race' has been given precedence as the key contradiction to be addressed, although gendered inequities are given, what Walker (2009: 484) describes as 'a courtesy nod on

special occasions'. She quotes an example of such reference without substance from a presentation by the Chief Land Claims Commissioner at an Eastern Cape conference on 'Women in Agriculture and Rural Development' where he said, 'Success is guaranteed if women take the lead in all our land reform projects'. This statement is just mentioned, there is little evidence of intention to implement it.

Land restitution is one of the three programmes of land reform in South Africa namely, redistribution, land restitution, and land tenure, which aims to restore land and provide other restitutionary remedies to people dispossessed by racially discriminatory legislation and practice, in such a way as to provide support to the vital process of reconciliation, reconstruction and development (White Paper on South African Land policy, 1997: 12). Land restitution beneficiaries refer to the original owners of land who were dispossessed since 1913 and have been resettled and their land rights restored (Kepe, 2004: 689; Smith, 2004: 467 and Walker, 2005: 817).

Schoeman and Fourie (2008: 800) define restitution as a right-based programme conceived as a form of restorative justice that is ingrained within a community-based natural resource management, whilst Anderson and Barnett (2006: 5) view it as a vehicle for addressing indigenous socio-economic circumstances. This view extends the meaning of restitution to go beyond the settling of claims only. Restitution in South Africa has, as its main objective, to restore rights and is criticised for being at the expense of attaining socio-economic development for claimants (Schoeman and Fourie, 2008: 806).

Therefore, land restitution is a programme that aims to restore land rights to those who were dispossessed by the past apartheid policies and to make a significant contribution to poverty alleviation. In order to achieve the above aim, the government is also expected to create conditions that will enable people who use their land for productive purposes to improve their livelihoods.

2.4. POST-SETTLEMENT SUPPORT TO LAND RESTITUTION BENEFICIARIES

Post-settlement support to land restitution beneficiaries refers to the support received by the beneficiaries of land restitution processes. This includes sustainable support structures, training and finances (operational capital), access to competitive markets, practical and feasible business plans, and collaboration between stakeholders (Van der Elst, 2007: 292; Hall, 2004b: 220 and HSRC, 2003: 85). These services may be rendered by both the public and private sectors. Van der Elst (2007: 291) views post-settlement support as the sixth phase of the restitution process. Post-settlement support forms an acknowledged and integral part of the department's policy output to achieve the outcome of sustainable development. The responsibility of facilitating post-settlement support lies with the Regional Land Claims Commissions (RLCCs), established in all the nine provinces. A major weakness in both land redistribution and restitution programmes is in relation to post-transfer support for beneficiaries. Inadequate resources have thus far been devoted to such support (Cousins, 2005: 4).

The post-settlement support has become the priority for government after a widespread realisation that farms which were productive became ineffective immediately after handover. Fraser (2005: 303) cites the case of Mamathola land claim, near Tzaneen, Limpopo, which cost the government R43 billion for 1400 hectares and collapsed in 2002 and resulted in government taking over its management in 2003. To date, many of the settled farmers' agricultural projects have yet to reveal signs of economic development. Anseew and Mathebula (2006: 6) found that despite major investments from government in balancing land rights, outcomes continue to be unsustainable, since only one out of five restitution programmes are able to utilise their claims in a sustainable manner.

The importance of post-settlement support to land reform beneficiaries has been acknowledged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Affairs and has led to the introduction, in the national budget for 2004/5, of a new Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP), with a total of R750million allocated over five years (Lahiff, 2008: 15). The DLA has been tasked with the responsibility of developing a framework for mutual support to land reform projects, whereby the roles of the different players are to be defined. One of the department's strategic priorities is to ensure an integrated approach in the conception and planning of land reform projects for sustainability (DLA, 2005: 3). In order to achieve an integrated approach, the DLA has developed a Post-Settlement Support Framework (PSSF) geared towards achieving synergies through local level capacity and commitment. Priority number 17 of the Mpumalanga Provincial Government apex priorities for the programme of action entails the provision of post-settlement support to beneficiaries of land

restitution. A study by Olubode-Awosola and Van Schalkwyk (2006: 563) suggest a mentorship programme between the two farm types as a means through which the stakeholders in the South African farm industry can complement the government's economic reform efforts.

2.5. THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

Since the focus of the research is to evaluate post-settlement support to beneficiaries of land restitution, it is important to discuss the theoretical dimensions of interventions typically provided by the state to agriculture, to review the nature of the interventions, how they affect the beneficiaries and the factors which determine success or failure. Without systematic and comprehensive post-transfer support, it is highly unlikely that most land reform projects will succeed in improving the quality of life of participants and make significant contributions towards transformation in rural South Africa. Studies have revealed that there are many factors that account for the success or failure of land reform programme. Mokhatla, Maine and Nell (2007: 60) assert that the success of the settlement programme requires that all applicable factors be re-evaluated, and these include the following: improved institutional collaboration, how land is acquired, and selection criteria of beneficiaries, compilation of farm plans and the incorporation of support structures. Lund (1999: 54) emphasises that ground for post-settlement support should be on realities of what is happening rather than an ideal version of what should be happening. This suggests thorough consideration of the people concerned and

should be part of developing a business plan. For development activities on acquired land to be sustainable and to impact positively on the lives of the beneficiaries would require a comprehensive, responsive, and ongoing interaction between those requiring support and determining the support they need and those who provide such support (Hall, 2007: 2). In support of the factors identified, Schoeman and Fourie (2010: 152) indicate that policies supporting restitution in the local sphere of government are largely ineffective, as the design of institutional and organisational structures are unable to meet the distinctive needs and aspirations of different communities. They also cite the United Nations (2005) where it identifies three critical success factors that make restitution work: engaging communities in the policy-making process; designing and implementing programmes at the national, provincial and local levels and using indigenous-centered approaches that encourage representation, engagement and capacity building initiatives.

There is a need for institutional support to legal entities such as CPAs or trusts. Communal property associations (CPAs) formed in terms of the Communal Property Associations Act 28 of 1996 and trusts are two types of legal entities that restitution claimants have used to jointly acquire, hold and manage land in terms of a written constitution or a trust deed. A CPA has an elected committee, accountable to all its members. Most CPAs stipulate that 30–50% of the committee members must be women, but in practice women are often marginalised both in numbers and in their ability to speak and to influence decisions (Hall, 2003: 14). The legal entity a community chooses, either a CPA or a trust, will sometimes limit its capacity to mobilise resources. CPAs or

trusts can easily mobilise from the public sector whilst it is difficult, if not impossible, from the private sector. To illustrate this, consider the case of a beneficiary community that has registered the title of its land to a communal property association (CPA) or trust and this community would like to engage in agrarian production. To exploit this commercial opportunity, the CPA needs to buy inputs such as seed and fertiliser and equipment, and management facilities. These require significant capital and expertise – factors of production that the community is sorely lacking, but which could be acquired by taking on an experienced business partner. CPAs were designed to hold property and not to conduct business. In reality, they suffer all of the problems associated with ill-defined property rights in traditional cooperatives. Moreover, they do not issue shares and may not hold shares other than in a company listed on a licensed stock exchange (Lyne and Collins, 2008: 189). In this study, an analysis of these programmes will be carried out and framework for post-settlement support to land restitution beneficiaries will be suggested.

The main requirements for land reform process to be successful are comprehension and political will on the part of policy makers, coupled with commitment and perseverance on the part of those who have to do the job (Groenewald, 2004: 681). Fourie (1998: 32) identifies the following factors that are responsible for success or failure of a land reform programme:

- Assistance to resettled people is typically confined to short term relief;
- Resettlement components are often under financed;

- State resettlement agencies often lack explicit policies;
- Development agencies charged with managing resettlement lack the staff skills and organisational capacity; and
- Inadequate commitment by implementing agencies.

Anseew and Mathebula (2006: 19) further identify unfeasible land reform programmes, institutional structures that do not fit community needs, lack of collective action and institutional isolation and administrative delays due to poor governance structures.

In contrast, Pienaar (2007: 35-45) indicates that the core problem for programme failure lies within the working definition for rights. The working definitions for rights determine how restitution is applied to the nature and extent of land rights of individual users as opposed to the rights of members. He alleges that the institutional and governance issues become more complex once land has been transferred to a property holding entity such as a CPA or a trust, because it becomes essentially private land, which changes the municipality's responsibility and role as enabler, facilitator and regulator. The Department of Land Affairs wanted to ensure that communal tenure received the same legal and infrastructural support as individual tenure. Accordingly, the CPA intended to empower communities to achieve housing, agriculture and social welfare, to allocate land rights by majority consent, and to co-operate with state agencies or private entities (Everingham and Jannecke, 2006: 549).

This study explores the nature and extent of post-settlement support provided by municipalities.

The farmers fail to attain sustainable production parameters which are required for sustainable success. Studies by Jacobs (2003: 6-8); Hall (2004b:10) and Terblanché (2008: 78) have revealed that many aspects have led to the failure of the settlement programme. These include, the lack of sustainable support structures, lack of training and finances (operational capital), improper selection of beneficiaries in the case of either SLAG or LRAD, lack of access to competitive markets, failure to develop practical and feasible business plans and lack of collaboration between the two departments involved, Agriculture and Land affairs. Hall (2004a: 217) indicates that new farmers experience problems of limited post-transfer support in the form of extension services, training, infrastructure development and access to credit and markets. Olubode-Awosola and Van Schalkwyk (2006: 555) highlight four factors that account for programme failure, namely, implementation is often insufficient, there is a widespread lack of experienced officials to assist the settled farmers and they also lack understanding of small farmer development, many projects are small in scope, which could limit their impact and adaptation to competitive industry, and monitoring and post-settlement training for the developing farmers are lacking. A study by Van der Elst (2007: 293) indicates that post-settlement support (as part of the broader land reform programme) to beneficiaries of land reform has thus far been ineffective and argues that this lack of effective post-settlement support can, if not addressed, in the medium to long term, destabilise the transformation process. This study will explore

beneficiaries, government and private sector perceptions on the post-settlement support provided. Central to this will be the policy concerning post-settlement support to land restitution beneficiaries. The office of the regional land commissioner in Mpumalanga has facilitated strategic partnership agreement with various entities to ensure continuous productivity as well as sustainability of the projects (RLCC, 2008: 43).

Mmbengwa et al. (2009: 10) indicate that a large number of extension workers have not been adequately trained in the marketing skills and strategies needed to support land reform beneficiaries. Lack of these skills may cause some of agribusiness enterprises to be unsustainable (Groenewald, 2004: 679). They further recommended that both beneficiaries and extension workers must be capacitated on production, management and marketing skills.

Emerging farmers need both the soft and hard infrastructure in order for them to be able to cope and compete well with established farmers. Soft infrastructure such as veterinary services and hard infrastructure such as roads need to be included. The private sector and the government through its levels, national, provincial and local are expected to provide for the infrastructure. Guaranteed marketing outlets significantly enhance the chances of financial success. Pro-active marketing support services in the form of information, accessible markets and transport means can help farmers to perform much better (Randela, 2005: 166). Duvel and Tereblanche (2004: 27) put marketing as a requirement for successful emerging farmers and farmer settlement. Jordan and Jooste (2003: 13) also assert that support services should include

all aspects needed for sustainable production. Extension support, mechanisation, availability of production credit and linkages with sustainable markets are some of the major elements needed in such a support programme.

2.6. REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE

2.6.1. Restitution of Land for Agricultural Development, Ehlanzeni Region

In Mpumalanga, a study by Maseko (2005: 04) aims at researching the effectiveness of land redistribution programmes in other jurisdictions, describes the critical requirements for the redistribution, discusses the current system of land restitution, and analyses the LRAD (Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development) programme with the aim at making improvements and closing gaps. This study done in Ehlanzeni in Mpumalanga also found that there is a lack of training in agricultural extension and farm management and also insufficient financial resources that is, the amount given to land reform beneficiaries is inadequate. This study confirmed the findings by Mmbengwa, et al. (2009: 10) and Hall (2004a: 217) who also found that beneficiaries need support in extension services training and infrastructure development. This study assesses the nature of support given to projects.

2.6.2. Case study: Monyamane Farmers Association

Labuschagne's (1999: 6) study focused on the impact of the land reform programme on the living conditions of the Monyamane Farmers Association located in Limpopo Province. One of her objectives was to establish whether

the land reform programme brought any change to the landless situation of Monyamane Farmers Association. In determining the impact of the land reform programme, she used a questionnaire as a measuring instrument (Lubuschagne, 1999: 11). The findings of the study are that, before they received land through the reform programme, the MFA was a landless group of people, now they are a group of people who own property and have secured land rights, which provide them with the potential to create jobs, to engage in agricultural production, to change their income levels and to contribute to eradicating poverty in the community. This study assesses the support given to post-settlement beneficiaries.

2.6.3. Solane Community Trust

Evaluating land and agrarian reform in South Africa was a project undertaken by the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS) to respond to the need expressed by civil society organisations for independent research to evaluate progress in, and inform debates on the future of, land and agrarian reform (Hall, 2003: 11). The project focused on the Solane because this Trust was regarded as most successful.

The Solane community received land through redistribution and decided to establish a community trust to manage it as a collective (Hall, 2003: 12). Solane community was considered successful but experienced challenges such as lack of infrastructure, which is a major impediment to successful production on the Solane farm. Although the Solane community has access to roads, these are in a bad condition and in need of repair. The Solane

Community Trust (on behalf of the Solane community) requested management training from the Department of Land Affairs. According to the Chairperson of the Solane Community Trust in Hall (2003: 13), the Department of Land Affairs never responded to this request. As an alternative, the Solane Community Trust requested financial assistance from the Department of Land Affairs in order to employ a full-time farm manager. The Solane Community Trust has not received a response from the Department of Land Affairs in this regard either. This situation is not in line with all that the programmes were established for, hence this study will assess the nature of support received by both the Giba and Mdluli trusts respectively.

2.6.4. Sheba Community Trust

Sheba Community Trust was regarded as a least successful land reform project in 2003 (Hall, 2003: 13). It is crucial that resettlement and redistribution policies are accompanied by post-settlement support services and infrastructure that include access to training, transport, marketing, credit, education and healthcare as noted by Jordan and Jooste(2003: 13) and Duvel and Tereblanche (2004: 20). The long-term success of any land reform programme depends on its sustainability. In conclusion, Hall (2003: 15) indicates that post-settlement support has been recognised as a central challenge.

The CRLR should see to it that its work is sustainable and improves the livelihoods of claimants, yet its mandate does not extend to development support. Institutions playing a role in restitution have passed the responsibility

of post-settlement support back to the CRLR, which is itself constrained by limited staff capacity, high staff turnover and dependence on outside service providers. The inability of the municipalities or provincial departments of agriculture to take the lead in co-ordinating post-settlement support remains a problem that should be addressed. Her report has highlighted its achievements: the rapid increase in settling claims, the adoption of a more developmental approach, the priority placed on integrating post-settlement support into pre-settlement planning, and the restoration of some large portions of land.

2.7. CONCLUSION

This chapter explored the literature concerning the historical background of land restitution in South Africa. This chapter explained land restitution and post-settlement support provided to beneficiaries. It also identified factors that explain why post-settlement has been successful or not successful. The chapter highlighted the envisaged role to be played by government and the private sector in providing post-settlement support to land restitution beneficiaries. In doing so, a number of policies and programmes related to land restitution issues were discussed. The chapter reviewed available evidence from literature on how such support can have impact on the beneficiaries.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the research design, study area, the population, and sampling and a brief description of the farms, data collection, and analysis methods.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design as defined by Mouton (2005: 55) is a plan or blueprint of how a researcher intends to conduct the research. This suggests that a research design is a framework to be used in order to achieve the final product. The study was located simultaneously in the categories of qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative research is typically used to answer questions about complex nature of phenomena, often with the purpose of describing and understanding the phenomena. Babbie and Mouton (2009: 79) indicate that exploratory research designs help the researcher to explore an unknown research area. In this study, the researcher sought firstly, to assess perceptions about post-settlement support from the participants' point of view (Leedy and Ormrod, 2001: 103). This type of design has helped in capturing the richness and complexity of the views and opinions of beneficiaries,

government officials and non-government members from their different perspectives. Secondly, the researcher wanted to use, but to a very limited extent, some basic quantitative analysis in the form frequencies and cross tabulation. These were deemed to be useful for describing some aspects of the study.

3.3. STUDY AREA

Agriculture in Mpumalanga, which contains 17% of the medium-potential arable land in South Africa, is characterised by a combination of commercialised farming, subsistence and livestock farming and emerging crop farming (South African Yearbook, 2008/9: 19). Although the whole province (Annexure A) is suitable for this research, time constraints prompted the choice of a smaller, more precise area in order to circumscribe precisely the research area and to gather the necessary information so as to assess all the different aspects of post-settlement support received by beneficiaries of the land restitution programme.

The research was conducted in Mbombela Local Municipality (MLM). MLM is situated in the North-eastern part of South Africa, within the lowveld sub-region of Mpumalanga Province. It is one of the five municipalities namely Umjindi, Nkomazi, Bushbuckridge and Thaba-Chweu that constitute the Ehlanzeni District, where the land restitution farms are located. Refer to Annexure B (map attached). Hall (2004b: 13) indicates that there were 1546 claims settled which consisted of 97 983 hectares for Mpumalanga Province. Out of the total claims

settled within Mbombela Municipality, those that opted for agricultural production were nine farms. Mbombela is the second-largest citrus-producing area in South Africa and is responsible for one third of the country's export in oranges (Yearbook, 2009/10: 20). Mbombela Local Municipality comprises 35% of the population of Ehlanzeni district municipality of 1 526 236 people (Statssa CS, 2007: 7). Since land reform is taking place all over South Africa's geographical area, the researcher had to choose a narrower research area. The municipality was identified as the relevant unit for two complementary reasons:

- The municipal entity is the smallest entity enclosing almost all administrative structures. Unlike a ward, which is the smallest administrative entity (which only has a ward council), a municipality has regional offices of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Public Works, etc. Gathering information at the municipality level thus remains more centralised.
- Geographically, a municipality is a single administrative entity, yet is large enough to host enough land reform projects to yield comprehensive data in terms of quantity, quality and diversity of projects.

The nine farms in Table 3.1 are spread over the municipal area and each farm specialises in livestock or many subtropical fruits: mangoes, avocados, litchis, bananas, pawpaws, granadillas, guavas – as well as nuts and a variety of vegetables (Mbombela IDP, 2008: 15).

3.4. POPULATION

The population of the study consisted of all the land restitution beneficiaries of all land projects in Mbombela local municipality. There are nine farms that occupy part of the 250 000 hectares which were restored between 1994 and 2004 in Mpumalanga Province (Mpumalanga Provincial Government Five Year Review, 2004-2008: 44). The beneficiaries of the nine farms opted for agricultural production. Five of the farms operate through the communal property association (CPA) whilst four operate through a Trust Committee.

Table 3.1: Land Restitution Farms in Mbombela Municipality

No	Name of farm	Specialty	Legal entity
1.	Giba community farm	Banana, litchis and nuts	CPA
2.	Heidel eggs farms	Eggs and poultry	CPA
3.	Mathebula farm	Poultry and vegetables	CPA
4.	Mdluli Clan farm	Avocado and oranges	Trust
5.	New Cain community trust	Oranges and macadamia	Trust
6.	Peebles farms	Banana and vegetables	Trust
7.	Siboshwa-Matsulu	Sugar cane	CPA
8.	Stama Impilo	Lemons and tobacco	CPA
9.	Sandford farm	Orange and macadamia	Trust

Ehlanzeni district annual report 2007, on Mbombela restitution projects.

3.5. SAMPLE SIZE

The stratified random sampling method was used to select the study sample. According to De Vos et al., (2005: 200), this kind of sampling is suitable for heterogeneous populations because the inclusion of small subgroups can be insured. Stratification also consists of the universe being divided into a number of strata which are mutually inclusive. Indeed, in this regard, the present researcher envisaged that, due to the difference in legal status of the farms, the stratified random sampling would be suitable for this study.

The nine farms were stratified on the basis of their legal status, namely, those that operate through the Communal Property Association (CPA) and those that operate under the Trust Committee. The first stratum consists of four farms that operate under a Trust Committee and the second stratum consists of five farms operating through CPAs. Newman (2006: 145) advocates that simple random sampling gives each member of the population the same chance of being included in the sample and each sample of a particular size has the same probability of being chosen. In this study, a random selection of two farms was made, one from each stratum, namely Giba community farm and Mdluli clan farm. The former operates through a CPA made up of 25 elected members of which five are nominated to serve as directors on the managing company (De Villiers and van den Berg, 2006: 32) The latter operates through a Trust committee. This was necessary because CPAs and Trusts differ in their authorities and are not supported in the same way by the government and the private sector. In each stratum one farm was selected using a simple random

sampling technique. The two farms were selected because they are manageable, given the limitations of time and other resources. In each farm selected, six beneficiaries serving on the executive committee were selected using simple random sampling. The executive committee with the officials in the district office including extension officers stand a good chance of being more informed about the post-settlement support each farm received.

3.6. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE TWO FARMS

3.6.1. Giba community farm

Giba community (Burgers' Hall) farm is a group of several farms which was taken away during the apartheid era in 1978 and given to white farmers and was called Burgers Hall. The land was restored in 2003 by the RLCC Mpumalanga. Burgers Hall farm was handed over to an estimated 1 680 beneficiaries for 500 households, of which 175 are female headed (CRLR, 2005/6: 40). The farm, which has a size of approximately 297 hectares, is currently used to produce bananas, litchis, ginger and other agricultural products. A legal entity, GIBA Communal Property Association was established to manage the group of farms that consists of 1645 hectares. It was bought by government in 2003 for R29.23million and returned to its rightful owners in November 2003 (De Villiers and Van den Berg, 2009: 31). The Giba CPA expected that extra government land, adjacent to its farms would be given to them as part of the settlement, which the Department of Agriculture in Mpumalanga has identified for the community. This land is approximately 1000

hectares in size (CRLR 2005/6: 39). It will assist the community with their plantations and increase production. The Giba community farm is located in the red zone, ward 3 (Annexure B).

3.6.2. Mdluli clan farm

Mdluli clan (Matsafeni) farm is approximately 6000 hectares in size. There were 1250 households (Nqeba, 2003: 1). The oppressive conditions of labour tenancy imposed on the Mdluli clan forced many of them to leave their land, while those who stayed, but refused to work for the company, were evicted. The Mpumalanga Regional Land Claims Commission, during the handing over process, also indicated that Mdluli clan households who are now the proud owners of productive land from which they were evicted during the apartheid era must continue to keep it productive and promised to support the Mdluli clan (Nqeba, 2003: 2). The commission said in a statement that the Mdluli land is arguably one of the most productive farms in the province and the biggest land claim it has settled to date.

To protect this ancestral land for the community, Matsafeni family representatives agreed to set up the Matsafeni Trust and to appoint a board of directors to manage the Trust's affairs (Hartdegen, 2008: 2). The Trust (Matsafeni trust) has managed to establish a company that operates on some of the profitable farms. The name of the company is Matsafeni Mdluli Farms (Pty) Ltd. The Company managed to employ 96 people from among the beneficiaries and 50% of the employees are females. Matsafeni Mdluli Farms leased the farm from the trust and the company is paying the trust every month

for the trust to run their day-to-day operations. The company also provides social services to the community (CRLR, 2006: 41). Mdluli Farm is specialising in the cultivation of avocado, litchis, pecan nuts and sugar-cane.

The Matsafeni Trust donated 118 Hectares of land to the local municipality for the development of Mbombela 2010 World Cup stadium (CRLR, 2007: 41). This was after the news of the capital city (Nelspruit) being among the 10 host cities for the first Soccer World Cup in Africa was announced on 8 February 2006. Subsequently, Mbombela Local Municipality identified the Matsafeni Trust Land for the development of the 2010 soccer stadium. The Matsafeni Farm is located in the green zone, ward 14 (refer to Annexure B).

In this study a questionnaire was administered to fifty-six (56) respondents who were drawn from the two farms, (38) beneficiaries, (13) government officials and (5) private individuals. Nineteen members from the beneficiaries per farm, twelve beneficiary members serving in management and twenty-six members who are not in management were selected. This was to allow beneficiaries to express their opinions and views on the nature of post settlement support from their own perspective. The three officials selected were, the extension worker who was assigned to the farm, an office based government employee from the RLCC who worked directly with the farm, and lastly the official from the municipality who works directly with the farm. The four private individuals were constituted by one member from the strategic partner, the manager, one from agribusiness and the last member from either the NDA or farmers association to which the farm belongs.

Focus group discussions participants were recruited from households who are direct beneficiaries of the two farms. On the Giba farms six sessions were held and on the Mdluli farms, eight sessions. Apart from time, cost and availability of participants that limited the number of sessions that were held, another factor that limited the number of focus group sessions was the use of the concept of saturation (Wong, 2008: 257) that is, to continue conducting focus group sessions until it seems to reach a saturation point, where there are repetition of themes and no new information is shared.

3.7. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The study applied the following methods of data collection:

3.7.1. Document analysis

The researcher reviewed published and non-published studies on the land restitution issue. The review examined the framework for land restitution and government's commitment to post- settlement support. Documents such as IDP reports, reports from DoA, business plans, reports and records of support received by the farms were also studied. The IDP for the municipality indicated its commitment to land reform projects. The reports from the DoA and Rural Development gave information about the nature of actual support provided to the projects during that period. De Vos (2002: 325) asserts that document study cost is relatively low, and it has complemented the other methods in this study. This method assisted the researcher to establish a base level for the

support expected by the different projects, since in their business plans they indicated the nature of support expected from both the government and private sector.

3.7.2. Semi-structured questionnaire

A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. A questionnaire was developed and used for key beneficiaries in and outside management, government officials and the private sector and/ or non-governmental organisations. The questions were both open and closed ended because the study required that respondents to provide their own answers (Babbie and Mouton, 2009: 233). According to Silverman (2000: 122) it may also be possible to treat the respondents' answers as describing some external reality or internal experience. Questions covered the following themes: participation by groups from communities, capacity for CPA/TRUST members, functionality of CPA/TRUST, project functionality and income from the project, type of support received by beneficiaries, adequacy of support to beneficiaries, productivity levels for farms and the number of farms utilised, management of the farm and the strategic partner, challenges experienced by beneficiaries, possible solutions to the challenges identified and suggestions for improvement (Questionnaire, Annexure C). Fifty-six respondents completed the questionnaire, 38 beneficiaries, 13 government officials and 5 private individuals.

3.7.3. Semi-structured interviews

This study made use of focus group discussions (FGDs) mainly because it enabled the researcher to observe behaviour that the questionnaire was not designed to detect (Randela, 2005: 9). The purpose of focus group discussions is to obtain knowledge, perspectives and attitudes of people about issues, and to seek explanations for how they behave in a way that would be less easily accessible in responses to direct questions (Wong, 2008: 256). The focus group discussions sought to find out what the beneficiaries think about the nature and adequacy or lack thereof, of post- settlement support and how effectively they are utilising it. Focus group discussions enabled the researcher to get data with regard to the following themes: participation by groups from communities, capacity for CPA/TRUST members, functionality of CPA/TRUST, project functionality and income from the project, type of support received by beneficiaries, adequacy of support to beneficiaries ,productivity levels of farms and the number of farms utilised, management of the farm and the strategic partner, challenges experienced by beneficiaries, possible solutions to the challenges identified and suggestions for improvement (interview guide, Annexure D) Focus group discussions allow the researcher and participants much more flexibility for further probing and clarification of issues when the need arises (Bless & Higson –Smith, 1995: 110; Rosnow, & Rosenthal, 1996: 112; and Mwanje, 2001: 26). There were 155 participants in the focus group discussions in the study. Participants were organised in groups of twelve participants per session. Eight sessions with 89 participants in total for Mdluli Farm and six sessions with 67 participants in total for Giba Farm were held. On Mdluli Farm, four groups consisted of beneficiaries who were employed by the

farm and the other four were those who were not employed by the farm. On Giba Farm three groups consisted of beneficiaries who were employed and the other three were those who were not employed by the farm. This was necessary to ensure that views from all beneficiaries are received. Those beneficiaries who were not employed on the farms were grouped in terms of their locations, whilst those who were employed, were grouped in terms of their working shifts. These arrangements were made to minimise transport costs.

3.8. DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

The analysis of data was conducted according to both qualitative and quantitative research data analysis processes. The use of different sources as Hall (2004b: 3) calls it, triangulation, has enabled the researcher to conduct data refining and cleaning.

3.8.1. Qualitative data analysis methods

Focus group discussions were used to collect qualitative data since the researcher realised that there were issues not likely to emerge in the semi – structured questionnaire, but more likely to come out in focus group discussions (De Vos et al., 2005: 300). It was indeed against this backdrop that the researcher used focus group interviews as a complementary source of data collection. It was envisaged that this method would further enable the researcher to gain insight into group views and experiences of the land

restitution beneficiaries in relation to the topic under study. The data collected as notes through interviews in qualitative research had to be converted to write-ups which should be intelligible products that can be read, edited for accuracy, commented on and analysed (Welman, Kruger and Mitchell, 2005: 211). During the focus group discussions, the assistant researcher took notes. The notes served as a backup to information that was collected by the researcher. These notes were later discussed with the researcher after the interview. Data were grouped into themes and analysed according to such themes. Themes that were used to group data were: participation by groups from communities, CPA/TRUST capacity and their functionality, project functionality and their incomes, type of support received by beneficiaries, farm productivity levels, farm management and strategic partners, challenges faced by beneficiaries of land restitution, possible solutions and suggestions for improvement (Annexure D). Data analysis was continuous from the first stage of collection and after collection. Both parties then discussed their notes as soon as possible after the group session (De Vos et al., 2005: 311). All qualitative data were analysed manually.

3.8.2. Quantitative data analysis methods

The quantitative data collected were analysed using the computer – aided data analysis Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The questionnaire consisted of forty-one key variables. One or more variables were linked to a specific theme (Annexure C). The themes were: participation by groups from

communities, CPA/TRUST capacity and their functionality, project functionality and their incomes, type of support received by beneficiaries, farm productivity levels, farm management and strategic partners, challenges faced by beneficiaries of land restitution, possible solutions and suggestions for improvement (Annexure C). Each variable was divided into labels ranging from one to six. Each label was then assigned a value from one to six depending on the number of labels. For example, gender as a variable was divided into two labels, female and male; female was assigned value 1 whilst male was assigned value 2. The computer was able to perform frequencies using the values assigned to labels. The researcher then generated charts, tables, and diagrams where appropriate to illustrate key findings. Since documents were analysed in this study, it has allowed the researcher to compare primary data and secondary data.

3.9. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Sometimes there is a sense of insecurity among human science practitioners that their approach is not as objective as that of the physical scientist who deals with measurable and quantifiable phenomena. Bochner (2002) suggests that the human sciences are a little untidy and showed signs of inferiority and continues, *‘Traditionally we have worried much more about how we are judged as “scientists” by other scientists than about whether our work is useful, insightful, or meaningful – and to whom’* (2002: 259). Even the scientist that works with quantitative information needs to bear in mind the human aspect of

his research and thus ethics plays a pivotal part in such studies. Wherever people are involved in such studies the ethical aspect raises its head. As we live in a constitutional democracy with a Bill of Rights (1996) this is an important consideration.

In spite of this discussion, ethical measures will be considered and included. The Nuremberg and Helsinki codes as historical guidelines are seminal and applicable in qualitative research and will form the guiding principles as a background to the research.

According to Schurink (1998) this will include:

- Voluntary participation on the part of those requested to be part of the data gathering process. Participants will also be informed that they can voluntarily leave the project without penalty, whenever they choose to do so;
- The participants will need to give their informed consent. This will mean that they will be informed of what the research entails and of how they can participate;
- Confidentiality and anonymity will be assured in the contract drawn up between the researcher and the participants;
- Feedback as to the results and findings of the research will be contractually arranged and needs to be effected as time and the project progresses; and

- The competency of researcher will be assured, as will the scientific soundness of project.

Struwig and Stead (2001: 66-71) assert that research ethics provide researchers with a code of moral guidelines to prevent them from engaging in scientific misconduct such as: failing to maintain confidentiality and privacy; distortion and inventing of data; plagiarism and forcing people to be involved in research (Struwig and Stead, 2001: 66-71). Ethical guidelines are therefore used as standards upon which the researcher evaluates his/her own conduct. It is against this background that the researcher sought permission from all the participants before conducting this study. Permission to carry out this study from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and written consent from all the participants were sought in advance of the study. This included permission to use some of the farmers' confidential documents such as business plans. The real names of the respondents are not revealed in the report to protect the integrity of the participants and/ or any possible harm that may result from disclosing their true names. In the letter requesting permission, indication and/or assurance was given that the participant's privacy and sensitivity would be protected and further an indication was given that the information would be solely used for research purposes and would be destroyed after use.

3.10. CONCLUSION

The present chapter presented the research design used for the study. It was indicated that the researcher chose the qualitative method in the form of a case study design because that method allowed beneficiaries of land restitution to explain, in their opinion, whether or not, and in what way, they have benefited from any post-settlement support. Focus group discussions were used since the method is simpler and easier to apply in the context of rural and semi-rural settings.

Since the researcher was also interested in quantifying some of the responses on some of the variables of the study, he used basic quantitative analysis in the form of frequencies, charts and graphs. The chapter also outlined the population and sample of the study. It also explained that the main data collection methods were the semi-structured interviews for the qualitative aspects of the study and the questionnaire for the quantitative part.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of the study was to evaluate post-settlement support given to beneficiaries of land restitution. The discussion of the findings is based on the responses from the research questions and the objectives of the study. The basis of the study was to respond to the following research questions, what kind of post -settlement has been provided to the community? How adequate is the support in relation to the needs of the community? How is the support being managed and utilised? What are the challenges faced by land restitution beneficiaries with regard to post-settlement support? How can the challenges faced by land restitution beneficiaries on post-settlement be overcome? What recommendations can be made to improve post-settlement support to land restitution beneficiaries?

In an attempt to find answers to the above questions, questionnaires and focus group discussions were used to collect data with regard to: participation by groups from communities, capacity for CPA/TRUST members, functionality of CPA/TRUST, project functionality and income from the project, type of support received by beneficiaries, adequacy of support to beneficiaries, productivity levels for farms, number of farms utilised, management of the farm and strategic partner, challenges experienced by beneficiaries, possible

solutions to the challenges identified and suggestions for improvement. There were 56 respondents who completed questionnaires and 155 participated in focus group discussions in the study. Participants were organised in groups of twelve participants per session. The use of focus group discussions helped the study by providing more qualitative information which was not possible to get from the application of the questionnaire. Focus group discussions were conducted in Siswati since most of the respondents were not conversant with English. The researcher used both English and siSwati to facilitate the sessions smoothly. The questionnaire was self-completed by most respondents. Only a few were assisted by the researcher. The instruments used to collect data were relevant for the study.

The results were interpreted using both the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and thematic analysis. Graphs, tables and pie charts were used to present and discuss the study findings based on collected data. Tables, graphs and charts were used since they offer a useful means of presenting large amounts of detailed information in a small space (Kumar, 2005: 248). The results were to evaluate the post-settlement support to beneficiaries of land restitution in Mbombela Municipality located in Mpumalanga Province, South Africa. This chapter presents the demographic profile of respondents, responses to survey questions and focus group discussions. The chapter closes with synthesis of issues as its conclusion.

4.2. KEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

It was indicated in the preceding chapter that a questionnaire and focus group discussions were used to collect data. The data collected formed the basis of the research findings in this study. During the process of data analysis several themes emerged. The questionnaire used both closed and open-ended questions (Annexure C). Open-ended questions guided the focus group discussions (Annexure D). The findings are discussed in detail below as follows:

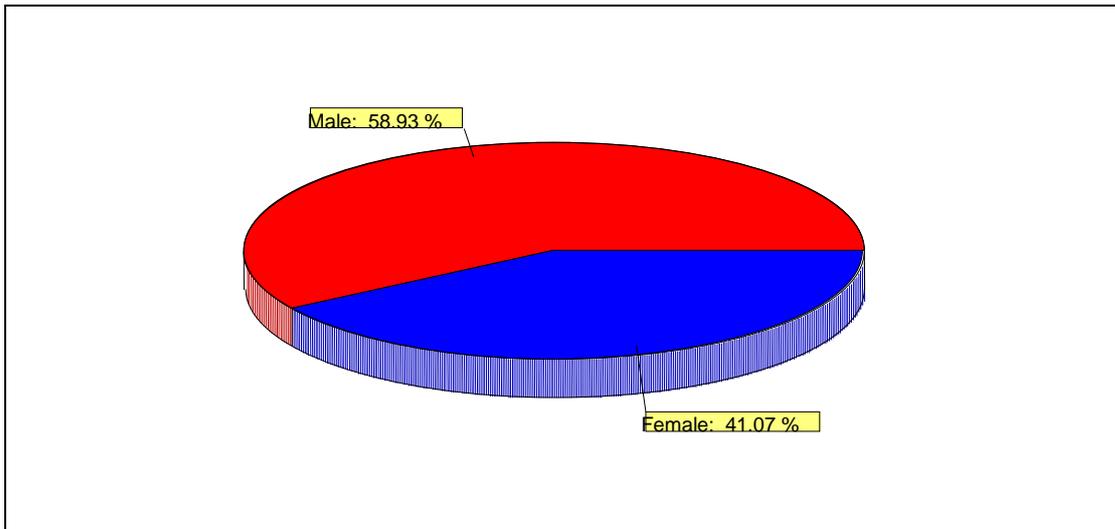
4.2.1. Demographic profile of the respondents

4.2.1.1. Gender of the respondents

The analysis of the profile of beneficiaries is necessary since in the literature reviewed it was noted that government established units within its structures to ensure that no specific gender is disadvantaged. The CPA Act views the role of women as important and provides for equal rights for women in the decision making processes. Figure 4.1 indicates that 58.93% of the respondents were male and, 41.07% were female; this represented 33 and 23 cases respectively. This profile is consistent with Lubuschagne's (1999: 56) study of Monyamane Farmers' Association where the number of females were 22% whilst males were 78%. The males were more than their female counterparts, whilst in terms of the South African population females constitute the larger part (Statssa CS, 2007: 7). The dominance of males may be attributed to historical and cultural factors wherein males were seen to be representing the households and expected to work outside the household. In focus group discussions, participants indicated that males dominated, since ownership of title deed is

inherited by male offspring in the families. The Figure 4.1 presents findings on the gender of the respondents.

Figure 4.1: Gender of the respondents (N=56)

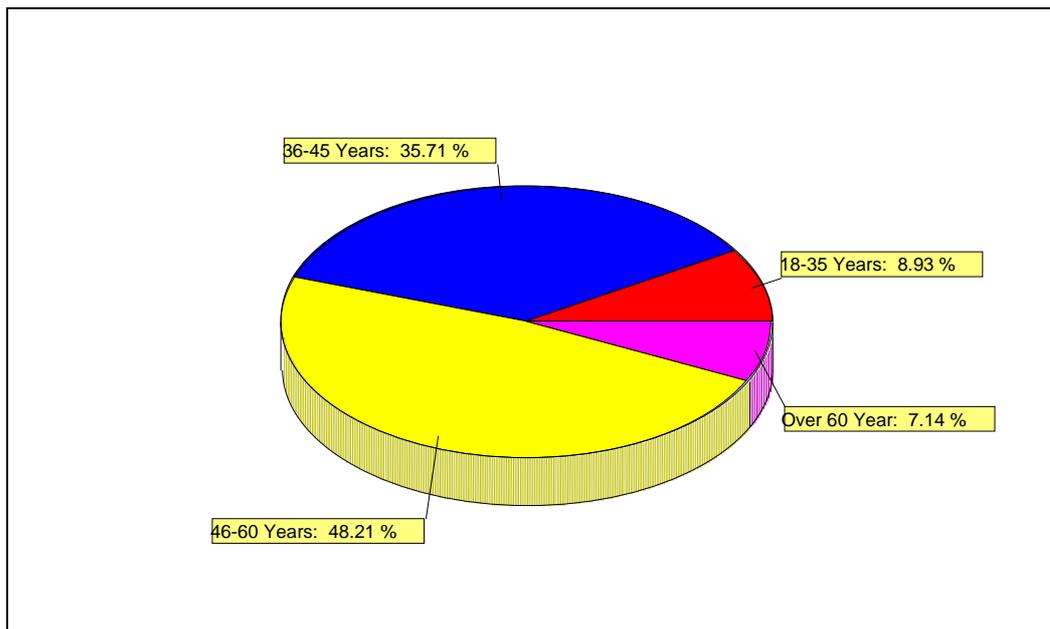


4.2.1.2. Age of respondents

The age profiles of land restitution beneficiaries were considered important in this study since South Africa is battling with the high rate of unemployment of the youth; this will assist in determining how far these projects are contributing to reducing the high rate of unemployment. Only 8.93% (5) of the respondents were aged between 18 and 35 years, while 35.71% (20) were aged between 36 and 45 years. The value “46-60” years achieved 48.21% of the cases, which represents 27 cases; while the value “Over 60 years” achieved 7.14%, representing 4 cases. The study by Malope and Molapisane (2006: 40) confirms the findings where it also found poor participation by the youth in Babira district, indicating 9% participation by the youth and 27% by adults. This

finding means that young people are not keen to work on farms since, in most communities, working on farms is regarded as a low status form of employment. Figure 4.2 shows the details of the findings.

Figure 4.2: Age categories of the respondents (N=56)



4.2.1.3. Cross-tabulation of gender by age

The study also compared gender and age categories. There were 3 males and 2 females aged between 18 and 35 years, aged between 36-45 years were 15 males and their female counterparts were 5. The ages 46-60 years indicated 13 males and 14 females and there were 2 of each in the 60+ age group. This finding is consistent with the observation made above in figure 4.2. Table 1 indicates the findings of the study.

Table 4.1: Cross-tabulation of gender by age

Values	Male	Female
18-35 years	3	2
36-45 years	15	5
46-60 years	13	14
Over 60 years	2	2
Total	33	23

4.2.1.4. Education level of the respondents

The level of education was another important social variable investigated among land restitution beneficiaries. The study reveals that 15 respondents had attended school up to primary level, while 13 attended school up to secondary level, representing 26.79% and 23.21% of the cases respectively; 12 completed their matric/grade 12, representing 21.43% of the cases; 16 respondents had obtained tertiary diplomas or degrees, representing 28.57% of the cases. It was necessary to determine the level of education of project members since other studies such as Malope and Molapisane (2006: 40) found that the majority of the respondents who participated from agricultural projects had no formal qualifications. This is the reason why most agricultural projects fail; they are also businesses which require skilled people to manage them successfully. In focus group discussions most participants indicated that they

did not have the required skills to manage the projects, hence their failure.

Table 4.2 shows the findings.

Table 4.2: Education level of respondents

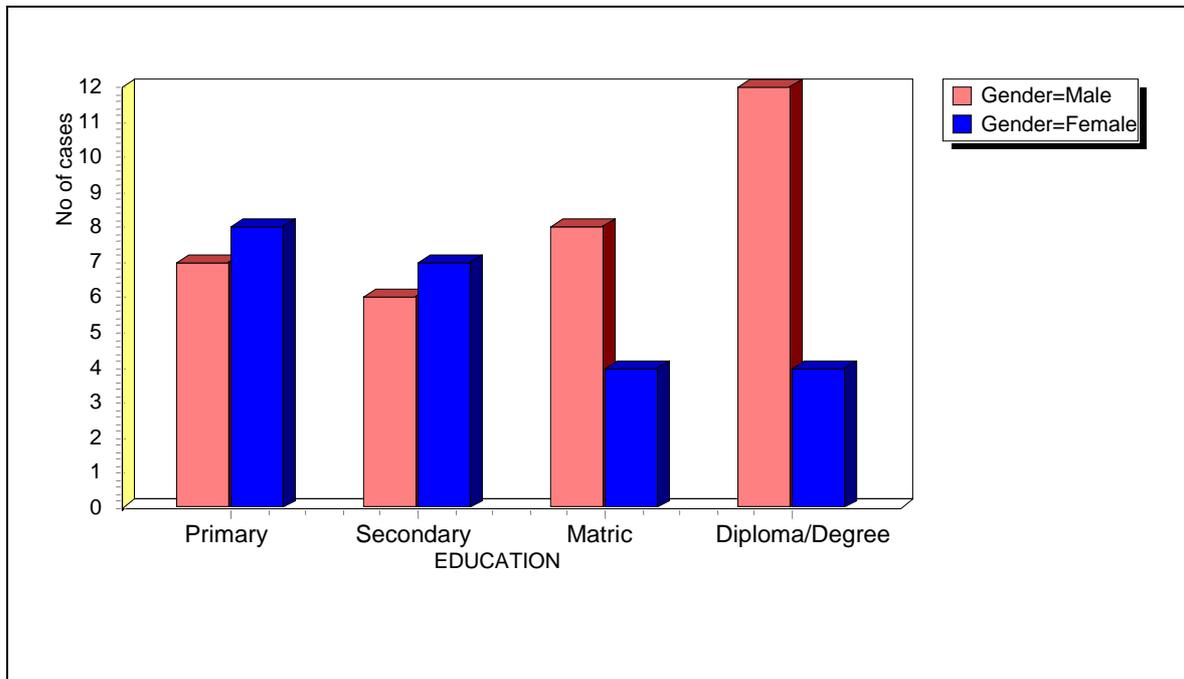
Variable	N	%
Primary	15	26.79
Secondary	13	23.21
Matric/Grade 12	12	21.43
Diploma/Degree	16	28.57
Total	56	100

4.2.1.5. Cross-tabulation of gender by education

The findings indicate that of the respondents who attended only primary education were 7 males and 8 females, while those who attended secondary education, but without matric qualifications, were 6 males and 7 females; those with matric certificates amounted to 8 males and 4 females and those who had tertiary diploma/degree qualifications were 12 males and 4 females. Clearly, the results indicate that more males than females have higher educational qualifications beyond matric level. This is consistent with the education profile of the nation when aggregated by gender (Statssa CS, 2007: 17). The findings indicate that most beneficiaries have primary to secondary education. The remaining number represents the officials of the department and private sector

members who have either a degree or diploma or both. Figure 4.3 indicates the findings.

Figure 4.3: Gender by education (N=56)

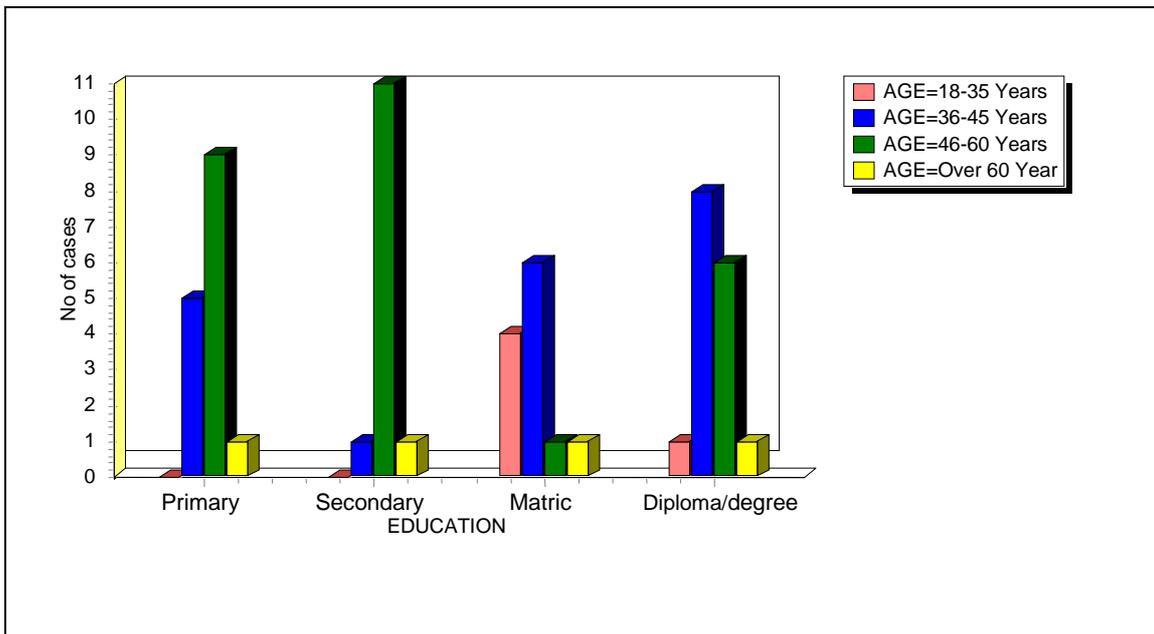


4.2.1.6. Cross-tabulation of age by education

There were no respondents without primary education aged between 18 and 35 years; the value primary education also achieved the following: age 36-45 years was 5; 46-60 years was 9 and over 61 years achieved 15. Secondary education achieved 0 for age 18-35 years, 1 for ages 35-46 years, 11 for 46-60 years and 13 for those aged over 60 years. The respondents with a matric qualification were 4 for ages between 18 and 35 years, 6 for 35-46 years, 1 for 46-60 years and, 12 for those aged over 60 years. The respondents with diplomas or degrees for ages 18-35 year was 1, 36-45 years were 8, 46-60

years were 6 and those who were aged over 60 were 16 respondents. This indicates clearly that most beneficiaries were educated to a level of matric with no training for a specific job. Those that have diplomas are the officials and representatives of the private sector. Figure 4.4 indicates the findings.

Figure 4.4: Age by education (N=56)

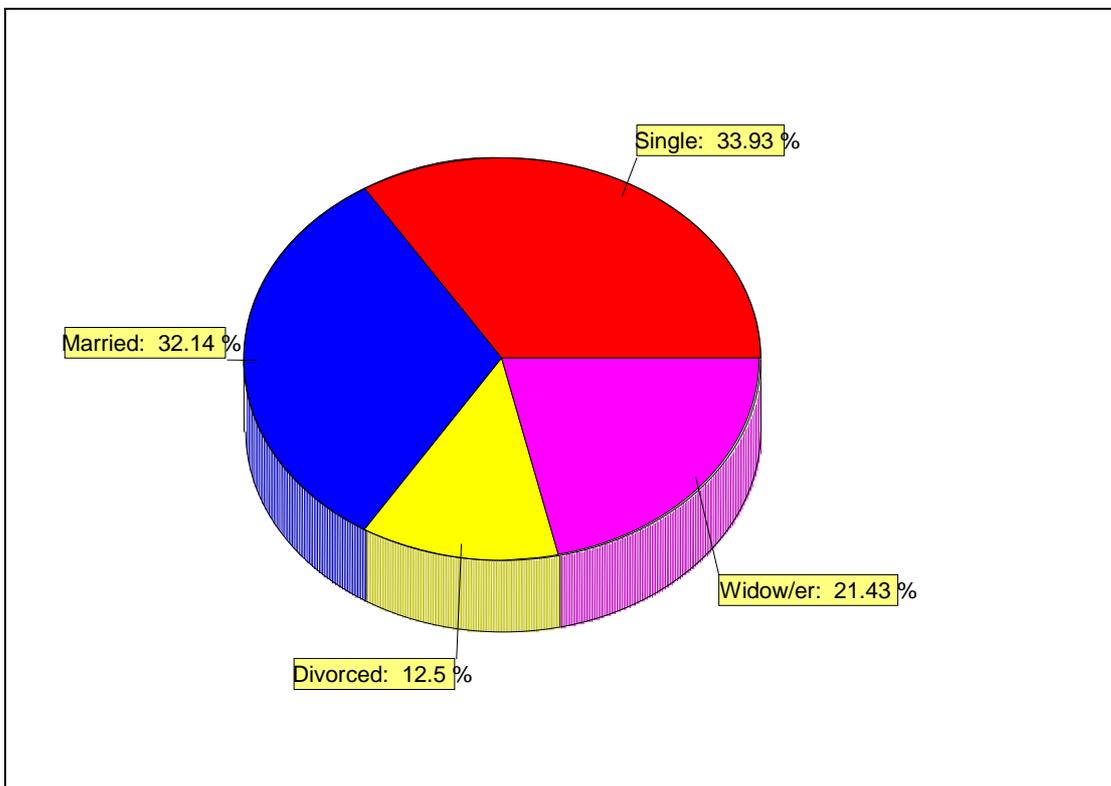


4.2.1.7. Marital status for respondents

The marital status of respondents was considered important in establishing the socio-economic status of land restitution beneficiaries. The findings indicate that 33.93% of the respondents were single, while 32.14% were married; this represents 19 and 18 cases of the total, respectively. Those who were divorced and widowed achieved 12.50% and 21.43%, representing 7 and 12 cases respectively. It was necessary to determine the marital status of participants since married participants will have an advantage of income from two sources,

whilst single parents have to look out for their families alone. It is evident from the findings that most of the beneficiaries were either single, divorced or widowed which means that in most cases a single parent must take care of the household. This might be another reason which keeps the members in the project even if there is not enough income. They subscribe to the saying which says “Half a loaf is better than nothing”. Figure 4.5 below indicates the findings.

Figure 4.5: Marital status of respondents (N=56)



4. 4.2.1.8. The structure of representation of the respondents

Two cases (3.57%) of the respondents indicated to be strategic partners in their representation; private/NGO were 5.36% representing 3 cases; government

representatives were 10 and represented by 17.86% of the cases; 38 (67.86%) of the respondents represented CPA/Trust members. The extension workers who participated were 5.36%, representing 3 cases. This shows the breakdown analysis of respondents in terms of their representation. Table 4.3 reveals the findings of the study.

Table 4.3: The structure of representation of the respondents

Value	N	Percentage
Strategic partner	2	3.57
Private/NGO	3	5.36
Government	10	17.86
Extension worker	3	5.36
CPA/TRUST	38	67.86
Total	56	100

4.2.1.9. Positions of the respondents in their structures

Nineteen (33.93%) of the respondents were ordinary beneficiaries who do not occupy positions in any committee, most of them were employed as labourers on the farm; 28.57% (16) were serving on CPA/TRUST committees; 9 respondents were serving on the executive, representing 16.07%, regarded by De Villiers and van den Berg (2006: 32) as directors who managed the farms. Twenty-one percent, representing 12 cases from the study indicated 'other'.

These mainly came from the government and private/NGOs that support the farms. The role of the executive is to represent their structures in the decision making process pertaining to the management and governance of the farms. Table 4.4 below indicates the findings of the study.

Table 4.4: Positions of the respondents

Value	N	%
Members	19	33.93
CPA/TRUST	16	28.57
Executive	9	16.07
Other	12	21.43
Total	56	100

4.2.1.10. Correlations of variables

A Pearson product-moment correlation shows the strength of the relationship between two continuous variables. It is suitable for use if it can be assumed that the variables are approximately normally distributed. The r value indicates the strength of the correlation. An r of -1 is a perfect negative correlation, an r of 1 is a perfect positive correlation and an r of 0 means there is no correlation. The p value indicates if the correlation is statistically significant. Given a large enough sample size (n), even a very weak correlation can be statistically significant, and given a small enough sample size even a very strong

correlation may not be statistically significant. The table below (Table 4.5) shows the findings of the study.

Table 4.5 Correlations of variables

Variables	Df	r-value	p-value	Decision
Position by education	9	0.15	0.280	Not significant
Position by age	9	0.20	0.139	Not significant
Position by gender	3	-0.19	0.170	Not significant

In the case of position and education the value of r is 0.15 which can be considered a relatively weak correlation. The p value is 0.280 which means that the correlation is not statistically significant. Position and education are not statistically significantly correlated ($r=0.15$; $p=0.280$).

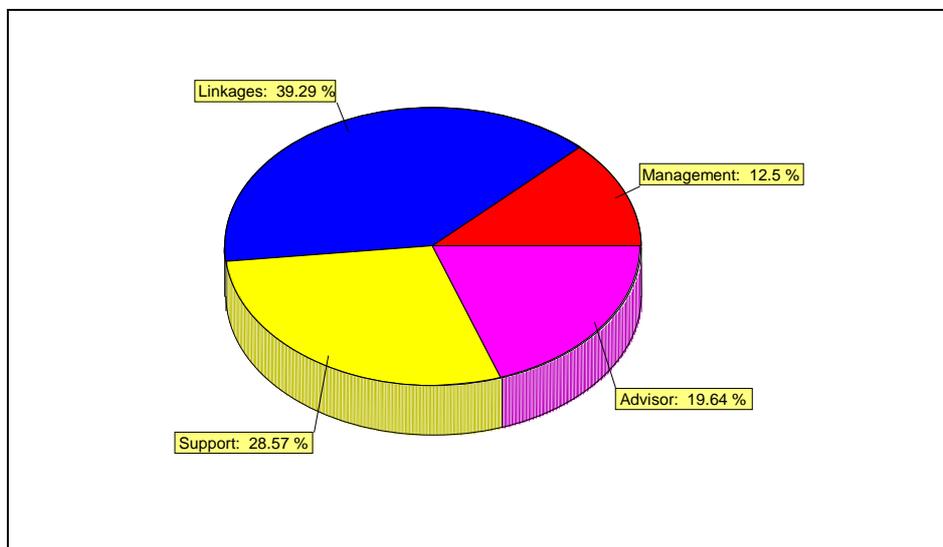
In the case of position and age the value of r is 0.20 which can be considered a moderate correlation. The p value is 0.139 which means that the correlation is not statistically significant. Position and age are not statistically significantly correlated ($r=0.20$; $p=0.139$).

In the case of position and gender the value of r is -0.19 which can be considered a relatively weak correlation. The p value is 0.170 which means that the correlation is not statistically significant. Position and gender are not statistically significantly correlated ($r= -0.19$; $p=0.170$).

4.2.1.11. The role of the stakeholders in supporting the beneficiaries

The study indicates the various roles played by stakeholders in their bid to help beneficiaries realise their hopes. The pie chart indicates that 39.29% (22) respondents played their linkages roles, while 12.5% (7) respondents were on management levels; extension officials and NGOs played advisory roles in respect of the beneficiaries and the other respondents played other support roles in respect of the beneficiaries and the projects. This finding indicates that most of the roles that were played by stakeholders were linkages. Linkages include the interactions with the suppliers or service providers and those who buy the produce from the farms. Support roles refer to those stakeholders who provide material or resources which are needed by the beneficiaries. Management roles include those who were managing the farm that is the strategic partner. Advisory roles entail the technical support and advice in farm operations they receive from stakeholders. Figure 4.6 indicates the findings of the study.

Figure 4.6: The role of the stakeholders in supporting the beneficiaries (N=56)



4.2.2. Survey questions

4.2.2.1. Post- settlement support given to the beneficiaries

4.2.2.1.1 Findings regarding the kind of support

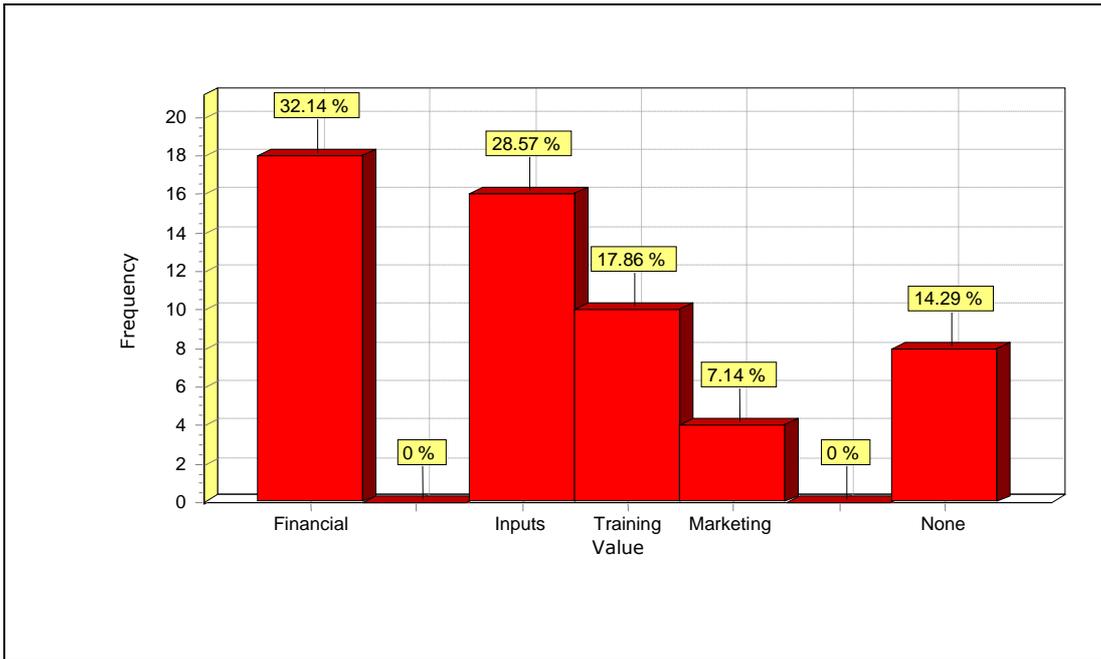
One hundred percent of the respondents indicated that they received some kind of support from the stakeholders, such as the government, extension officials, NGOs and the community. This finding indicates that there was support given to beneficiaries by stakeholders but it is not enough to sustain the projects.

4.2.2.1.2 Kind of post-settlement support received

The respondents who indicated that they received financial assistance from the stakeholders represent 32.14% (18) of the respondents; 28.57% (16) represented those who received agricultural inputs; those who received some kind of training represent 17.86% (10) of the respondents. The respondents who received marketing skills represented 7.14% (4), while those who indicated “None” represented 14.29% (8) of the respondents. In focus group discussions, most participants indicated they did not receive enough support from the government except the money for acquiring the farms. The expectation of the beneficiaries was that the government was going to provide them with capital funds to manage the farms. The findings indicate that beneficiaries received financial support from government although it was not enough. Most of beneficiaries indicated that because the government bought the farm for them, government should provide more financial support. The beneficiaries also

benefited from inputs provided by the Department of Agriculture and the private sector. Figure 4.7 below indicates the findings of the study.

Figure 4.7 Kind of post-settlement support received by beneficiaries (N=56)

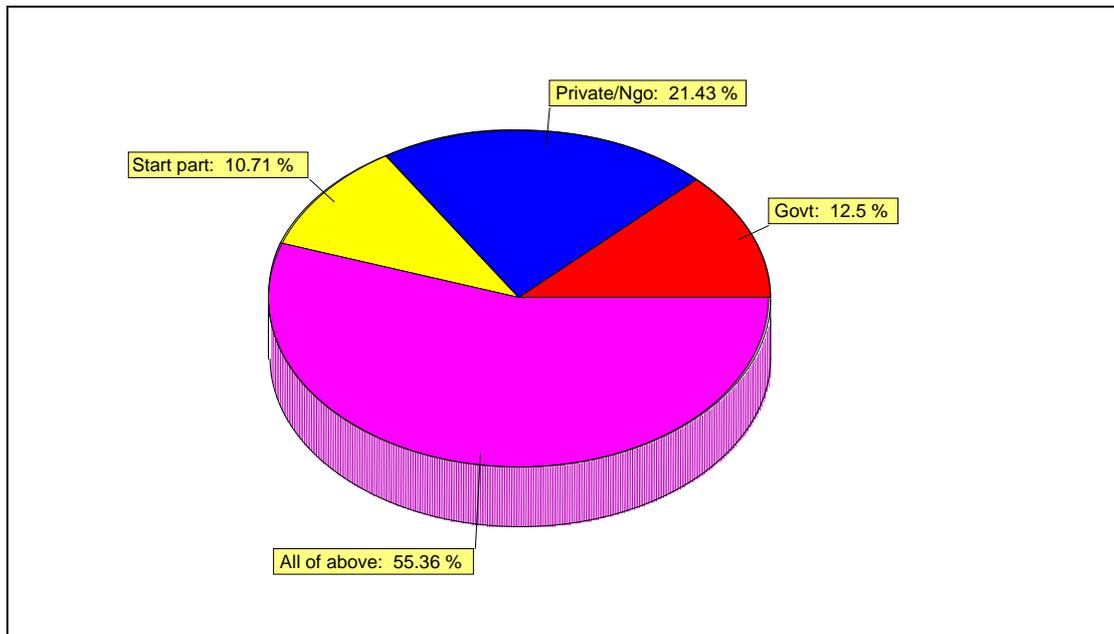


4.2.2.1.3. Types of stakeholders that supported the farmers

Seven (12.50%) respondents indicated that government forms part of the stakeholder support; 10.71% (6) of the respondents indicated strategic partner as forming part of the stakeholder support; 21.43% (12) was achieved by private/NGOs and, the value “All of the above” achieved 55.36% (31) of the respondents. This indicates clearly that all stakeholders are supporting beneficiaries. Participants indicated that in certain instances the type of support given by different stakeholders were similar. There is a need to co-ordinate the

support so that its impact can be meaningful. Figure 4.8 below indicates the findings of the study.

Figure 4.8: Types of stakeholders that supported the farmers (N=56)



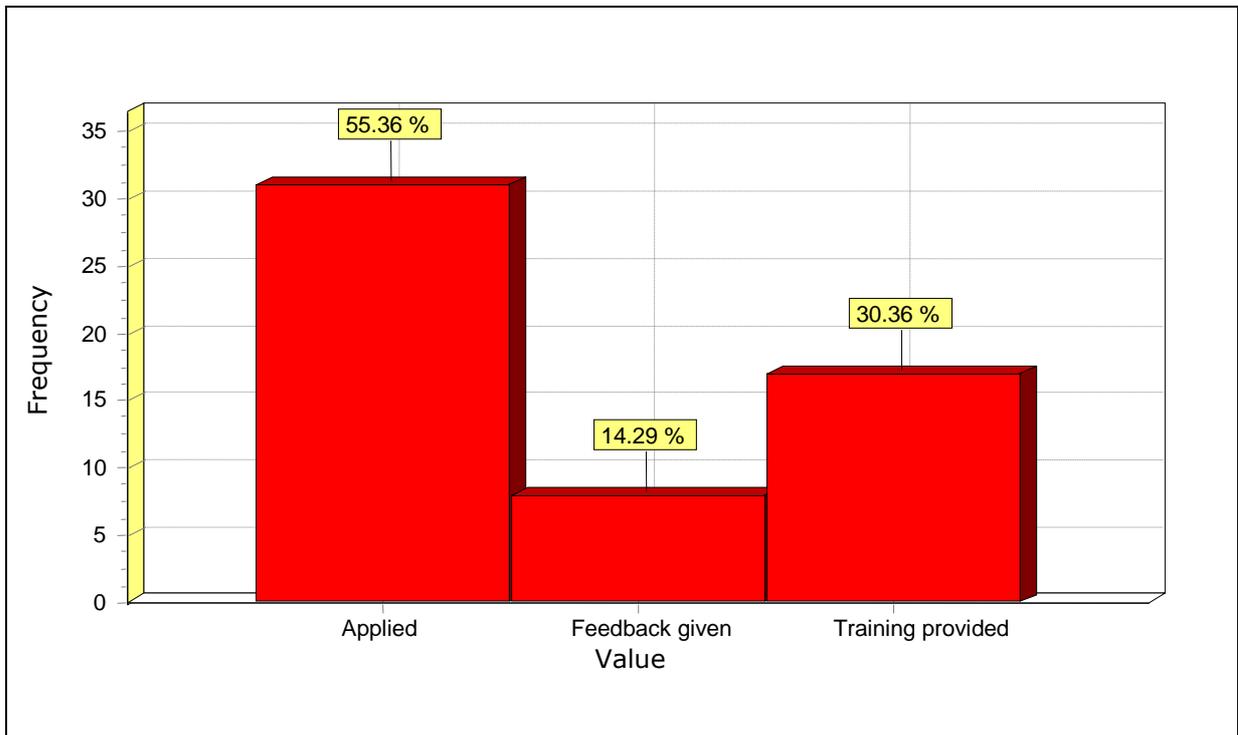
4.2.2.2. The processes followed when requesting support

Thirty-one (55.36%) respondents indicated that the processes followed when requesting support included application forms for land claims and grants, followed by 30.36% (17) respondents who indicated that they were assisted with training provided to them by the government and the private/NGOs. The value “feedback” achieved 14.29% of the cases, which represents 8 respondents. This indicates that beneficiaries are applying for help from stakeholders and feedback is not always received. This finding is similar to the finding of Hall’s (2003: 13) study of the Solane Community, where the department never responded to their requests. Most participants indicated that

they were not happy with the processes they followed when applying for grants.

Figure 4.9 indicates the findings.

Figure 4.9: The processes followed when requesting support (N=56)

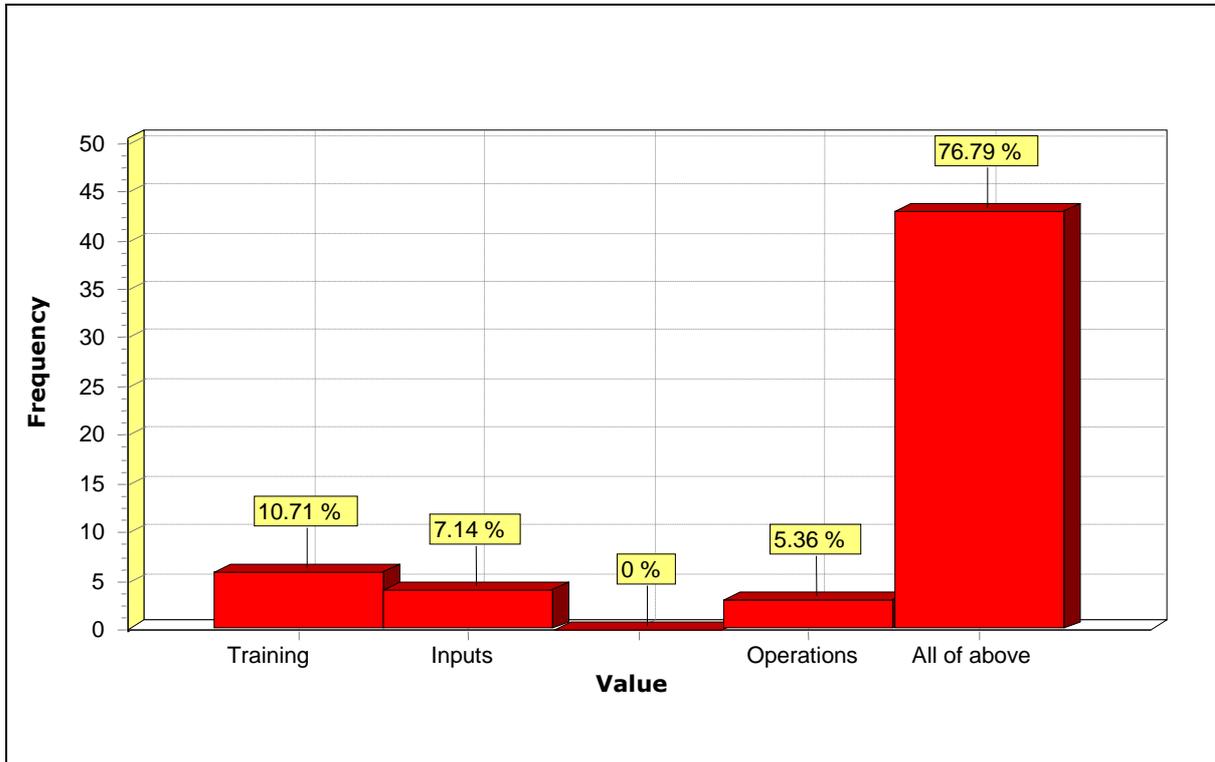


4.2.2.3 How the funds received were spent

Six (10.71%) respondents indicated that they spent the funds they had received on training of the beneficiaries. The number that indicated that they spent it on buying of input supplies, were represented by 7.14% (4) of the respondents. Three (5.36%) respondents indicated that they spent it on farming operations and 76.79% (43) of the respondents indicated the value “All of the above”. It is evident from these findings that the little funding beneficiaries received were used for training, inputs and operations. This also suggests that the projects

were not self-sufficient and that they depend on grants. The figure below presents these findings

Figure 4.10: Spending of the funds (N=56)



4.2.2.4. Support by all stakeholders

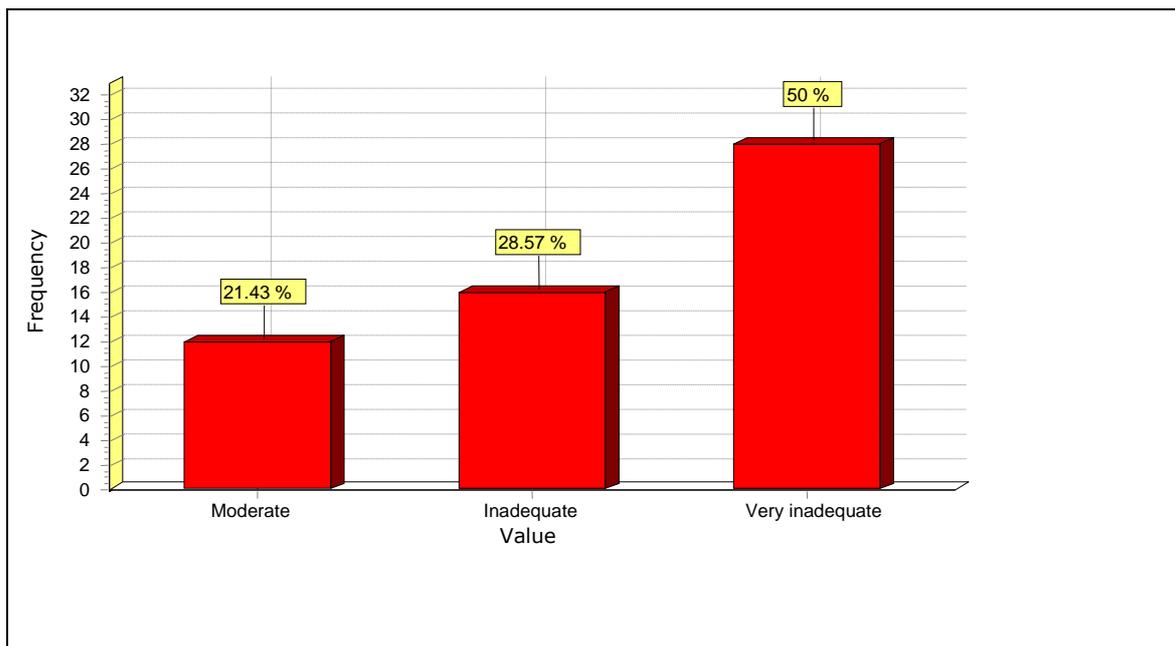
4.2.2.4.1. Rating the support by all stakeholders

Twelve (21.43%) respondents indicated that they received “moderate” support from all the stakeholders, while 28.57% (16) indicated “inadequate” support. Fifty percent indicated that they received “very inadequate” support from all the stakeholders; this is represented by 28 respondents from the study. This finding confirms the findings by Mmbengwa et al., (2009: 10), Maseko, (2005: 65) and

Hall (2004a: 217) that projects fail because the support they receive is inadequate. In focus group discussions most participants indicated that the support was not adequate. They further indicated that the government set them for failure since the farms were not well maintained by the previous owners. They did not invest enough since they knew that they would have to sell them off. They also indicated that the farms were supposed to be evaluated before being given to them so that the government could provide appropriate support.

Figure 4.11 below has the details of the findings.

Figure 4.11: Rating the support provided by all stakeholders (N=56)

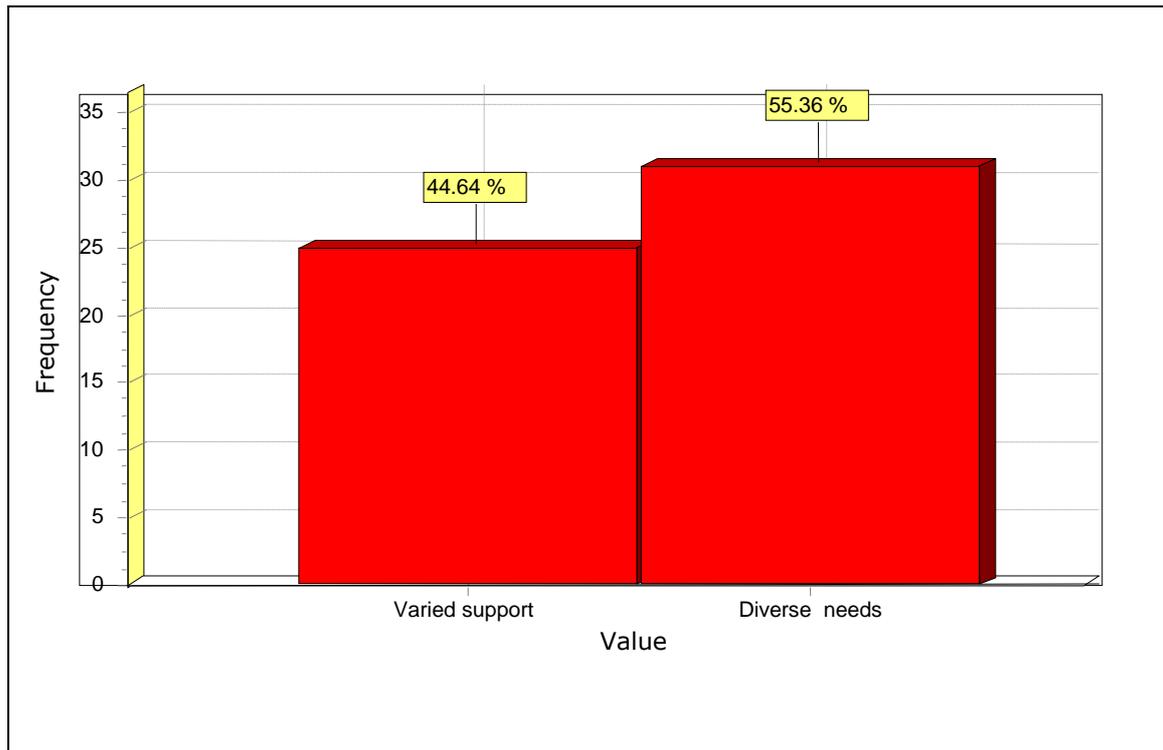


4.2.2.4.2. *Reasons for negative response*

The value “varied support” achieved 44.64%, that is 25 of the respondents, while the value “diverse needs” achieved 55.36% (31) of the cases. The

findings indicate that the respondents received varied support from different stakeholders, but they also had diverse needs which the stakeholders were unable to address adequately. The bar chart below indicates the findings.

Figure 4.12: Reasons for negative response (N=56)

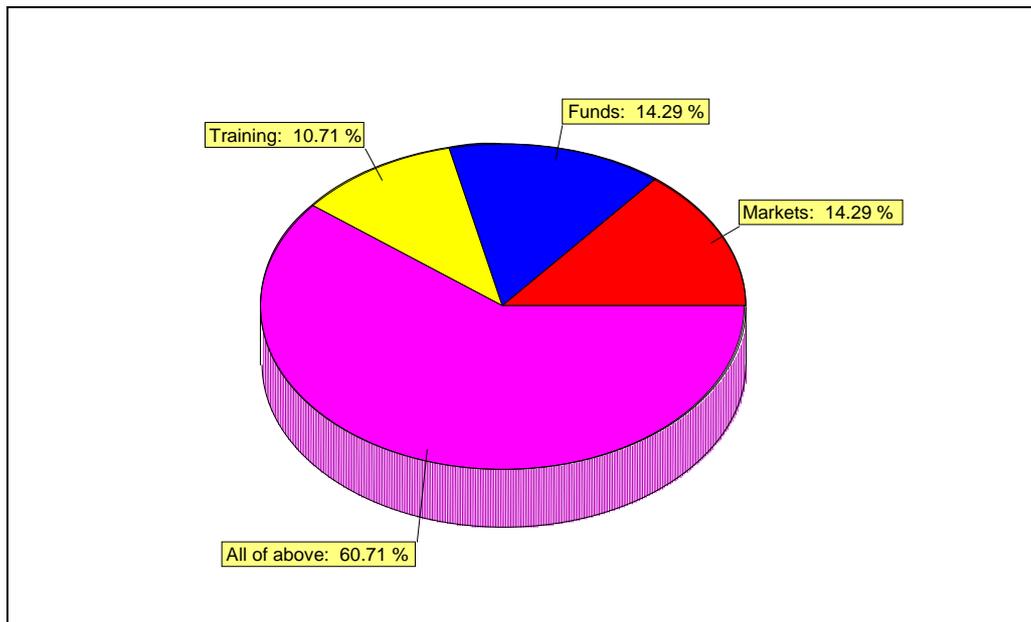


4.2.2.5. Other needs of beneficiaries

Six (10.71%) respondents indicated that they needed training while, 14.29% (8) indicated that they needed funding. The same achievement was obtained by the value market, and 60.71% (34) of the respondents indicated the value “All of the above”. In focus group discussions most participants indicated that they needed skills such as management skills and skills to access markets. The findings reveal that the beneficiaries are facing a problem of lack of skills,

resources and access to markets. This is in line with studies by (Randela, 2005: 165; Duvel and Tereblanche 2004: 26; and Jordan and Jooste, 2003: 12) that also highlighted the three as challenges for land reform projects. Figure 4.13 below presents details of the findings.

Figure 4.13: Other needs of beneficiaries (N=56)

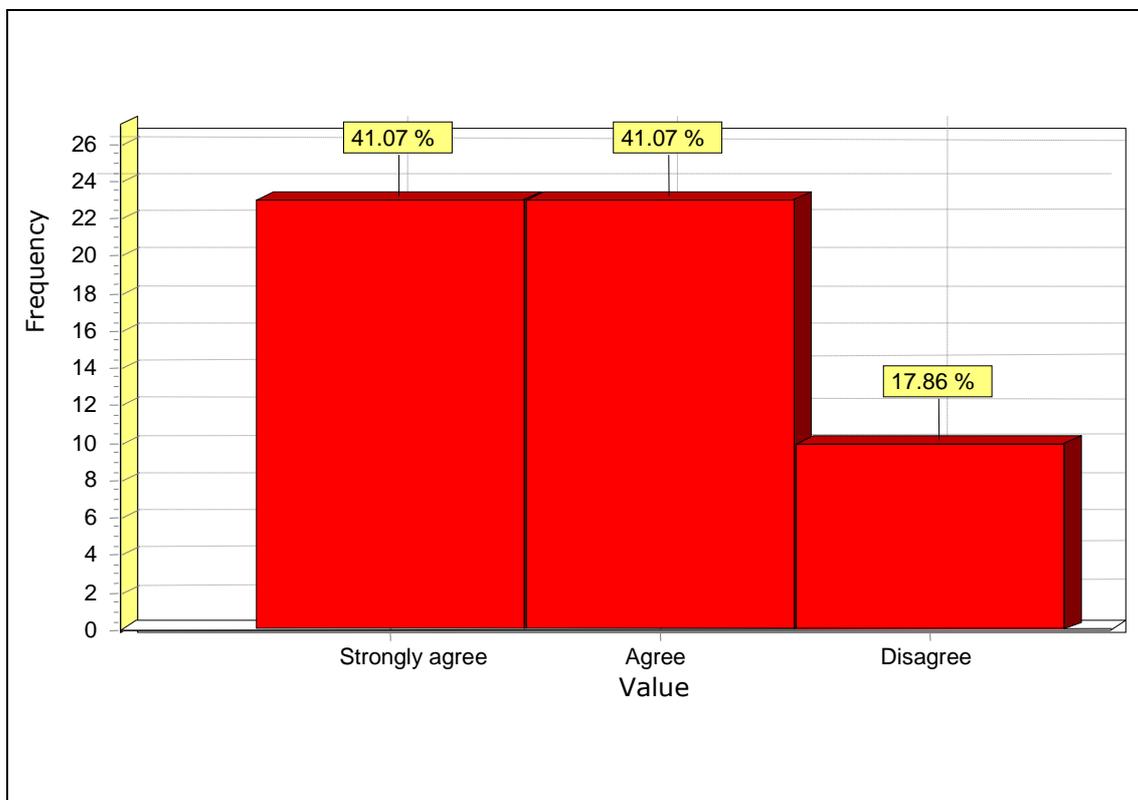


4.2.2.6. Need for a specialised training for CPA/trust members

Forty-one percent of the respondents indicated that they “strongly agree” with the need to establish a specialised training programme for the CPA/trust members, representing 23 cases from the study. The same results were also captured for those respondents who “agree” with the idea, but 17.86% of the respondents “disagreed” with that idea, representing 10 cases. These findings are consistent with the findings of studies by Duvel & Terblanché (2004: 20), Hall (2003: 14) and Jordan and Jooste (2003: 13) which also found that

CPA/TRUST committee members need training. CPA/Trust members are responsible for managing their farms, hence they need farm management skills. The reason for using the strategic partner is to provide them with in service training. However, this seems not to be sufficient. The bar chart below indicates the findings of the study.

Figure 4.14: Need for specialised training for CPA/trust members (N=56)

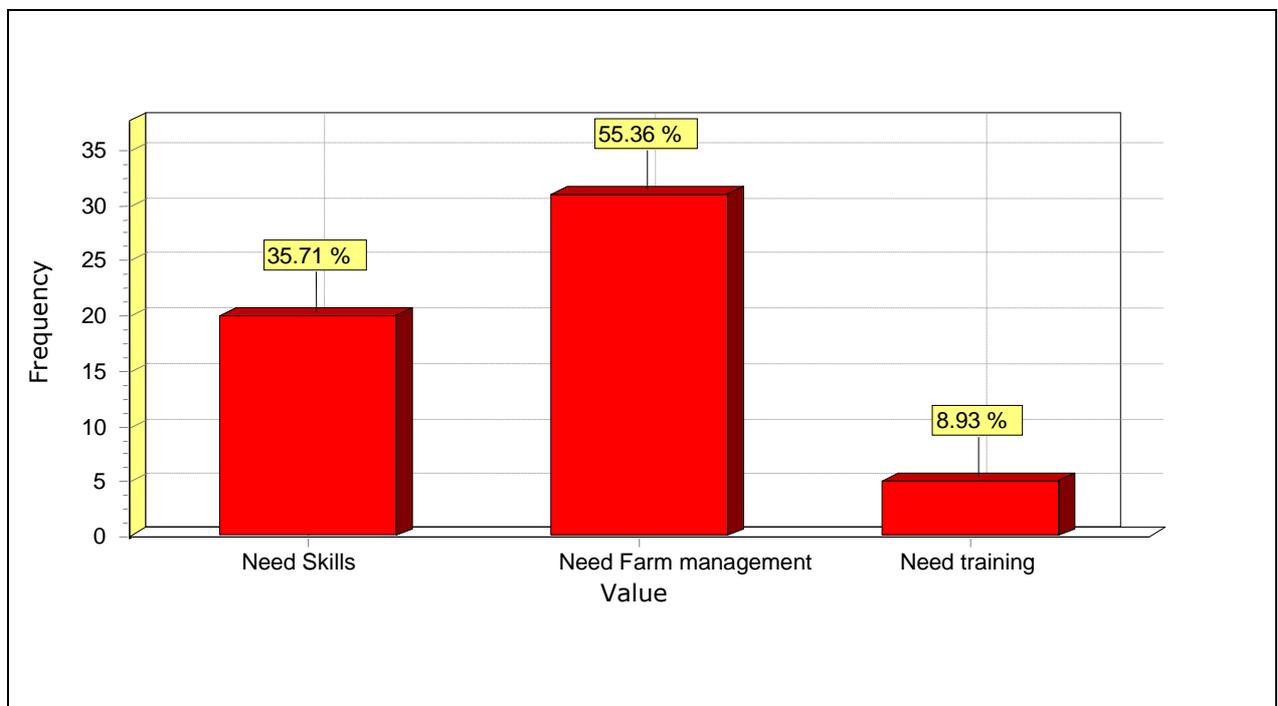


4.2.2.7. Explanations for the need for specialised training

The bar chart below indicates that the respondents need skills. This is indicated by 35.71% of the respondents, representing 20 cases, while farm management skills need was indicated by 55.36% of the respondents, representing 31 cases

and 8.93% (5) of the respondents indicated a need for basic training. Participants in focus group discussions indicated that the executive committees do not give regular reports and updates about their farms. The study indicates that beneficiaries need farm management skills so that they can manage their farms well. Figure 4.15 below indicates the findings of the study.

Figure 4.15: Explanations for the need for specialised training (N=56)



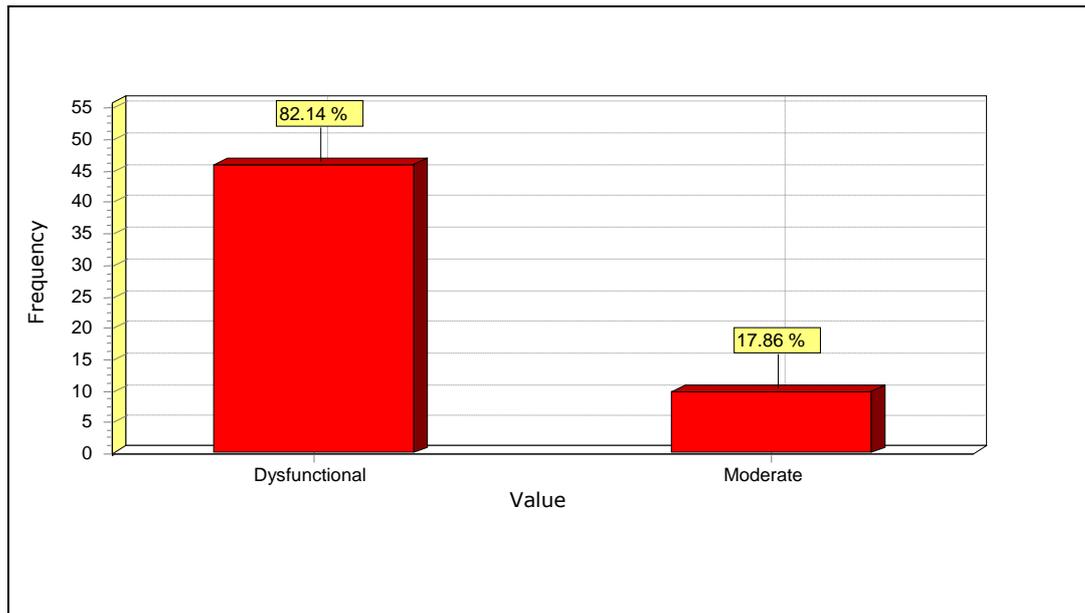
4.2.2.8. Functionality of the CPA/Trust

The study indicates that 82.14% of the respondents believed that their projects are dysfunctional; this represented 46 cases from the study, while 17.86%, representing 10 cases, believed that the functionality of the projects was moderate. Functionality of the CPA/Trust refers to its ability to execute their expected roles, to meet regularly, to communicate with other members to keep

them abreast of the developments on the farm. More so, members wanted answers as to why they are not getting any income from the farm. Most of the participants in focus group discussions confirmed that they received their farms late in 2003. Most of the participants indicated that their farms were productive during the hand over, but immediately after the handover they became unproductive. Beneficiaries are not happy with the current status of their farms.

Most of the participants indicated that they were very excited when they received their farms. Little did they know that they would not realise their dreams on the farms. One participant in focus group discussions noted, "I felt like I won the Lotto!". They expected to get employment for their family members and to receive income from the farms. The study revealed in detail as to why they were no longer functioning as they were supposed to. The key to the reasons was the issue of capacity of the members as shown in Figure 4.14, that is, farm management skills. Apart from the lack of skills, they experienced a lack of funds and resources. The interested parties needed to find other resources to make the projects work productively. Figure 4.16 indicates the findings of the study.

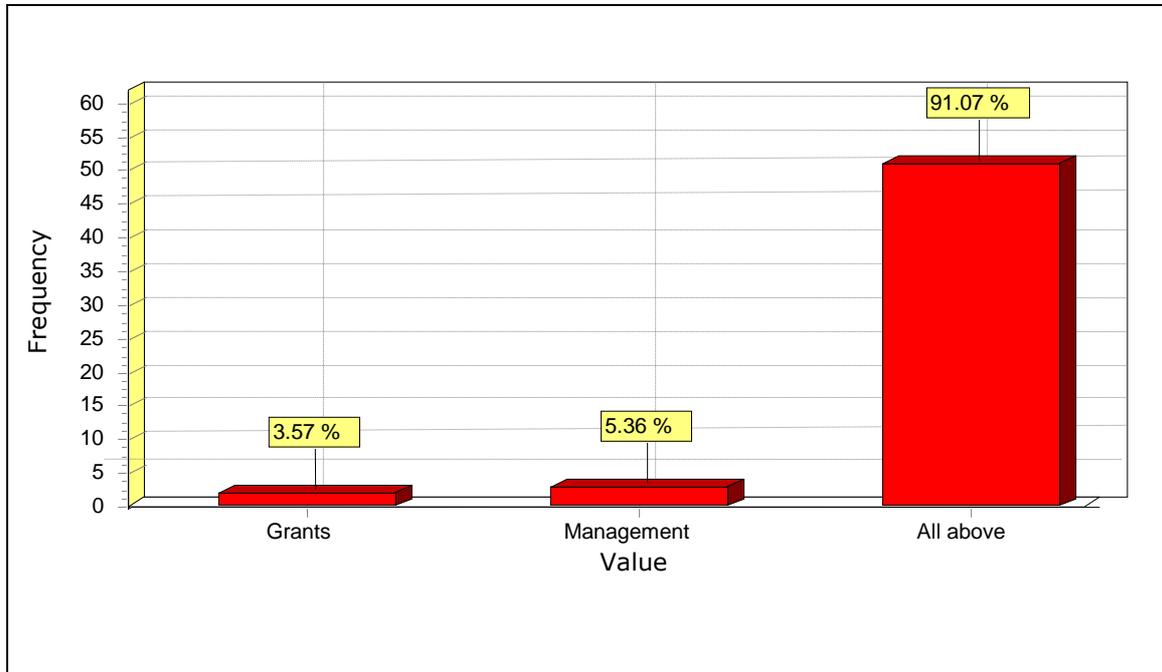
Figure 4.16 Functionality of the CPA/Trust (N=56)



4.2.2.9. Causes of projects' dysfunctionality

Two (3.57%) of the respondents indicated that their inability to access grants was a possible cause of the projects' dysfunctionality, while 5.36% (3) indicated that poor management of the projects caused them to be dysfunctional. The value "All of the above" achieved 91.07%, representing 51 cases. This finding indicates that project dysfunctionality is not caused by a single factor, but by a combination of factors. The inability of beneficiaries to access grants and poor management are regarded as the main causes of project dysfunctionality. Beneficiaries indicated that processes to be followed when applying for grants are difficult and there is a need for consultants to assist, but since they do not have money to pay them they are unable to get their services. Beneficiaries also acknowledge that project dysfunctionality is partly caused by their lack of the necessary skills to manage the farms.

Figure 4.17 Causes of projects' dysfunctionality (N=56)



4.2.2.10. Factors to enhance the performance of the projects.

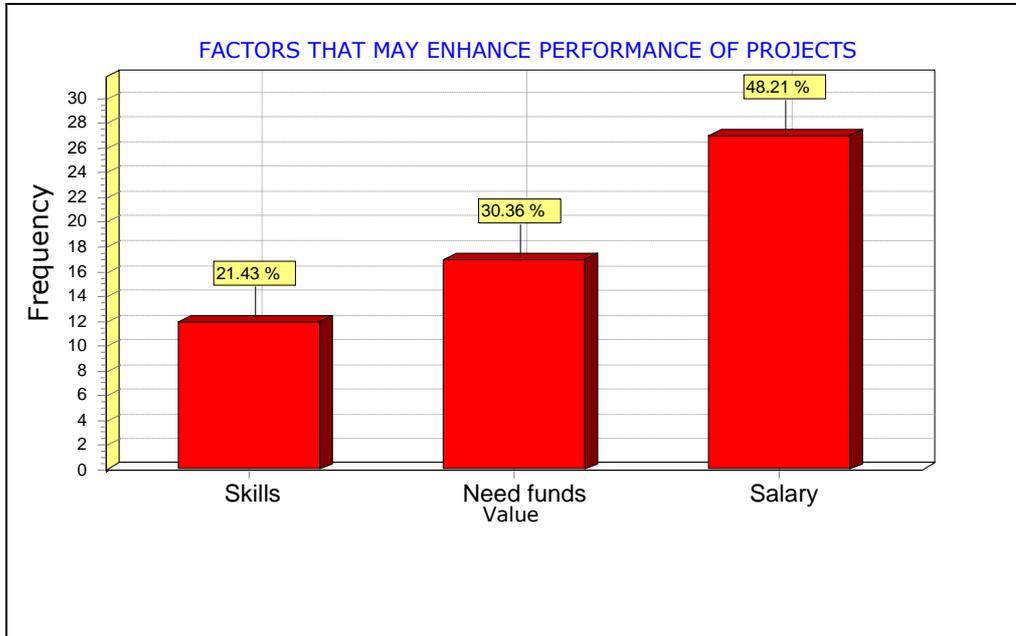
One hundred percent (56) agreed by indicating “Yes” to the fact that there could be other factors which could enhance the performance of the projects. Respondents realised that there are many factors that affect the performance of projects. In focus group discussions most of the participants indicated that more funds were needed to improve the performance of projects. According to the beneficiaries the previous farmers were not maintaining the farms correctly, and that is why it was so difficult for them to put the farms to their productive levels.

4.2.2.11. Resources that may enhance the performance of the projects.

Twelve respondents (21.43%) indicated that they need skills related to what they are doing in the projects which will help enhance their performance. Seventeen cases representing 30.36%, indicated that funds can do justice in enhancing the performance, while 48.21% (27) indicated their inability to get a monthly salary as their main stumbling block towards achieving their objectives in the projects. The members need skills such as project and farm management skills.

The respondents indicated that they were happy with the technical skills that were provided by extension officers. Besides skills they did not have financial resources which were enough to run the farm. This finding is consistent with Fourie's (1998:32) study which also found that resettlement components are often underfinanced. In focus group discussions most beneficiaries mentioned that they did not have farm management skills; they only had basic skills such as driving a tractor and planting trees. Some beneficiaries were employed by the previous owners where they only worked as labourers. They indicated that the previous farmers did not involve them in farm management. Most of those who were employed before restitution have experience in maintaining the fields. Figure 4.18 below indicates the findings of the study.

Figure 4.18 Resources that may enhance the performance of the projects(N=56)



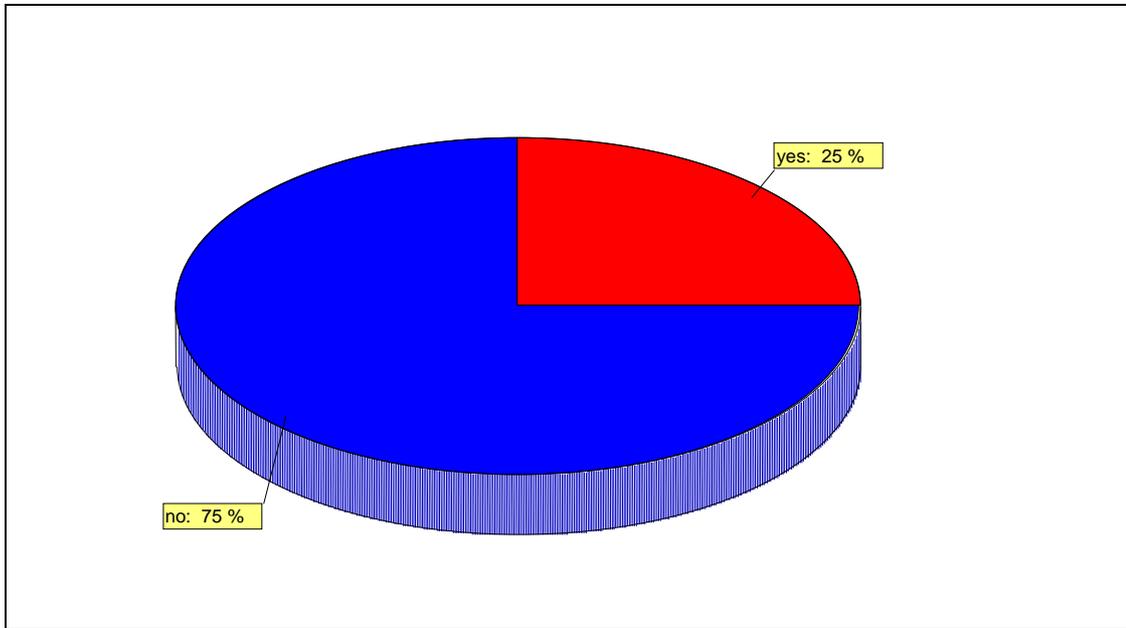
4.2.2.12 Responses relating to beneficiaries on the projects

4.2.2.12.1. Salaries to beneficiaries

Twenty-five percent of the respondents indicated that they earn monthly salaries from the projects, while 75% indicated that they do not earn anything from the projects; this represents 14 and 42 cases from the findings respectively. Those who indicated that they receive a salary may be referring to compensation received for transport when attending meetings. This means that beneficiaries were not receiving sufficient income to meet their households' needs. This could also be another reason which causes young people not to participate in these projects.

The figure 4.19 below shows the findings of the study.

Figure 4.19: Salaries to beneficiaries(N=56)

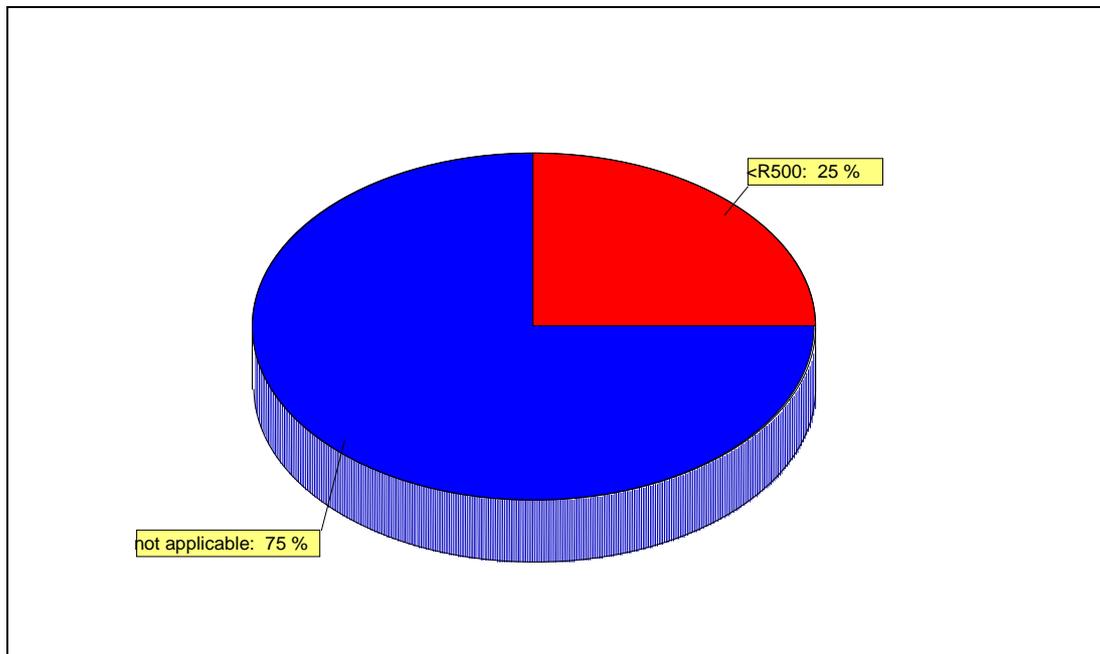


4.2.2.12.2. Amount per month

Twenty-five percent of the respondents, representing 14 respondents from the study, indicated that they earn below R500-00 per month. Seventy-five percent (42) indicated “not applicable” which represents either earning nothing or they do not form part of the beneficiaries. This indicates that beneficiaries were not receiving any amount per month for being owners of the farms. It is also evident from the findings that beneficiaries were not satisfied with the current situation. The 12% represent those who were paid for casual services rendered during peak seasons.

Figure 4.20 shows the findings of the study.

Figure 4.20: Amount per month (N=56)



4.2.2.13. Farm productivity level.

One hundred percent of the respondents indicated that their productivity levels were at their lowest as compared to the way it was before the land claims and restitution. This is because of the reasons mentioned from paragraph 4.2.2.10 and they do not earn salaries to motivate them as beneficiaries. The study indicated that the productivity levels of farms were at their lowest as compared to the way it was before restitution. South Africa is faced with the challenge of restitution land that remains unproductive (Hall, 2004b: 10). The study also indicated that the two farms will also form part of the group of unproductive farms. The reason for the beneficiaries to hang on the farms, even if they realise that the farms are collapsing, is that they own them as their economic

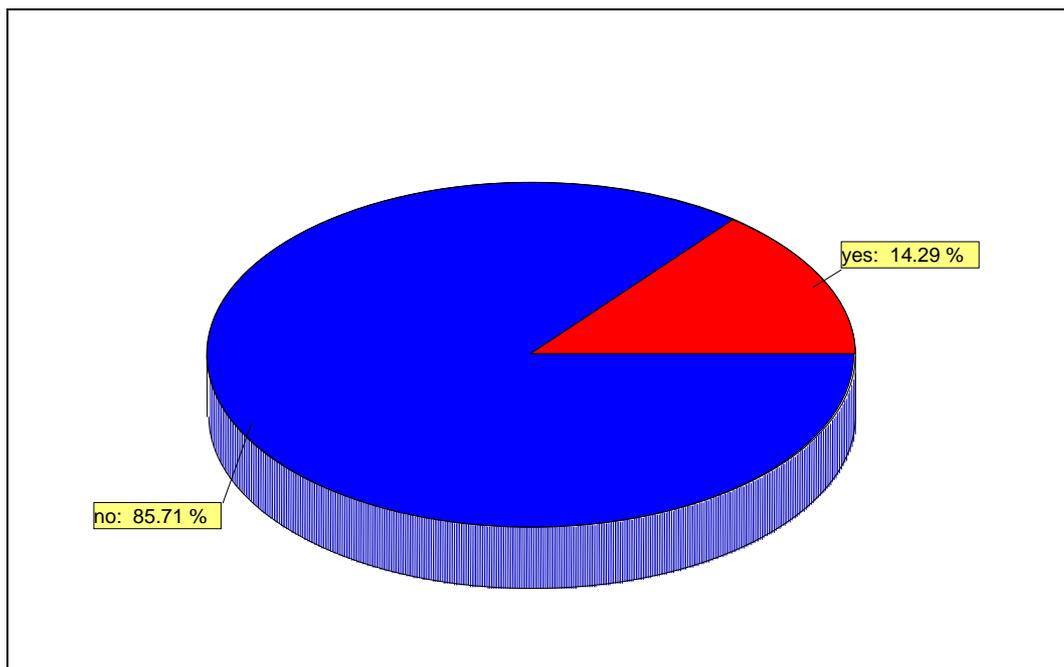
asset and hope to make money in future by selling them to prospective investors.

4.2.2.14. Farm utilisation

4.2.2.14.1. Farms used

Eight respondents (14.29%) indicated that all farms were utilised although they were at their low productivity levels, while 85.71% (48) indicated that the farms were not entirely utilised. This is clear indication that beneficiaries were far from realising their expectations. This confirms the findings of the study by Anseew and Mathebula (2006: 6) which found that despite major investments from government in balancing land rights, outcomes continue to be unsustainable, since only one out of five restitution programmes are able to utilise their claims in a sustainable manner. Figure 4.21 indicates the findings.

Figure 4.21: Farms used (N=56)



4.2.2.14.2. *Number of farms not utilised*

About 9% of the respondents indicated that 1 farm is not utilised, 5 cases were captured on that value; 10.71% (6) of the respondents indicated that 2 farms were underutilised. Sixteen 8.57% of the respondents indicated that 3 farms were underutilised. The other respondents, 51.79% (29), indicated that there were more than three farms and were not sure of the actual number which was underutilised. The finding suggests that more farms were not utilised although beneficiaries were unable to indicate the exact number of farms that were not utilised. This could be attributed to poor demarcation of the farms. Table 4.6 shows the findings of the study.

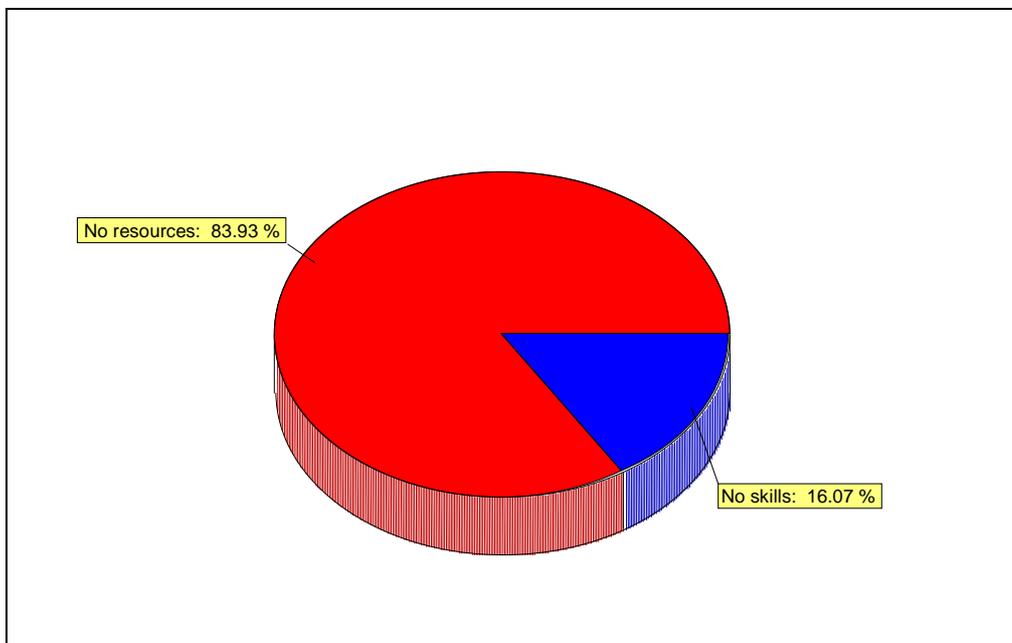
Table 4.6: Number of farms not utilised

Number of farms	N	%
1	5	8.93
2	6	10.71
3	16	28.57
4 or more	29	51.79
Total	56	100

4.2.2.14.3. *Reasons for under utilisation of farms*

Forty-seven (83.93%) of the respondents indicated that they had no resources to keep the projects running, which includes funds and equipment as mentioned previously. Nine (16.07%) respondents indicated “No skills” as a reason for their downfall. This indicates that the beneficiaries were unable to use all the farms owing to lack of resources and skills. Figure 4.22 shows the findings.

Figure 4.22 Reasons for under utilisation of farms (N=56)

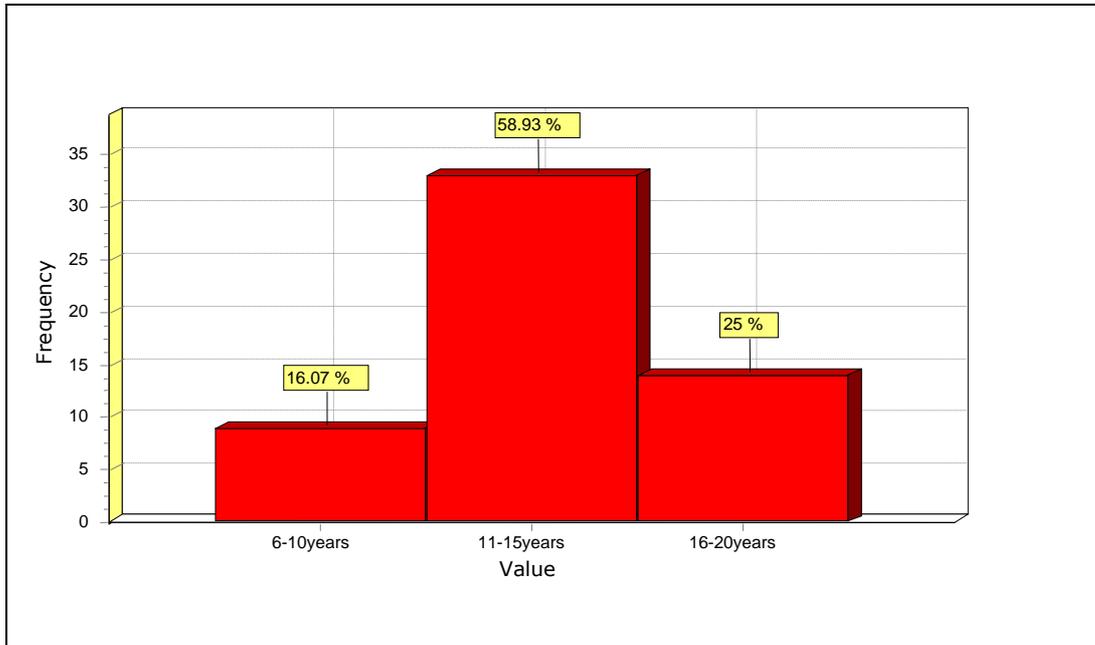


4.2.2.15. Number of years servicing the farm

Nine (16.07%) of the respondents indicated that the farms had been serviced for the past 6-10 years, while 58.93% (33) of the respondents indicated that the farms had been serviced for 11-15 years. The value “16-20 years” achieved 25% of the cases, representing 14 cases from the study. There is no conclusion based on these responses since most of them indicated the time the

respondents were involved in the farm, hence most of them were involved before restitution. Figure 4.23 below indicates the findings.

Figure 4.23: Number of years servicing the farm (N=56)

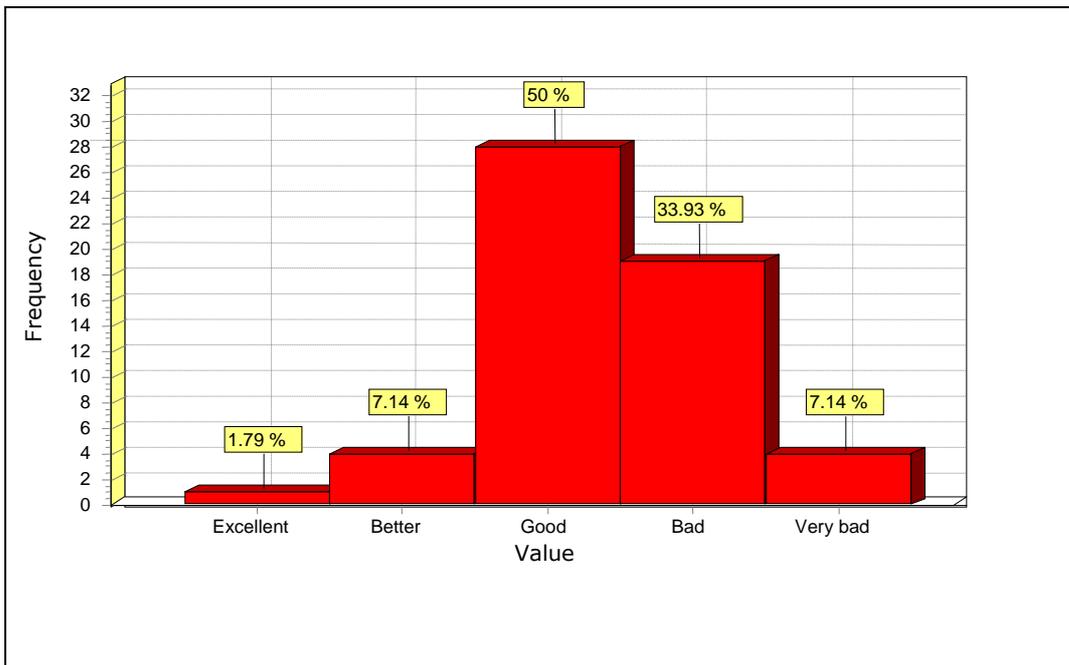


4.2.2.16. Rating management support provided to the farm or beneficiaries

One (1.79%) respondent indicated that the support received from stakeholders was managed excellent, while 7.14% (4) respondents indicated that the support was better managed; the value “Good” achieved 50% (28) with regard to the responses received for the value; 33.93% (19) of the respondents indicated that the support was badly managed and, 7.14% (4) indicated that the support was very badly managed. Badly managed support means that the support was not used for the intended purposes; beneficiaries were not kept up to date with details of the support received by the farms. This finding means that the support that was provided was well managed, that is the support was adding

the intended value and beneficiaries were informed about the details. Beneficiaries were happy with the management of the support. This is because the support was very minimal, hence easy to manage. Figure 4.24 below shows the findings from the study.

Figure 4.24: Rating support from the management (N=56)



4.2.2.17. Support from the farm management

4.2.2.17.1. Appointment of the management

One hundred percent of the respondents indicated that the CPA/Trust appoints the members of the management. The beneficiaries were satisfied with the arrangement, only that, after being appointed there seems to be less delivery from the management. This is probably due to the inability of the farms to meet their expectations.

4.2.2.17.2. *Method of compensation for the service*

One hundred percent of the respondents indicated that they were not paid salaries or compensations for being management and performing managerial functions. This seems to be the other reason why they were not motivated to carry out their responsibilities. Members of the CPA/TRUST felt that they should be compensated for their tasks as members of the CPA/TRUST management. Tasks for members of the CPA/Trust include amongst others representing the beneficiaries in management, mobilising resources for the projects and monitoring the strategic partner.

4.2.2.17.3. *Amount invested for the farms*

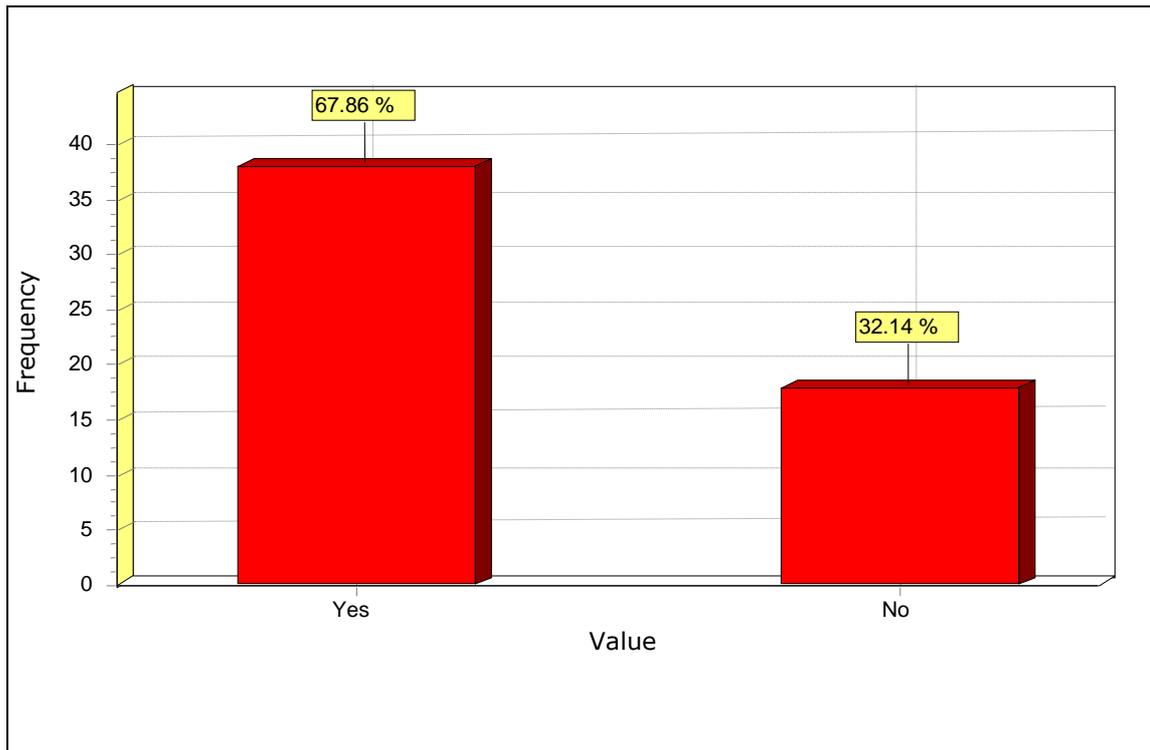
All the respondents indicated that they were not aware of any investment done for the farms so far. The researcher surmises that this might be one of the challenges as to why the farms were not showing any development. Beneficiaries expected the strategic partner and government to invest more for the farms.

4.2.2.18. *Officials assigned to the farms*

Thirty-eight (67.86%) of the respondents indicated that officials come to the farms on a regular basis; this is indicated by the value "Yes" on Figure 4.25. Eighteen (32.14%) of the respondents indicated "No". They indicated that there were no officials allocated to the farms. The beneficiaries appreciate the regular visits by extension officers, but are concerned that there is no official that assists them with the general management of the farm. Their wish was that the

government should have provided them with an official that could mentor them and be paid by the government, in line with ABC principles. Figure 4.25 below indicates the findings from the study.

Figure 4.25 Officials assigned to the farms (N=56)

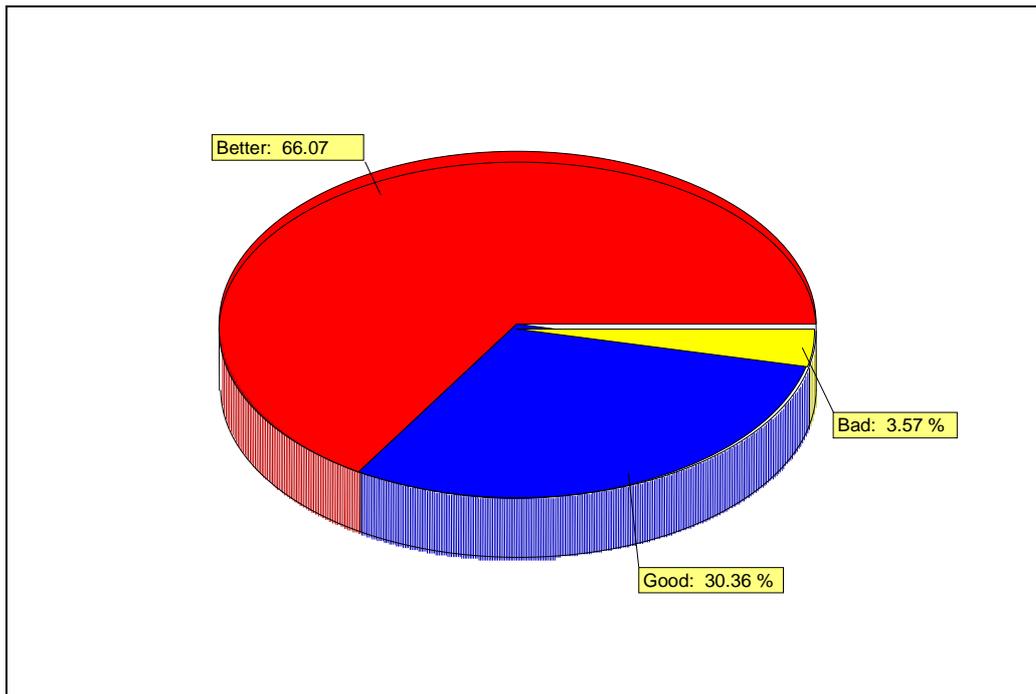


4.2.2.19. Impression made on beneficiaries by officials in terms of co-operation

Sixty-six percent of the respondents indicated that the co-operation with the official assigned to the farm was better; this represented 37 respondents from the study, while 30.36% (17) of the respondents felt that the cooperation was good. Two (3.57%) of the respondents indicated “bad”. This means that beneficiaries were happy with extension officers who regularly visit them.

However, they were not happy with the other office based officials who seldom visit them. Figure 4.26 below indicates the findings from the study.

Figure 4.26: Impression made on beneficiaries by officials in terms of co-operation (N=56)

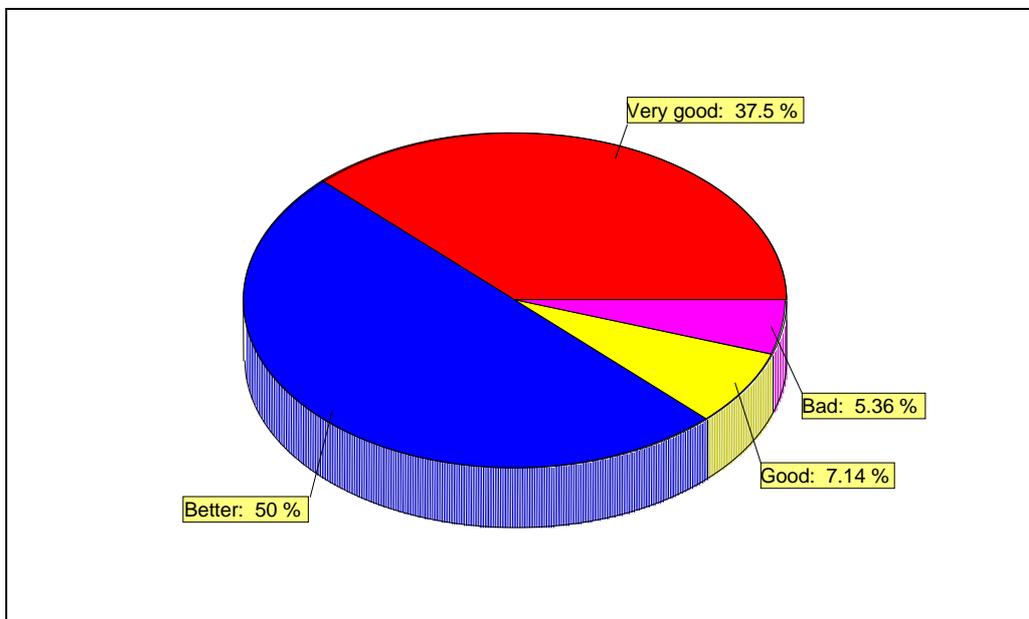


4.2.2.20. Impression made on beneficiaries by officials in terms of communication

Twenty-one respondents from the study (37.50%) indicated that the impression experienced with regard to communication with the official assigned to the farm was very good, 50% (28) of the respondents indicated “better” with regard to communication. Four respondents (7.14%) indicated that the impression was good and, 5.36% (3) of the respondents indicated “bad”. The beneficiaries were happy with the communication with the extension officers,

seemingly those extension officers come from their communities; they understand the language and the beneficiaries' frustrations. Figure 4.27 indicates the findings with regard to impression in terms of communication with the CPA/Trust.

Figure 4.27: Impression made on beneficiaries by officials in terms of Communication (N=56)

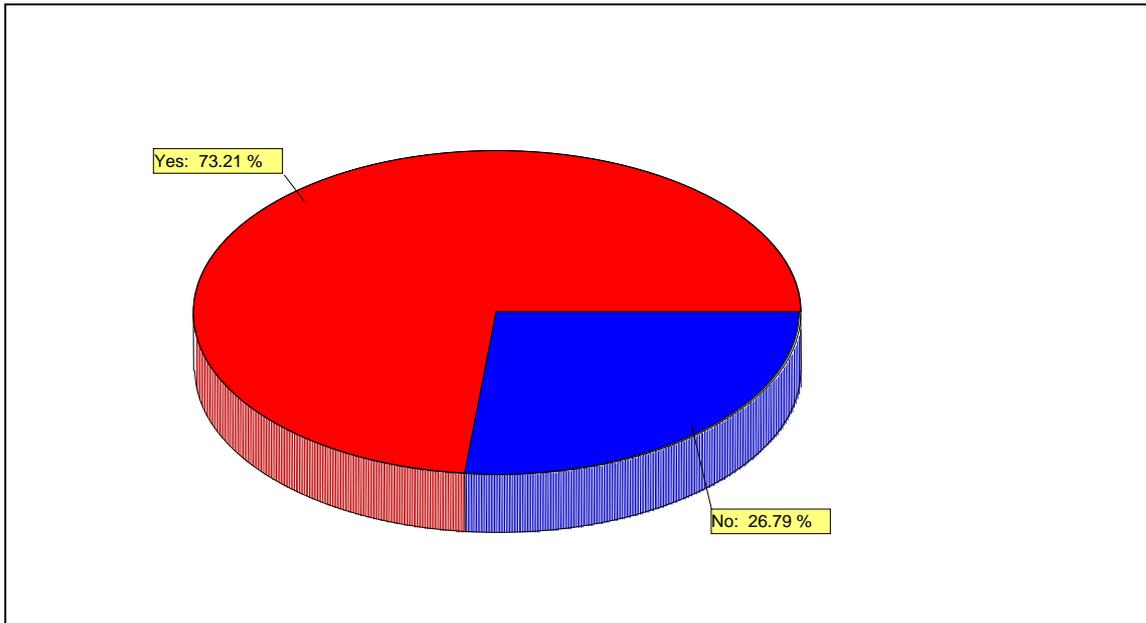


4.2.2.21. Guidelines with regard to the relationship between officials and farm owners

Forty-one (73.21%) of the respondents indicated that there are guidelines with regard to the relationship and, 26.79% (15) indicated "not". This suggests that the government has provided each farm with an extension officer. Clear guidelines were available to guide the official in his/her interaction with the

farm. Beneficiaries indicated that there is a schedule that indicates date, purpose and activities to be done by officials. Figure 4.28 shows the findings.

Figure 4.28: Guidelines with regard to relationship between officials and farm (N=56)



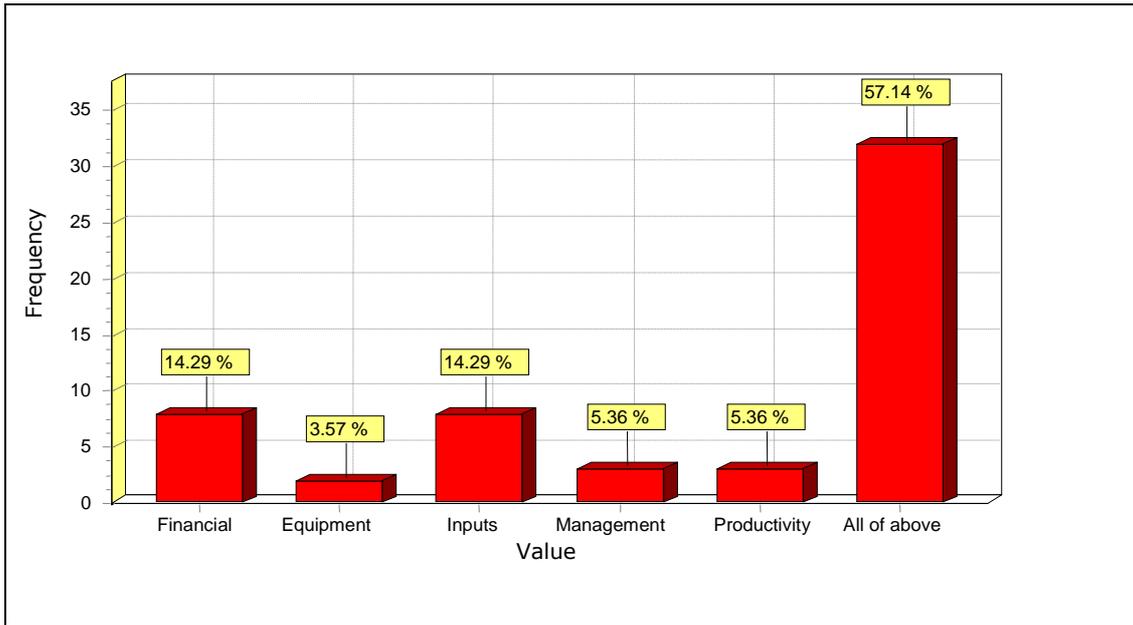
4.2.2.22. Challenges faced by beneficiaries

Eight respondents (14.29%) indicated that finance is one of the challenges the farms are facing at the moment; 3.57% (2) of the respondents indicated equipment as their challenge since the previous owner did not invest enough in equipment and these were not well maintained, those who indicated farming inputs provision as their challenge. 5.36% (3) respondents indicated that their challenge was the way the management was running the farms. The same figures were achieved for a challenge of productivity. Thirty-two (57.14%) of the respondents indicated that all the challenges mentioned above were their

stumbling blocks. This study highlights that beneficiaries are not faced with one challenge, but a group of challenges: finances and inputs seem to be regarded very high, whilst equipment, management and productivity are also on the same level. The majority of the respondents in focus group discussions indicated that they encountered several challenges on the farms which included, unavailability of funds and equipment, inputs, supplies, poor farm management, no access to the markets for selling their produce and access to financial markets to mobilise funds. In the literature review it was indicated that the PSSF was introduced to achieve synergies through local capacity and commitment, however this study does not show any evidence of the PSSF being implemented.

In focus group discussions, many participants indicated that the partnership they formed with the strategic partner was not benefiting them, since the strategic partners' interests were not consistent with theirs. To support their statement, they cited their farm that has already changed strategic partners twice, within a period of five years. Most participants feared that the strategic partners may also "rip them off" and do not invest enough to sustain the farms. Figure 4.29 below indicates the detailed findings of the study.

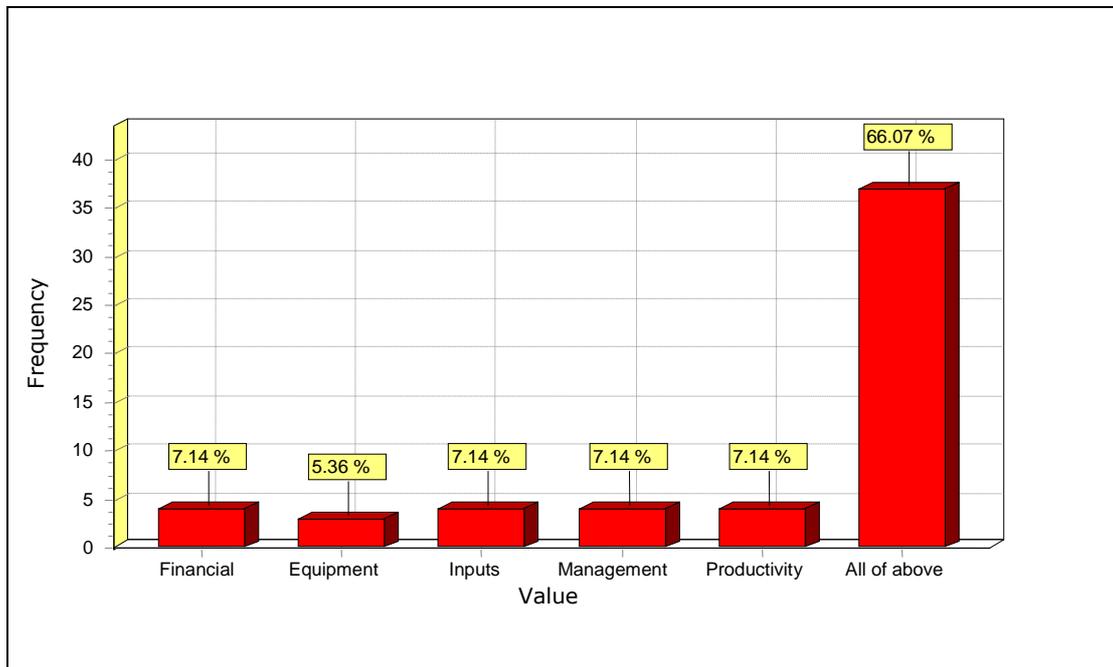
Figure 4.29: Challenges faced by beneficiaries (N=56)



4.2.2.23. Possible solutions to challenges faced by beneficiaries

The respondents indicated that the solution to the challenges mentioned above would be to overcome them all. This means that to overcome one of the challenges will not result in the level of productivity increasing but should be resolved in totality. This suggests that there should be no attempt to resolve one but should be collectively resolved. Beneficiaries expect the government to provide support and co-ordinate the support from all stakeholders as promised during handover of the farms. In focus group discussions, participants also recommended that the government should assist them with enough funds to revive their farms operations or else their farms are heading for a complete shutdown. Figure 4.30 gives the details of the findings.

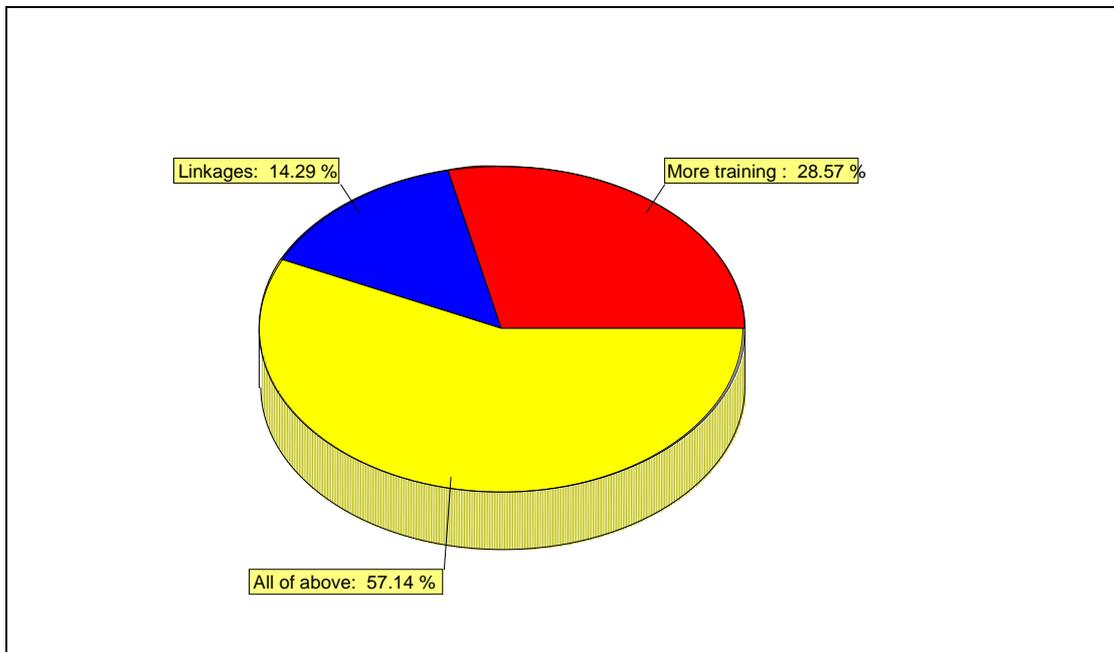
Figure 4.30 Possible solutions to challenges faced by beneficiaries(N=56)



4.2.2.24. Suggestions for improvement

Eight (14.29%) of the respondents indicated that they need linkages with different service providers so that their productivity could be enhanced. For a better project management, 28.57% (16) respondents indicated that they need training to run the farm smoothly and 57.14% (32) indicated “All above”. The findings suggest that beneficiaries recognise the role that service providers should play and that they see a need for them to receive more training. Figure 4.31 below shows details of the findings.

Figure 4.31: Suggestions for improvement (N=56)



4.3. CONCLUSION

4.3.1. Demographic profile of respondents

The study captured dominance participation by males and the findings revealed the reasons behind the dominance where 58.93% of the respondents were males and 41.07% were females. The study also captured reluctance by the youth to participate in farming activities, hence the researcher stated that they may be involved in other fields such as tourism and other employment. Another reason which scares the youth away is the issue of income received from the farms which is too little or nothing at all. Added to the above reasons may be the issue of farm employment regarded as low status job by the youth in communities. The farms were found to be non-productive. The older

respondents found themselves trapped on these farms and had nowhere to go.

The findings indicate that most beneficiaries have primary to secondary education. The remaining number represents the officials of the department and private sector members who have either a degree or diploma or both.

The majority of the respondents who had tertiary qualifications were male as compared to their female counterparts. The respondents with matric certificates were 8 for males and 4 for females, and the rest had a minimal margin in terms of dominance with regard to those respondents who had attended school up to primary and secondary levels. The findings also captured dominance by respondents who were either single or divorced or widowed. This means that in most households there is a single parent who must take care of the household.

The study captured 38 (67.86%) of the respondents and these were CPA/Trust members; the rest were either government or extension officials or private sector members, including strategic partners.

4.3.2. Survey questions

4.3.2.1. CPA/TRUST capacity and their functionality

The majority of the respondents indicated that they strongly agreed and some agreed with the idea of a need for a specialised training to be provided and, the rest of the respondents indicated that they disagreed with this the need.

The majority of the respondents indicated that they need specialised training in farm management, representing 55.36% of the respondents from the study; this is followed by those who indicated that they need training in the basics to enhance their ability to run the project with ease. The least of the respondents indicated that they need specialised training in ordinary project management.

Most of the participants in the study have highlighted the need for beneficiaries to be equipped so that they could benefit from all the programmes implemented by the Department of Agriculture. There is a need for all stakeholders to assist with providing information to the beneficiaries so that they can access available support from the government and the private sector or non-government organisations.

4.3.2.2. Project functionality and their incomes

The majority (82.14%) of the respondents indicated that the projects were dysfunctional and a minority indicated that they were moderate in terms of their functionality. The respondents indicated the reasons why the projects were dysfunctional, citing a lack of funds and skills which resulted in poor management of the farms.

One hundred percent (56) agreed by indicating “Yes” to the fact that there could be other factors which would enhance the performance of the projects. Respondents realised that there are more factors that are affecting the performance of projects.

Twenty-one percent of the respondents indicated that they need skills related to what they are doing in the projects which will help enhance their performance; this represents 12 respondents. Seventeen (30.36%) indicated that funds can do justice in enhancing the performance, while 48.21% , representing 27 respondents indicated their inability to get a monthly salary as their main stumbling block towards achieving their objectives in the projects. The members need skills such as project and farm management skills. The respondents indicated that they were happy with the technical skills that were provided by extension officers. Besides skills they did not have enough financial resources to operate the farms.

4.3.2.3. Support received by beneficiaries

One hundred percent of the respondents indicated that they received some kind of support from the stakeholders such as the government, extension officials, NGOs and the community. Different types of post-settlement support were received from different stakeholders on the farms. The support received includes, amongst others, funds to purchase the land, equipment, agricultural input supplies, training, and access to the markets as well as infrastructure. Most participants indicated that the support received was not enough to keep their projects functional. The stakeholders which gave most of the support were the government and NGOs and private enterprises. The beneficiaries indicated that most of the funds received were meant to acquire the land and little was given to sustain the farms. The funds received from the stakeholders were used for training, buying assets, agricultural inputs and operations.

When rating the support which was given, the majority of the respondents indicated that the support was rather inadequate. This suggests that the institutional support for land restitution has not improved to an acceptable level. This is also confirmed by the farms' inability to produce enough. It was indicated that various households could access integrated settlement grants valued at R6556 per household as well as a development grant equal to 25% of the total value of the land if the claimants lodged an application accompanied by a detailed feasibility study (Van Wyk, 2010: 600). This study did not show any evidence of beneficiaries having received the stated amounts. Beneficiaries indicated that they had applied for grants but no response or feedback was forthcoming.

4.3.2.4. Farm productivity levels

The respondents also indicated that all farms were not utilised entirely. The reasons behind this were the lack of funds, skills and equipment. Eight 14.29% of the respondents indicated that all farms were utilised although they were at their low productivity levels, while 85.71% (48) indicated that the farms were not entirely utilised. The other observation made is that the farms were not demarcated into smaller sub-farms, hence some indicated that all farms were utilised. This is a clear indication that beneficiaries were far from realising their expectations. This confirms the findings of the study by Anseew and Mathebula (2006: 6), which found that despite major investments from government in balancing land rights, outcomes continue to be unsustainable,

since only one out of five restitution programmes are able to utilise their claims in a sustainable manner.

4.3.2.5. Farm management and strategic partners

One hundred percent of the respondents indicated that the CPA/Trust appoints the members of the management. The beneficiaries were satisfied with the arrangement but were concerned that, after being appointed, there seems to be less delivery from the management. This is probably due to the inability of the farms to meet their expectations.

The use of strategic partners did not significantly contribute towards viability of the land restitution farms primarily because of conflicting interests between the beneficiaries and strategic partner.

4.3.2.6. Challenges faced by beneficiaries of land restitution

The majority of the respondents indicated that they encountered several challenges on the farms which include lack of funds, equipment and inputs supplies. Poor farm management and no access to the markets for their produce and access to financial markets to mobilise funds, were also indicated. In the literature review it was indicated that the PSSF was introduced to achieve synergies through local capacity and commitment; however, this study does not show any evidence of PSSF implementation or co-ordination of the support to land restitution beneficiaries.

4.3.2.7. Possible solutions and suggestions for improvement

As part of the solutions, the respondents thought that stakeholders need to provide enough financial support, farming equipment, sufficient training, improved farm management skills and improved access to the markets. The respondents also felt that with regular visits, more training and linkages with service providers, extension officials, government and the private sector their production levels and performance could increase.

4.4. SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the post-settlement support received by beneficiaries of land restitution. In chapter two, the literature reviewed clearly indicated that for any land reform project to be successful there are three issues that need to be addressed: institutional support from legal entities; support for agricultural production; training; extension advice and market access; and improving access to infrastructure and services. Chapter three provided the method that was used. This chapter (four) presented the findings of the study. The next chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion, the recommendations, suggestions for further study and limitations.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study was to evaluate post-settlement support given to beneficiaries of land restitution in Mbombela Municipality in Mpumalanga. The objectives of the study was to examine the nature and types of post-settlement support to land restitution beneficiaries; assess how such support is contributing to the effective use of the land; determine the challenges land restitution beneficiaries face in post–settlement support; determine ways of overcoming the challenges land restitution beneficiaries face in post-settlement support and make recommendations on how post–settlement support to beneficiaries can be improved. The study was guided by the following research questions:

- a) What kind of post -settlement support has been provided to the community?
- b) How adequate is the support in relation to the needs of the community?
- c) How is the support being managed and utilised?
- d) What are the challenges faced by land restitution beneficiaries with regard to post-settlement support?

- e) How can the challenges faced by land restitution beneficiaries on post-settlement be overcome?
- f) What recommendations can be made to improve post-settlement support to land restitution beneficiaries?

In this study a semi-structured questionnaire and focus group discussions were used to collect data. The questions posed to respondents enabled the researcher to evaluate post-settlement support given to land restitution beneficiaries. The study of documents complemented the data that were available.

In this chapter, the researcher presents the summary of findings, conclusion, recommendations, suggestions for further study, the limitations of the study and finally concluding remarks.

5.2. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the post-settlement support received by beneficiaries of land restitution in Mbombela Municipality. The researcher administered a questionnaire to all stakeholders of the two farms whose members consented to participate and conducted focus group discussions with beneficiaries of land restitution from the Giba Community and Matsafeni projects, the data collected were analysed and interpreted.

The findings are summarised as follows:

5.2.1. Institutional support to legal entities

There is poor participation by the youth and educated portion of the community. Beneficiaries received little training and were thus poorly equipped to meet the challenges they were facing. The most important aspect of the required training is training in farm management skills. The study also indicated that whether beneficiaries were organised as a trust or a CPA, none of them received adequate support. In the literature review it was indicated that Mpumalanga Province established a development agency for agriculture called Mpumalanga Agricultural Development Corporation (MADC) in 1999 to meet this challenge (Mpumalanga Government report, 2008: 29). This was in recognition of farmers' requiring support for skills, capacity building and access to information, to appropriate technology and to markets in order to farm successfully. However, there is no evidence that beneficiaries of land restitution received such or benefited from the structure.

5.2.2. Support for agricultural production, training, extension advice and market access

There is evidence of support given to beneficiaries as far as extension officers are concerned. Each farm was assigned an extension officer. There is evidence that the support was well managed. There is little evidence that beneficiaries were supported as far as access to markets is concerned. There were agreements between: (a) Agri SA, DLA and CRLC in the provinces to ensure that commercial farmers provided mentorship support to land restitution beneficiaries, but in their responses beneficiaries did not provide

any indication that commercial farmers were mentoring them, instead they indicated that the commercial farmers displayed a negative attitude since they viewed beneficiaries as people who took away their colleagues' land;

(b) Trilateral agreement with Land Bank, NDA, CRLR to provide financial and related support services to restitution claimants in post settlement stage. This study did not show any evidence of beneficiaries receiving any support from the Land bank or NDA; and (c) CRLR and SALGA on the need to factor restitution claims into IDPs of municipalities so that local government can be the central co-ordinating institution responsible for ongoing support. However, this study indicated that local government did not include restitution projects in their budgets, nor did they offer any support to the beneficiaries.

5.2.3. Improving access to infrastructure and services

There is no evidence of any support towards improving access to infrastructure and services. Although literature reviewed indicated that the SSDP was tasked with co-ordinating the roles of district and local municipalities, the Department of Agriculture and Housing had to ensure that these institutions include restitution projects in their plans and budgets. However, in this study there was evidence of acknowledging restitution projects in IDPs without any substantive support or budget allocated for them. The beneficiaries did not receive any service delivery from local, provincial or national government. The maintenance of roads was not done by government and the farms were unable to maintain them, especially during the rainy seasons.

5.3. CONCLUSION

The major challenge of the current setup of events, regarding the post-settlement issues is their capabilities to create jobs, income and to maintain their production potential. In the literature review it was noted that RLCC engaged with the Boyes Group and SAFM to assist communities to develop the necessary management and marketing skills to run their projects sustainably. However, the current setup of using the strategic partners' programme which needs to enhance the lives of the communities, has created a dilemma and has gradually unsettled the performance and productivity of the projects. Beneficiaries seem to have lost trust in those strategic partners.

The findings from the study have also captured a poor participation of youth on the farms. This could have resulted from an abundance of tourism activities in that area. The other challenge is the inability of the projects to attract a more educated fraction of the community. According to the findings, the respondents with tertiary qualification were 16 officials from the Department of Agriculture and the rest had either primary, secondary or matric qualifications. The other point is that most of the respondents with higher than matric qualification are employed elsewhere and participate in the project on a part-time basis.

The study further indicated that the institutional support to both the CPA /TRUST was inadequate. Support for agricultural production, training, extension services and access to markets were minimal and there was no evidence of any attempt to improve access to infrastructure and services. Meanwhile,

studies by Randela (2005: 166), Duvel and Tereblanche (2004: 27), and Jordan & Jooste (2003: 13) suggest that access to infrastructure and services should be improved if emerging farmers are to be successful. The study by this researcher does not show any evidence of improving access to infrastructure either by local or provincial government. Beneficiaries were maintaining access roads to their farms themselves. Agricultural Business Chambers in Purchase (2007: 3-8) suggest seven principles for involvement by agribusiness in support of emerging farmers. They indicate roles to be played by stakeholders, but surprisingly they also did not play the role they asserted that should be played by businesses. The government did not play their role. This study confirms the concerns raised by Fraser (2007: 839) that interests for agribusiness will be on short term, rather than long term gain and may discourage sufficient investment in the projects.

The adoption of ABP as a tool to complement all the initiatives, aimed to coordinate support services of relevant stakeholders with land beneficiaries, was seen as a positive move. However, Hilzinger–mass (2007: 4) found that during the same period, while ABP strategy was developed, a number of complementary initiatives were being undertaken by DLA. These were developed without reference to one another, for example: SSDUs, NLCP, LDOs, CASP and ACS. These initiatives appear to be good but this study does not suggest any benefit to beneficiaries and could not establish the reasons causing beneficiaries not to benefit. Beneficiaries seem not even to be aware of all the above initiatives intended to support them.

5.4. RECOMMENDATIONS

A mini-dissertation such as this one cannot solve all the challenges on post-settlement support to beneficiaries of land restitution of Mbombela Municipality in Mpumalanga Province, but can only contribute towards their solution.

Even with more than seven years practising on the farms, the farmers could not raise the production levels to the optimum as they used to be, prior to the settlement. The acid test could be that the politicians need to develop strategies on the best possible way to achieve the objectives of land reform and stop politicising the issues.

The researcher feels it would be appropriate to establish some guidelines as to how the different stakeholders could assist in making sure that the objectives of post-settlement assistance are realised and that the government should play a leading role in this regard. The other issue which the government should look into is whether or not a strategic partner has the same vision as the communities and the government. If not, then the government needs to re-visit the idea of involving a strategic partner in all the activities which aims to enhance the lives of the needy.

As part of the research findings, the researcher concludes by recommending the following: - the government should try to attract the youth and the educated portion of the community to take part in the activities which seek to enhance the lives of the community; the government and the private sector should partner in seeking to resolve the challenges the farmers have indicated and the government should re-visit the ideology of using a strategic partner in seeking

to address some of the challenges the beneficiaries have indicated such as the challenge of capacity building.

The government, together with relevant stakeholders should create an enabling environment which eases the unavailability or lack of access to markets. This study supports the view by Van Wyk (2010: 600) that a feasibility study should be a prerequisite for restitution so that proper determination of the nature of post settlement support, needed by beneficiaries, is made. The beneficiaries should critically consider all the factors which deter their ability to farm with ease.

5.5. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

It is evident from Chapter two that much has been written on land reform programmes. Despite this, little has been done to evaluate post-settlement support received by beneficiaries of land restitution. In Mbombela Municipality, studies conducted evaluated the land reform programmes with little or no focus on post-settlement support. This study is the first of its kind which focused on post-settlement support received by beneficiaries of land restitution. In order to achieve the study's objectives, management beneficiaries, ordinary beneficiaries, officials and members of the private sector participated in group discussions and completing of questionnaires.

The following are areas for further research:

- This study was a case study which constitutes a small fraction of restitution farms so there is a need to evaluate the post settlement support for the entire country so that policy proposals may be made for national government and the private sector.
- What are the causes of farm dysfunctionality? Investigate causes of low levels of productivity in land reform projects.
- What has to be done to involve the educated and youth portion of communities to agricultural projects? What are the factors that cause these important sectors of society to distance themselves from this type of project?
- What should be done to resuscitate the land reform projects which are unproductive? What level of support is to be provided to sustain land reform projects?
- Investigate viable programmes for mentoring land reform project beneficiaries.

5.6. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study is by no means able to solve all the challenges evident in post-settlement support to beneficiaries of land restitution of the Mbombela municipality in Mpumalanga Province. This study made a contribution towards better understanding of the challenges faced by beneficiaries after restitution.

There are also limitations to achieve the objectives on the evaluation of post-settlement support to beneficiaries of land restitution in the Mbombela Municipality area.

This study was a case study which constitutes a small fraction of restitution farms in Mbombela Municipality, hence it is in no way representative of all restitution farms, therefore, findings and conclusions may not be applicable to other farms but are restricted to the farms under study.

Documents that were able to show the state of projects were not available. The reasons given were that the previous strategic partner left with them. Attempts to interview the previous partner did not yield any positive results. Some of the officials from the department, who worked with the farms from the sub-directorate for restitution for at least five years, were not available since they had moved from the department or have been promoted to other positions that do not deal with farms directly. Previous owners of the farms were not keen to participate to the study. All the above impossibilities might have denied the study valuable information.

5.7. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This study does not in any way provide the only solution to the problems facing beneficiaries, but is a contribution to highlighting the plight of beneficiaries. The study has attempted to provide the nature of post-settlement support provided to the community, determining the adequacy of support in relation to the needs

of the community, the challenges faced by land restitution beneficiaries with regard to post-settlement support, provided possible solutions to the challenges and managed to provide recommendations to all stakeholders.

REFERENCES

- Anderson, R. B. & Barnett, C. 2006. The indigenous land claims in New Zealand and Canada: From grievance to enterprise. The Saskatchewan Institute of Public Policy. <http://www.uregina.ca/sipp/documents/Pdf/pp39.Pdf> [accessed 24 June 2011].
- Anseew, W & Mathebula, N. 2006. Linking the restitution of land to development: pre-and post settlement implications. Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), University of the Western Cape.
- Babbie, E. & Mouton, J. 2009. The practice of social research. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.
- Bannister, S. 2004. Evaluating land and agrarian reform in South Africa. Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, School of Government, PLAAS, University of the Western Cape.
- Binswanger, H.P. & Elgin, M. 1992. What are the prospects for land reform? In C.K. Eicher & J.M. Staalz (Eds.). *Agricultural development in third world (2nd ed.)*, pp. 262-279. London: The Johns Hopkins University press.
- Bless, C. & Higson-Smith, C. 1995. Fundamentals of social research methods. Kenwyn: Juta.
- Bochner, A. P. 2002. Criteria against ourselves. In N. K. Denzin, & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.). *The qualitative inquiry reader*, pp. 257-265. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Bowyer-Bower, T.A.S. & Stoneman, C. (2000). Land reform in Zimbabwe:

Constraints and prospects. Worcesster, UK: Ashgate Publishing Limited,

BuaNews , 2006. South Africa: Emerging farmers urged to form cooperatives. *BuaNews (Tshwane)* <http://www.sanews.gov.za/> [Accessed 18 July 2011].

Buthelezi, S. 2008. The land and agrarian reform and food security: Lessons for South Africa. *Africa Insight*, 38 (2):1-12.

Cohen, L., Manion, L. & Morrison, K. 2004. Research methods in education. London: Routledge Falmer.

Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) 2004. Restitution Statistics. Pretoria: Government Printers.

Constitution of Republic of South Africa (1996) Act No. 108 of 1996

Cousins, B. 2005. Agrarian reform and the 'two economies': Transforming South Africa's countryside. Cape Town: Programme for land and agrarian studies(PLAAS), school of government, University of the Western Cape.

Cousins, B. 2010. The politics of communal tenure reform: A South Africa case study. *Human Sciences Research Council*, 3: 55-70.

De Jager, T. 2008. Land reform in South Africa: Constructive aims and positive outcomes – Reflecting on experiences on the way to 2014. Seminar report No. 20. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Johannesburg.

Denzin, N. K. & Lincoln, Y.S. (Eds.) 2002. The qualitative inquiry reader. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

- Department of Land Affairs, 1997. White paper on South African Land Policy.
Pretoria: Government Printers
- Department of Land Affairs. 2004a. *Annual Report: 1 April 2003 – 31 March 2004*. DLA: Pretoria: Government Printers.
- Department of Land Affairs, 2004b. National Assembly Budget Vote for Agriculture & Land Affairs, Ms Thoko Didiza MP – 8 June 2004
- Department of Land Affairs, 2005a. [Strategic Plan 2005 – 2010]. "Sustainable Land and Agrarian Reform: A Contribution to Vision 2014" (March 2005). DLA: Pretoria: Government Printers.
- Department of Land Affairs , 2005b. Report on Ehlanzeni Land Summit, Mpumalanga, DLA: Pretoria: Government Printers.
- De Villiers, B. & Van Den Berg, B. 2006. Land reform: Trailblazers Seven successful case studies. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. Johannesburg.
- De Vos, A. S. (Ed.) 1998. Research at grass roots: A Primer for the caring professions. Pretoria: Van Schaik.
- De Vos, A.S. (Ed.).2002. Research at Grassroots (2nd ed.). Pretoria. Van Schaik.
- Duvel, G. H. & Terblanche, S. E. 2004. Finding the key to successful farmer settlement: dependency versus independency models. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension*, Vol. 38:1-14.
- Everingham, M. & Jannecke, C.2006. Land restitution and democratic citizenship in South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 32 (3):545-562.

- Fourie, C. 1998. Cleaning up cloudy title in a developing country. *Proceedings of the XXI International Congress: Developing the Profession in a Developing World*, 19 -25 July, pp 8-9, Brighton, United Kingdom.
- Fraser, A. 2005. Hybridity emergent: Geo-history, learning and land restitution in South Africa. *Geoforum*, 38:299-311.
- Fraser, A. 2006. Land reform in South Africa and the colonial present. *Social and Cultural Geography*, 8, (6): 835-851.
- De Beer, F. & Swanepol , H., 2009. *Introduction to development Studies* (9th ed.). Cape Town: Oxford University Press.
- Groenewald, J. 2004. Conditions for successful land reform in South Africa. *South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences*, 7 (4):673- 682.
- Hall, R. 2003. Evaluating land and agrarian reform in South Africa: Rural Restitution - *An Occasional Paper Series 2*. Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), School of government, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town.
- Hall, R. 2004a. Review of African political economy: A political economy of land reform in South Africa. Two Cheers? *South African Democracy's First Decade*, 31(100): 213-227.
- Hall, R. 2004b. *Land and agrarian reform in South Africa: A status report. Research Report No. 20*. Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), School of Government, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town.

Hall, R. 2007. The Impact of land Restitution and Land reform on Livelihoods. Research report No. 32, Programme for land and agrarian studies (PLAAS), School of government, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town.

Hartdegen, P. 2008. Forced removals 'not a thing of the past'. Property24.com. [Assessed 5 July 2011]

Helsinki Declaration: Recommendation for conduct of clinical research. 1964. <http://ohsr.od.nih.gov/helsinki.php3> . [Accessed 20 July 2011].

Hilzinger-Maas, D. 2007. An expeditious land reform process realizes its broader objective of poverty reduction and therefore mitigates the factors that influence spatial poverty traps. International workshop hosted by Chronic Poverty Research Centre, Stellenbosch University. <http://allafrica.com/stories/200609050271.html> [Accessed 15/05/2011].

Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), 2003. *Land restitution for agricultural development: Case studies in three provinces.* Integrated Rural and Regional Development Division. HSRC. Pretoria.

Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Mbombela Local Municipality 2008/9.

Jacobs, P. 2003. Support for agricultural development. Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, School of Government, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town.

Jordaan, A. J. & Jooste, A. 2003. Strategies for the support of successful Land Reform: a case study of Qwa Qwa emerging Commercial farmers. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension*, Vol.32:1-14.

- Kepe, T. 2004. Land restitution and biodiversity Conservation in South Africa: The Case of Mkhlabathi, Eastern Cape Province. *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, 38(3): 688-704.
- Kumar, R. 2005. *Research methodology: A step-by-step guide for beginners*. London: Sage Publications.
- Labuschagne, M. 1999. *The impact of the land reform programme on the living conditions of the Monyamane farmers Association*. Unpublished Master's dissertation, University of Limpopo.
- Lahiff, E. 2008. Land redistribution in South Africa: Progress to date. Paper presented to the workshop "Land Redistribution in Africa: Towards a common vision". World Bank.
- Leedy, P. D. & Ormrod, J. E. 2001. *Practical research, planning and design*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Louw, C. 2005. Breaking a farmer s spirit. *Farmers Weekly*, 20 May, 30-33.
- Lund, F. 1999. Remaking community at Riemvasmaak . Land and Housing: *Women Speak Out. Agenda Feminist Media*, 42:49-54.
- Lyne, M. & Collins, R. 2008. South Africa's new Cooperatives Act: A missed opportunity for small farmers and land reform beneficiaries. *Agrikon*, 72(3):180-196
- Malope, P. & Molapisane, K. R. 2006. Poverty reduction through alternative livelihoods in Botswana's desert margins. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension*, 35 (1): 37-50.
- Manyathi, T. 2006. How integrated is restitution? Restitution and Municipal

IDPs. *AFRA News*, 61, December: 5–7. Available online:
<http://www.afra.co.za?upload/files/AN357.pdf> [Accessed 25 June 2011].

Maseko, M. E. 2005. Restitution of land for agricultural development Ehlanzeni region Mpumalanga. [USQ Project 1&2] (Unpublished) University of Southern Queensland.

Masuku, M. 2005. Ehlanzeni Land Summit, keynote address, 11-12 July, 1-2.

Mmbengwa, V. M., Gundidza, M., Groenewald, J. A. & van Schalkwyk, H. D. 2009. Factors affecting extension workers in their rendering of effective service to pre and post-settled farmers in government initiated and supported farming small, micro and medium enterprises. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension*, Vol. 38:1-14.

Mokhatla, P., Maine, N. & Nell, W. T. 2007. Sustainable farmer settlement in South Africa. International Farm Management Association, Cork Ireland: Snap Printing.

Mouton, J. 2005. *How to succeed in your masters and doctoral studies*. Pretoria. Van Schaik.

Moyo, S. 2004. The Land and Agrarian Question in Zimbabwe. Paper presented at The agrarian constraint and poverty reduction: Macroeconomic lessons for Africa conference, Addis Ababa, 17-18 December, 2004.

Mpumalanga Provincial Government Programme of Action, 2008/9. [http://Mpumalanga.gov.za/programme of action](http://Mpumalanga.gov.za/programme%20of%20action)[Accessed 10/06/2010.]

- Mpumalanga provincial government, five year review 2004-2008. Mhlaba Group of consultants. <http://Mpumalanga.gov.za/reports>. [Accessed 10/06/2010.]
- Mwanje, J. I. 2001. *Issues in Social Science Research Methodology (Module 1)*. Ethiopia: Organization for Social Studies in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA).
- National African Farmers`Union, (2008). News letter, August 2008 issue, pp. 17.
- Ndala, E. 2008. Land Reform in South Africa: Constructive Aims and Positive Outcomes –Reflecting on Experiences on the Way to 2014. Seminar report No.20. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.Johannesburg.
- Newman, W. L. 2006. *Social Research Methods (5th ed.)*. Cape Town. Pearson Education.
- Nqeba, N. 2003. South Africa: Mdluli clan go back to their land. *BuaNews(Tshwane)*[online].<http://allafrica.com/stories/200609050271.html> [Accessed 25/06/2011]
- Nuremberg Code. US Government Printing Office. 1949. *Trials of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals under Control Council Law No. 10, Vol. 12, pp 181-182*. Washington DC. Found on the Web site <http://onlineethics.org/reseth/nuremberg.html> Accessed July 2001.]
- Olubode-Awosola, O. O. & Van Schalkwyk, H. D. 2006. Mentorship alliance between South African farmers: Implications for sustainable agriculture sector reform. *South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences*, 9 (4):555- 566.
- Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary 1999*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

- Pinaar, K. 2007. A review of institutional arrangements for land reform, community land hold and management. Department of Land Affairs.
- Purchase, J. 2007. Agribusinesses in Post settlement of land reform. Agricultural business Chamber, Report on ABC Vision on Post Settlement Support (PSS). Positive outcomes: Reflecting on experiences on the way to 2014. *Seminar Report No. 20*. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Johannesburg.
- Randela, R. 2005. *Integration of emerging cotton farmers into the commercial agricultural economy*. Unpublished doctoral thesis, the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein.
- Regional Land Claims Commission (RLCC). 2008. *Mpumalanga annual report, 2007- 8*. Pretoria: Government Printers.
- Rosnow, R. & Rosenthal, R. 1996. *Beginning behavioural research. A conceptual primer*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Schoeman, L. & Fourie, D. J. 2008. Making restitution work: The Challenge of building sustainable governance and institutional structures in public administration. *Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 43 no. (4).1(799-819).
- Schoeman, L. & Fourie, D. J. 2010. Local government and sustainable post-settlement support for restitution: In search of efficient governance objectives in public administration. *Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 45 (1) 1(145-161).
- Schurink, W. J.; Schurink, E. M. & Poggenpoel, M. 1998. Focus group interviewing and audio-visual methodology in qualitative research. In A. S. De Vos (Ed.). *Research at grass roots: A Primer for the caring professions*, pp.289-296. Pretoria: Van Schaik.

- Silverman, D. 2000. *Doing qualitative research: A practical handbook*. London: Sage Publications.
- Smith, M. D. J. 2004. Land Reform in South Africa as a Means to Combat Poverty. *Nederduitse Gereformeerde Teologiese Tydskrif, Supplementum*, 45 (2):466-474.
- South Africa Yearbook, 2009/10.GCIS, 2010.
- Statistics South Africa (Statssa). 2007. *Community survey, basic results: Mpumalanga*. Pretoria: Statistics
- Struwig, F. W. & Stead, G. B. 2001. *Planning ,designing and reporting research*. Cape Town: Hanli Venter.
- Terblanché, S. E. 2008. Towards an improved agricultural extension service as a key role player in the settlement of new farmers in South Africa. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension, Vol. 37: 58-84*
- United Nations, 2005. 6th Global Forum on Reinventing Government Building Trust in Government in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 24-27 May : Governments Serving Citizens, United Nations Publication No.: ST/ESA/PAD/SER. United States of America.
- Van der Elst, H. J. 2007. Post-settlement support as key contributor to the success of the South African land reform programme (1994–2007). *Politeia*, 26 (3): 287–305.
- Vermeulen, S. E. 2009. A Comparative Assessment of the Land Reform programme in South Africa and Namibia. Unpublished Masters dissertation, Stellenbosch University, Cape Town.

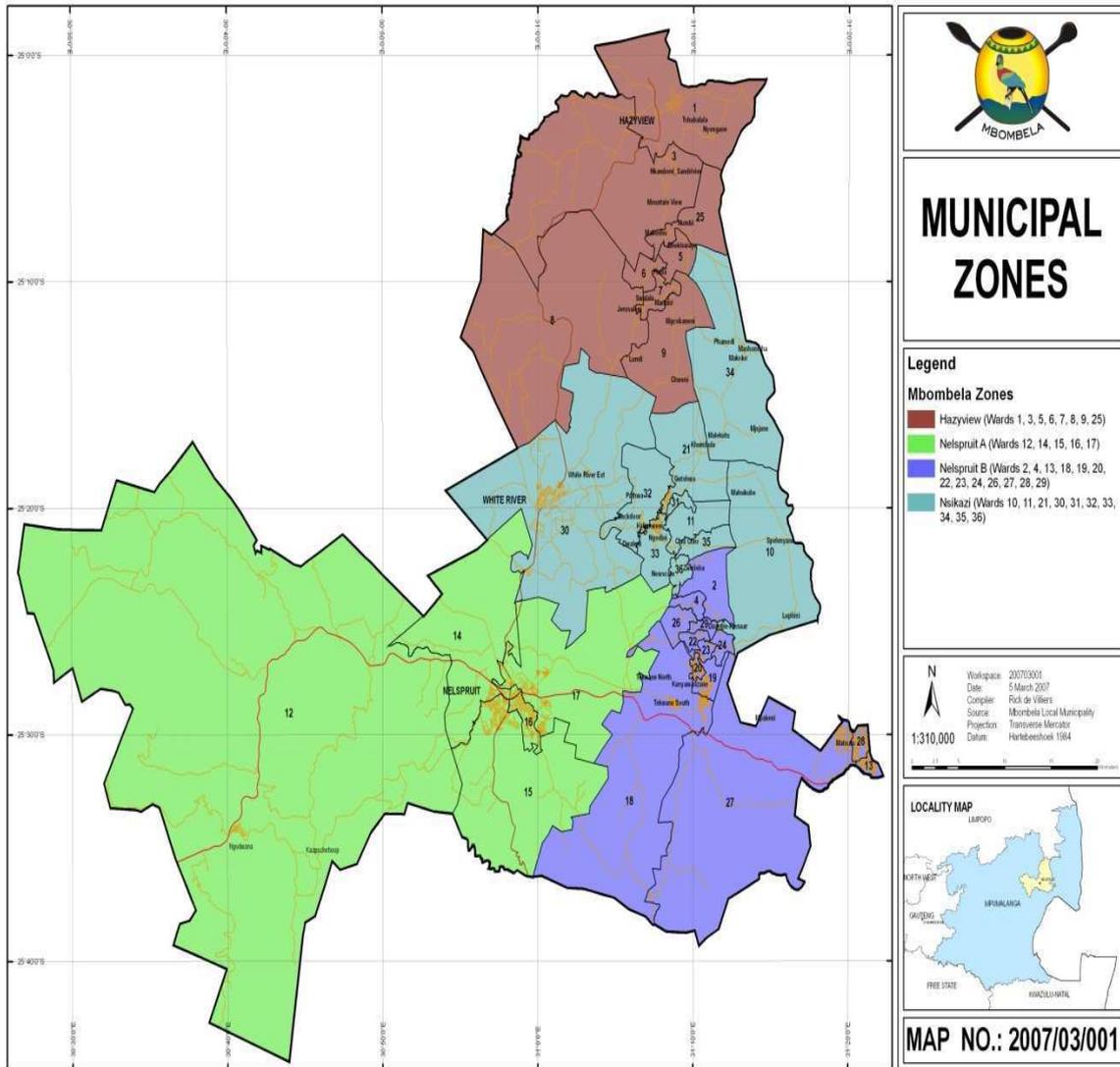
- Vink, N. & Kirsten, J. 2003. Policy successes and policy failures in agriculture and land reform in South Africa the 1990s. *South African Journal of Economic History*, 18 (1): 96-117.
- Walker, C. 2005. The limits to Land Reform: Rethinking 'the land question'. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 31 (4):805-824.
- Walker, C. 2009. Elusive equality: women, Property rights and land Reform in South Africa. *South African Journal of Human Rights*, 25(3):467-490.
- Welman, C., Kruger, F. & Mitchell, B. 2005. *Research Methodology*, 3rd edition. Cape Town. Oxford University Press.
- Wong, L. P. 2008. Focus group discussion: A tool for health and medical research. *Singapore Medical Journal* , 49(3):256-261.

ANNEXURE A : Map of South Africa divided into nine provinces



Source: <http://www.safrika.info/about/government/govprov.htm>. Retrieved 1 April 2011

ANNEXURE B : Map for Mbombela municipality



Source: Municipal Geographical Information System (2007)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAKEHOLDERS

TOPIC

EVALUATION OF POST-SETTLEMENT SUPPORT TO BENEFICIARIES OF
LAND RESTITUTION IN MBOMBELA MUNICIPALITY, MPUMALANGA
PROVINCE

Master of Development Mini-Dissertation

with

TURF LOOP GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP (TGSL)

STUDENT : Mokoena Andrew Walter

CONTACT NO. : 0828529206

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAKEHOLDERS

TOPIC: EVALUATION OF POST-SETTLEMENT SUPPORT TO BENEFICIARIES OF LAND RESTITUTION IN MBOMBELA MUNICIPALITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data to evaluate the post-settlement support given to beneficiaries of land restitution in Mbombela Municipality, Mpumalanga Province for the Student Mokoena A.W. to complete his Mini-dissertation to satisfy the requirements for Master Degree in development studies 2011 with the Turf loop Graduate School of Leadership.

Thank you for accepting the request to be a respondent in this study.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This questionnaire is aimed at evaluating post-settlement support given to land restitution beneficiaries in Mbombela municipality.
2. Do not write your name in this questionnaire this is to ensure **Confidentiality**
3. You are requested to answer each question from (1) to (17) section B & C and reflect your true reaction when doing so.
4. This questionnaire is completed anonymously and will take approximately 15-25 minutes of your time.
5. All responses to be provided will only be used for the purposes of the mentioned study.
6. There is no wrong response; your response in each question is highly valued.
7. There is no payment or reward for the information to be provided.
8. You are free to terminate your participation if you so desire at any stage.
9. This questionnaire is divided into three sections kindly complete all questions relevant to you as indicated below :-

SECTION A	:	ADMINISTRATIVE
SECTION B	:	DEMOGRAPHIC
SECTION C	:	SURVEYS QUESTIONS

Please turn to page C2 – C8 for the survey questions to complete the questionnaire

SECTION A : ADMINISTRATIVE

a. Sequence no. :..... b. Date :..... Number of questionnaire :.....

SECTION B : DEMOGRAPHIC

1. Gender : PUT AN X BELOW TO YOUR CHOICE

Male	Female

2. Age : PUT AN X BELOW TO YOUR CHOICE

Between 18-35 years	Between 36-45 years	Between 46-60 years	Over 60 years

3. Education level : PUT AN X BELOW TO YOUR CHOICE

Primary	Secondary	Matric /grade 12	Diploma/degree

4. Marital status : PUT AN X BELOW TO YOUR CHOICE

Single	Married	Divorced	Widow/er

5. Choose the structure your representing : PUT AN X BELOW TO YOUR CHOICE

STRATEGIC PARTNER	PRIVATE SECTOR /NGO	GOVT	EXT. OFFICER	CPA/TRUST

6. What position are you holding? PUT AN X BELOW TO YOUR CHOICE

Member	CPA/TRUST	Executive	Other

7. What is the role of your structure /organization/dept /section in supporting the beneficiaries?.....
PUT AN X BELOW TO YOUR CHOICE

Management	Linkages	Support	Advisory

SECTION C : SURVEY QUESTIONS

8. Questions in respect of CPA/TRUST

8.1. Training/education

8.1.1. Do you think the tasks for CPA/TRUST needs any specialized training/education? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

Strongly Agree	4	3	2	1	0	Strongly Disagree

8.1.2. For your choice in (8.1.1.), choose from the options provided by putting an X

Need skills	Farm management	Need training	Need more time

9. Functionality of CPA/TRUST

9.1.1. Would you regard the CPA/Trust for this farm as functional or dysfunctional? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

Functional	5	4	3	2	1	Dysfunctional

9.1.2. For your choice in (9.2.1), what do you think is the cause of that? choose from the options provided by putting an X

Grants	Management	All of the options on the left	

9.2. Factors that may enhance performance of CPA/TRUST

9.2.1. Are there any other factors which you think can enhance the performance of the CPA /Trust? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

YES	NO

9.2.2. If your answer is yes in (9.3.1), mention them ,choose from the options provided by putting an X

Need skills	Need funds	Salary	other

10. Beneficiaries in CPA/TRUST

10.1. Do you get paid for the tasks as CPA/Trust member? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

YES	NO

10.2. If your answer is yes in (10.1), what value per month? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

VALUE	Less than R500	R501-1000	R1001-2000	R2001 and more	Not applicable
CHOICE					

10.3. How do you find the management of the farm? Put an X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

Very easy	Easy	Neither	Hard	Very hard

11. Questions relating to support given to the farm

11.1. Did you or the farm receive any kind of support from Government and private sector? Put an X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

YES	NO

11.2. If your answer is yes in (11.1),

11.2.1. What kind of post –settlement support has been provided to the community? PUT AN X NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE, YOU MAY TICK MORE THAN ONE OPTION

TYPE OF SUPPORT	CHOICE
MONEY	
EQUIPMENTS	

INPUTS (fertilizers ,seeds etc)	
TRAINING (KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS)	
ACCESS TO MARKETING	
INFRASTRUCTURE (roads, dams etc	
OTHER	

11.2.2. Which stakeholder gave you support?...choose from the options provided by putting an X

government	Private /ngo	Strategic partner	All of the mentioned

11.2.3. What were the processes followed? choose from the options provided by putting an X

Applied	Feedback provided /updates	Provided training	

11.3. If money received in (11.2..2),

11.3.1. was it spent for : PUT AN X NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE, YOU MAY TICK MORE THAN ONE OPTION

TYPE OF SUPPORT	CHOICE
Trainings	
Equipments and assets	
Inputs	
Marketing	
Operations (including paying of staff)	
All of the above	

11.3.2. Briefly explain in each of your choice in (11.3.1) ...

EXPLAIN CHOICES	CHOICE
GRANTS	
FARM MANAGEMENT	
All of the above	

11.4. support given by all the stakeholders

11.4.1. Would you regard the support given by all the stakeholders adequate or inadequate? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

Adequate	5	4	3	2	1	Inadequate

11.4.2. If inadequate explain ... by choose from the options provided by putting an X

Varied support	Diverse needs	None of the two

11.5. What more should be given to the farm by stakeholders, which is not given now? choose from the options provided by putting an X

Support not given	Choice
-------------------	--------

Access to Markets	
Funds	
Training	
All of the above	

12. Farm productivity

12.1. What level of productivity will you rate this farm now? Put an X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

Lower than the level before restitution	Same as the one before restitution	Higher than the level before restitution

12.2. Farms used

12.2.1. Are all farms utilized? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

YES	NO

12.2.2. If your answer is NO in (12.2.1)

12.2.2.1. How many farms are not utilized? choose from the options provided by putting an X

One farm	Two farms	Three farms	Not aware /many farms

12.2.2.2. Why are they not utilized?.....choose from the options provided by putting an X

Lack of resources	Members lack skills	Do not know

13. Questions relating to support given to the community or farm

13.1. Did you or your office give any kind of support to the community or farm? Put an X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

YES	NO

13.2. If your answer is yes in (13.1), what kind of post –settlement support has been provided to the community? PUT AN X NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE, YOU MAY TICK MORE THAN ONE OPTION

TYPE OF SUPPORT	CHOICE
MONEY	
EQUIPMENTS	
INPUTS (fertilizers ,seeds etc)	
TRAINING (KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS)	
ACCESS TO MARKETING	
FARM MANAGEMENT	
None	

13.3. How long are you servicing the farm? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

1-5yrs	6-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-20yrs	Over 20yrs

13.4. Management of the support

13.4.1. How would you regard the management of the support received from stakeholders?

PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

Effective	5	4	3	2	1	Ineffective

14. For the support which was farm management :

14.1. Who has appointed you to manage the farm? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

CPA/TRUST	GOVERNMENT

14.2. Are you paid for your services? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

SALARY	PROFIT	NOT PAID

14.3. If your answer is profit in (14.2),

14.3.1. How much investment have you made? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

1-39% of the total required capital	40-60% of the total required capital	59-75% of the total required capital	76-100% of the total required capital	Not aware /none

14.3.2. In which areas were you spending your investment? PUT AN X NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE, YOU MAY TICK MORE THAN ONE OPTIONS

TYPE OF SUPPORT	CHOICE
Trainings	
Equipments and assets	
Inputs	
Marketing	
Operations (including paying of staff)	
All of the above	

14.3.3. For the choices you made in (14.3.2.), briefly explain.....

EXPLAIN CHOICES	CHOICE
GRANTS	
FARM MANAGEMENT	
All of the above	

15. Questions relating to support given to the farm

15.1. Did you or the farm receive any kind of support from Government and private sector? Put an X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

YES	NO

15.2. If your answer is yes in (12.1),

15.2.1. What kind of post –settlement support has been provided to the community? PUT AN X NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE, YOU MAY TICK MORE THAN ONE OPTION

TYPE OF SUPPORT	CHOICE
MONEY	
EQUIPMENTS	
INPUTS (fertilizers ,seeds etc)	
TRAINING (KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS)	
ACCESS TO MARKETING	
INFRASTRUCTURE (roads, dams etc	
All of the above	

15.2.2. What were the processes followed? How were they?.....

15.3. If money received in (15.2.1),

15.3.1. Was it spent for : PUT AN X NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE, YOU MAY TICK MORE THAN ONE OPTION

TYPE OF SUPPORT	CHOICE
Trainings	
Equipments and assets	
Inputs	
Marketing	
Operations (including paying of staff)	
All of the above	

15.3.2. Explain in each of your choice in (15.3.1)

EXPLAIN CHOICES	CHOICE
GRANTS	
FARM MANAGEMENT	
All of the above	

15.4. Adequacy of support

15.4.1. Would you regard the support given by all the stakeholders adequate or inadequate? PUT AN X BELOW YOUR CHOICE

Adequate	5	4	3	2	1	Inadequate

15.4.2. If inadequate explain ... by choose from the options provided by putting an X

Varied support	Diverse needs	None of the two

15.5. What more should be given to the farm by stakeholders, which is not given now?

16. Challenges encountered by the farm.

16.1. What were the challenges that the farm or community has encountered after receiving land? PUT AN X NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE, YOU MAY TICK MORE THAN ONE OPTIONS

TYPE OF SUPPORT	CHOICE
MONEY	
EQUIPMENTS AND ASSETS	
INPUTS (fertilizers ,seeds etc)	
FARM MANAGEMENT	
FARM PRODUCTIVITY	
ACCESS TO MARKETING	
All of the above	

16.2. What do you think should be done to overcome the challenges faced by the community or farm?

TYPE OF SUPPORT	CHOICE
MONEY	
EQUIPMENTS	
INPUTS (fertilizers ,seeds etc)	
TRAINING (KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS)	
ACCESS TO MARKETING	
INFRASTRUCTURE (roads, dams etc	
All of the above	

17. Questions with regard to your relationship with the community or farm.

17.1. Is there an official assigned to this farm? PUT AN X NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE

YES	NO

17.2. If your answer is yes in (14.1),

17.2.1. To what extent do you think the following comments fit with your impression of the farm and official or yourself? Place a circle around the comment that you think is the most appropriate.

Cooperation with CPA/TRUST very good **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** very bad

Communication with CPA/TRUST very good **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** very bad

17.2.2. Is there a guideline for the relationship of the official and the farm? PUT AN X NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE

YES	NO

17.3. What do you think should be done to improve the services provided by extension officers?

THINGS TO BE DONE	CHOICE
REGULAR VISITS	
MORE TRAINING	
LINKAGES	
ALL OF THE ABOVE	

The end

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND EFFORT IN COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

TOPIC: EVALUATION OF POST-SETTLEMENT SUPPORT TO BENEFICIARIES OF LAND
RESTITUTION IN MBOMBELA MUNICIPALITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

SIHLOKO : LUCWANINGO MAYELANA NELUSITO LELINEKETWA BANIKATI BEMHLABA,
KUMASIPALA WASE MBOMBELA KU MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDs)

(LUHLELO LWENGCOCO KUBANIKATI MHLABA LEHLELIWE)

The following questions will be used as a guide to discussions

(Mibuto letawubutwa kumibutsano lehleliwe)

1. When did you receive your land back?

1.Nitfole nini lomhlaba wenu (liplasi) ?

2. Describe the experience –what did it mean to you?

2.Chaza kutsi native njani lapho nibuyiselwa umhlaba wenu?

3. What were your aspirations or expectations?

3.Ngikuphi lebenikulindzele ana niniketwa umhlaba wenu ?

4. What skills do you have in farming?

4.Ngiwaphi emakhono leninawo ekuphatfwa kwemhlaba (liplasi) ?

5. How long have you been farming?

5.Seninesikhatsi lesingakanani niphetse liplasi?

6. Explain, to what extent you and your household are able to sustain yourself on the land?

6.Chaza,niphumlelela kanjani kugcina tindzingo temakhaya enu ngalomhlaba leniniketwe wona?

7. What kind of post –settlement support did you receive from (government, NGOs, Peers)
after you get the land back?

7.Hlobo luni lelisito lenilitfolako (kuhulumende kanye netinhlango letitimele) mayelana nemhlaba wenu?

8. What support are you getting now?

8.Ngiliphi lusito lenilitfolako manje ?

9. How is the support provided? What are the systems, processes, procedures were you supposed to follow? Are these working well? Are you satisfied with the processes?

If not, why?

9. Lunjani lusito leniniketwa lona? Ngitiphi tindlela lekufanele nitilandzele kute nitfole lelisito? Tiyaniphumelelisa na ? Niyaneliseka ngato na? Ana ninganeliseki ,kungani ?
10. Comment on the adequacy of the support versus your needs. Do you find the support helpful? In what way? What difference does the support make to your farming?
10. Lusito leniniketwa lona liyatiphumelelisa tidzingo tenu na? Ingabe liyanisita? Liletsa muphi mehluko lelusito leniniketwa lona na?
11. What recommendations would you like to make on the post-settlement support?
11. Ngitiphi tihakamiso mayelana nalelisito leniniketwa lona , leningatsandza kutiletsa?
12. Have you entered into any partnerships with private sector? If so, describe the nature of the partnership? Is it working? Are there any challenges?
12. Ninato tivumelwano leninato mayelana ne liphasi lenu netinhlango letitimele na? Tiyaphumelele na ? Ingabe tikhona tinkinga na?
13. What do you think should be done to overcome the challenges faced by you or your farm with regard to post-settlement support?
13. Ngikuphi lenibona ngatsi kube kuyentiwa kute kuphele letinkinga lenihlangabetana nato ngelusito lenilitfolako ?
14. In your opinion, what role can be played by the following stakeholders to overcome the challenges you mentioned?
14. Ngewakho mbono , ngiliphi lichaza lelingaletfwa nguletinhlango letingentasi ?
- a. regional Office or
 - a. Hulumende losetuli
 - b. municipality,
 - b. Hulumende wasemakhaya
 - c. other farmers or farmers association or private sector or
 - c. labanye balimi nobe tinhlango letitimele
 - d. Any other stakeholders
 - d. Letinye tinhlango

Thank the participants for their time and effort.

Kubongwa bonkhe lababe incenye yalomhlango, sikhatsi sabo nelichaza lebalifakile