

Functionality; productivity; and challenges of land redistribution in Ehlanzeni  
Region of Mpumalanga Province: a case study of Mbombela Local municipality  
with reference to Lahlamali Community Property Association

Master of development (Mdev)

ME Mabuza

2014

Functionality; productivity; and challenges of land redistribution in Ehlanzeni  
Region of Mpumalanga Province: a case study of Mbombela Local municipality  
with reference to Lahlamali Community Property Association

by

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MINI-DISSERTATION REPORT

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of  
Development (Mdev)

in the

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND LAW

Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership (TGSL)

at the

UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

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September 2014

## **DECLARATION**

I declare that the mini-dissertation hereby submitted to the University of Limpopo for the degree of Master of Development has not previously been submitted by me for a degree at this or any other university; that it is my work in design and execution, and that all materials contained herein has been duly acknowledged.

Mabuza M.E Mr

Date: 16 September 2014

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my profound appreciation to the following organisation(s) and persons who contributed immeasurably in the production of this mini-dissertation report.

1. The Mpumalanga Provincial Department of Rural Development and Settlement for the permission to use materials from the Mpumalanga land Claim Commission (MLCC).
2. The Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture for guidance and provision of information regarding redistributed farms.
3. The contributions of the following people are significantly acknowledged during the production of this research document.
  - Professor A. Belete, my supervisor deserves a special mention. He assiduously works through all the stages in the process of producing this document. I meekly thank him for all the efforts and encouragement.
  - A special mention also goes to Doctor Mkuti Lukas for ensuring that the research study complies with studious writing.
  - Dr T. Moyo, the Master of Development Head of Department (HOD) for her resoluteness in pushing me towards the completion of the research study.
  - A special word of thanks to my 2010-2011 Mdev friends Mr S.E. Matume, Mr A.W. Mokoena, Ms G.Z. Phoku, and Mr J.B. Thwala for their readiness to work with me.
  - I would also like to thank my family for the serenity exercised during the research process and production of this research report document.

## ABSTRACT

The legacy of apartheid has left the current democratic government of South Africa grappling with vast challenges. Eighteen years of governance has not been enough for the state to address issues of land redistribution, and in particular redistribution of commercial farm and the improvement of their functionality after redistribution.

The **main aim** of the study is to assess the general functionality, productivity and challenges of redistributed farms. **Qualitative research methodology (descriptive research design)** is used to diagnose historical and current issues impacting on the functionality, productivity and challenges facing LCPA. Probability random sampling, more especially stratified random sampling was used as a sampling method.

The results indicated that the farm is experiencing a number of challenges, **conflicting views regarding the farm path. Due to the lack of financial support, malfunctioning or aging infrastructure, and most importantly the lack of agricultural technical and farming knowledge.** Challenges experienced among others include the following, consistent decline in production, lack of technical and strong agricultural farming knowledge, lack of persistent strong financial support; and lack of integrated support from agricultural stakeholders. To change the status quo, consistent training of beneficiaries in farming and farm management has to be tailor made for them, and a multidimensional support for beneficiaries has to be put in place.

## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION**

ANC	African National Congress
CBO	Community based Organisations
RSAC	Republic of South Africa Constitution
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
MDoA	Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture
LARP	Land and Agrarian reform Programme
LCC	Land Claim Court (land Claim Commission)
LCPA	Lahlamali Community Property Association
LM	Landless Movement
LRAD	Land and Redistribution and Agricultural Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLM	Mbombela Local Municipality
PLAS	Proactive land Acquisition Strategy
SADC	South African Development Cooperation
SLAG	Settlement Land Acquisition Grant
SHGS	Self Help Groups

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## **CHAPTER ONE:**

### **INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY**

#### **1.1. Introduction**

The introductory chapter will provide a detailed background to the study. The research topic will be introduced, statement of problem stated, aims and objectives of the study will be provided. The choice and rationale of research design and the pertinent research questions will be provided.

#### **1.2. Background to the research study**

Countries emerging from colonialism or oppression develop policies directed towards social and economic transformation. Social development (transformation) and economic growth (transformation) is mostly driven by the desire to alleviate and eradicate problems of poverty and landlessness. Land is regarded by land activists as the basis for all economic activities. It can either serve as an essential asset for a country to achieve economic growth and social equity, or as a tool located in the hands of few, to use it as a tool for hijacking the country's economic independence and subvert its social process (Manpreet, 2008:73). According to Barnstein (2002), the starting point of land reform lies in the exploitation of peasants or landless workers by the white owner of the farm. Newly elected democratic governments throughout the world are battling with the land problem, which is central to the eradication of poverty.

The problem of poverty and landlessness in most countries is dealt with through the process of land reform. Land reform in South Africa, according to the Department of Land Affairs (DLA: 1997), is categorised into three components, namely, restitution, tenure reform, settlement, and the redistribution programme, mostly for agricultural purposes (discussed in detail in chapter 2).

This research study prominently focuses on the redistributed agricultural land with specific reference to Lahlamali Community Property Association (LCPA), a recently

redistributed agricultural land in Ehlanzeni District of Mpumalanga. The research reflects or interrogates aspects of farm management or functionality; agricultural land productivity; and challenges, with a view to addressing the problems experienced by LCPA agricultural land, as an example of redistributed agricultural lands, which are facing the same dilemma.

The fundamental aim of the study is to assist in the reviving of redistributed agricultural land such that food production and food security within the province is ensured. Each province in South Africa has a branch of the Department of Land affairs (DLA), referred to as Provincial Department of Land Affairs (PDLA). The existence of the PDLA and the Department of Agriculture (DoA) in each province serves as an indication that land redistribution, especially land reform for agrarian purposes forms a core agenda of development for the South African government. The decentralisation of agricultural institutions, such as the Department of Agriculture (DoA) in provinces, is suggestive of the role played by agriculture in economic development in general, and in particular the development of the economically previously marginalised poor outlying rural areas.

The African National Congress (ANC) - led government initiated programmes directed at addressing the problem of landlessness in 1994 (DLA, 1997). Land reform is considered worldwide as a mechanism used to redress the gross violation of human rights and to simultaneously promote sustainable growth and development in South Africa (DLA, 1997). Seventeen years of democracy did not exterminate or moderate the problem of poverty, and rural underdevelopment.

Land reform, according to Ghyoot (2008: 175) is a prerequisite for peaceful co-existence and development of a country's population. Ghyoot (2008:175) further argues that the process of land reform is a central feature of countries emerging from colonial or oppression period, in which indigenous people were forcefully removed from their father land, the brutal removal from land occurred through structured and unstructured means ( which was the case in Apartheid South Africa).

The ANC-led South African government embarked on land reform, immediately after the dawn of democracy in order to address the legacy of apartheid. The Republic of South Africa Constitution (RSAC), adopted on the 8<sup>th</sup> May 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) forms the legal starting point for land reform in the country. The RSAC was then

formally recognised as the supreme law that has to be implemented without compromise. Section 25 of the RSAC (1996) identified the need for land reform to address legacy of racial discrimination. It provides for land expropriation in order to serve public interest (sub-clause 1 and 2) and the determination of compensation (sub-clause 3). The RSAC (1996) further gives provision for tenure and restitution of land in sub-clauses 5, 6, and 7.

Land redistribution, according to the White Paper on South African Land Policy (DLA, 1997), occur in three forms namely, restitution, tenure reform and redistribution programme, which is the subject of this research study.

The White Paper on South African Land Policy (DLA, 1997) indicates that land redistribution programme consists of three sub- programme: (1) Agricultural Development - which aims to provide land to individuals or group of individuals for commercial farming or agriculture (2) settlement – which aims to provide land for settlement purposes (3) and for non-agricultural economic development such as ecotourism projects (DLA: 1997 and Republic of South Africa: 1999). Land Claim in RSA, especially land redistribution for agrarian purposes did not occur at the originally anticipated rate due to a number of challenges, such as the time consuming legal process, pronouncement of the Land Claim Commission (LCC) and the Regional land Claim Commission (RLCC) of Community Property Association (group of people accessing government grant as a collective). It is evident therefore that this process was time consuming and legitimate beneficiaries became restless and lose confidence in the ability of the process to deliver their land.

The government instituted a policy shift through the introduction of the Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG) (DLA, 1999). In this programme beneficiaries collectively access grants from government, enabling them to purchase farm(s). Presently the Ministry of Agricultural (MoA) and DLA are using the policy framework, known as the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) to accelerate land redistribution. The vision and seriousness of the South African government on land redistribution is further demonstrated by the existence and spirited implementation of the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) for the DLA vision 2014 (Manual for the Implementation of the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (MIPLAS) (DLA, 2007:6). It is envisaged that the implementation of the PLAS will

contribute to the accelerated growth, employment and equity in general, and specifically in the agricultural sector.

The three spheres of government over the past seventeen years have been preoccupied by the agenda for the development of the rural population, alleviation and eradication of poverty. The government realised that economic growth, rural development, and poverty eradication can only be achieved when the agricultural sector, especially for new commercial farmers, becomes the centre of convergence of all activities. It is against this background that this research study seeks to understand how redistributed agricultural land are managed (their functionality), the productivity of the redistributed agricultural land, and how challenges facing redistributed agricultural land are approached and effectively dealt with, with specific reference to LCPA. These central aspects of the agricultural sector will primarily be investigated in the Mbombela Local Municipality (MLM) of the Ehlanzeni District in Mpumalanga Province.

The transference of about 30% of agricultural land to previously marginalised communities, within the set time frame of 15 years has eluded the ANC-led government in South Africa. Mpumalanga provincial statistics indicate that 61 agricultural farms have been redistributed to previously disadvantaged individuals or group of individuals. Massive claims are yet to be processed, however. The challenges currently faced by the Mpumalanga government, and in particular the Department of Agriculture, are on the functionality, productivity and addressing the challenges facing the redistributed agricultural land. The redistribution of agricultural land was primarily directed at addressing the imbalances of the legacy of apartheid. The primary objectives of the redistribution process were to address issues of landlessness, issues of rural poverty to improve the livelihood of rural people and to integrate outlying rural villages to the main stream economy (Lahiff, 2003).

The implementation of lessons learned from the struggle against apartheid and the achievements of the 2010 FIFA World Cup, recently held in South Africa, is worth considering in the quest to address issues of the outlying rural areas. South Africans dedicated themselves to ensure that the World Cup was a success. They displayed patriotism in the true sense of the word, showing willingness to serve, and above all, they displayed an unmeshed humanity (*ubuntu; You are because I am*). They

galvanised efforts which led to the success of the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The successful 2010 FIFA event has to be used as a model to transform and ensure that rural poverty is addressed as a collective. The farming community (the agricultural sector) has to be supported without compromise. The (DLA, 1997) indicates that land for various land reform programmes can be acquired through:

- Expropriation:  
This entails compulsory acquisition of suitable land for agricultural advancement.
- The market system:  
The willing seller - willing buyer model. The market system of land redistribution poses challenges, such as the exorbitant prices charged by farm owners.  
The willing seller - willing buyer system makes land to be inaccessible to the poor because of its pricing, and also through farmers not willing to let go of “their farms”.
- Land auction:  
Act 126 of 1993 (Section 10(1) permit the minister to acquire and auction land. Other land acquisition strategies such as donations, public land, donations) can also be used to acquire land for the poor rural people.

### **1.3. Statement of the problem**

The White Paper on South African Land Policy (DLA: 1997:26 &29) indicates that the previously marginalised sector of the community needs land for various purposes such as a place to live or for food production purposes. Productive land was taken from the rightful owners without compensation by the former South African Development Trust (SADT).

Land access is fundamentally geared towards addressing issues related to rural poverty, food security and accelerating involvement of the previously marginalised sector of the community in the main stream commercial farming. Agricultural lands are redistributed to new hopeful farmers, but over a short period of time, most of these agricultural lands are no longer productive or are under producing. The DLA and its subsidiary agencies (Ministry of Agriculture; Department of Agriculture; and

Non-governmental organisations) need to find answers to questions such: Why are redistributed agricultural lands no longer productive? What could be the cause(s)? Is it because of the lack of farm administrative knowledge, or is it because of institutional structural problems? The non-productivity or decline in the production level of the farms has a negative impact on the food security of the country, the economic development and poses serious challenges to the province.

This research study is primarily directed at discovering the cause or causes which led to the non-productivity of redistributed agricultural land, the challenges that redistributed agricultural land faces on a daily basis, and it aim to provide recommendations to improve the functionality of redistributed agricultural land. These challenges will be explored through the use of LCPA as an example of redistributed agricultural land.

It remains a challenge as to why farmers on redistributed land have yet to reap the fruits of their labour, 18 years into the new dispensation. The central question to be asked is: Why are the farms not productive? Various responses given by politicians and experts vary from lack of farm knowledge to lack of the will power to farm. The real answer lies somewhere within that continuum, and the present study will attempt to provide the answer.

#### **1.4. The aim and motivation of the research study**

**The fundamental aim of the study or research is to investigate the functionality, productivity and challenges of redistributed farms in MLM in Ehlanzeni Region of Mpumalanga Province, using LCPA as a case study. The findings will assist in the generation of policy recommendations, which can help to address challenges of functionality and productivity. The White Paper on South African Land Policy (DLA: 1997) argues that land redistribution has to respond positively to the diverse requirements for diverse population. In this research study, poverty reduction or eradication and significant contribution to economic growth remain central to the programme of land redistribution.**

The present research study has a personal bearing. Redistributed farms in my area, MLM in Ehlanzeni Region of Mpumalanga, are under producing or virtually collapsing. The Mathebula Community Property Association (MCPA) in Kiepersol near Hazyview is a good example. The MCPA was once a major producer and exporter of bananas before the farm was redistributed. The challenges faced by these farms prompted me to want to have a deeper perspective of the underlying challenges these farms face on a regular basis, using LCPA as a case study.

### 1.5. The objectives of the study

The research objectives of this study are:

- To assess the general functionality of LCPA as redistributed farm or agricultural land.
- To evaluate the productivity of LCPA as redistributed agricultural land.
- To assess the challenges facing LCPA as redistributed agricultural land.

### 1.6. The research questions

The proposed study addresses the following central research questions:

- What are the general management attributes contributing to the functionality (non-functionality) of LCPA as a redistributed agricultural land.
- What is the pre-production level and post-production level of LCPA as a redistributed agricultural land?
- What are the challenges facing LCPA as a redistributed agricultural land.
- What support structures, if any, are provided to LCPA as a redistributed agricultural land to ensure its economic viability?
- What impact, if any, do LCPA farm(s) have on the creation and maintenance of sustainable livelihood for the people of Ehlanzeni?

### 1.7. Definitions of research concepts

Definition of concepts in a research study is carried out in order to clear ambiguity in the usage of the concepts used. In other words, concepts need to be operationalised. Welman et al. (2005) and Babbie (1998) define operationalisation as the precise spelling out of how the construct or concept will be measured. Babbie (1998) defines operationalisation as the development of specific research procedures that will result in empirical observation of things that represent those construct in the real world. It entails description of the operations that will be undertaken to measure the concepts. In relation to this research study, the following concepts need to be defined and operationalised:

- Challenges
- Functionality
- Productivity
- Impact
- Evaluate

#### **1.7.1. Challenge(s)**

According to The New Choice English Dictionary (1999), *challenge* refers to a problem that stimulates efforts, the call for action in order to understand why certain things occur the way they occur. The study will adopt the definition of challenge as defined in the New English Dictionary.

#### **1.7.2. Functionality**

According to Walters and Atwood (1966: 303), *function* refers to the specific purpose of something. Functionality in this research refers to the fulfilment of the purpose of the redistributed farms, which is the improvement of the livelihood, economic advancement and alleviation of poverty of the rural population.

#### **1.7.3. Productivity**

Walters and Atwood (1966: 563) consider *production* as the output or yield of something. Productivity in this research refers to the capacity of the redistributed farms to efficiently and sustainably utilise resources (the land, available farming equipment etc) to produce for the market as well as for local consumption.

#### **1.7.4. Impact**

Tullock (1993: 749) points out that *impact* are an effect or influence. For the purposes of this study, *impact* refers to the effects of agricultural activities on the livelihood of the rural population.

#### **1.7.5. Evaluate**

*Evaluation* is derived from the verb “evaluate”, which means to assess the progress or worth of something. For the purposes of this study, *evaluation* refers to the use of scientific methods to measure the contribution that redistributed agricultural land or farms have in terms of productivity and employment generation (Rutman, 1984:10).

#### **1.8. Significance of the research study**

The research study is an attempt to provide answers to the non-functionality, no production or under productivity and challenges facing LCPA farms as a case study of redistributed agricultural land. Various forms of literature dealing with redistributed agricultural land were reviewed in order to have grounded understanding of their functionality or lack of functionality, productivity or under productivity and the challenges facing redistributed agricultural land. The study will serve as a guide or a catalyst to future researchers who intend to look at the functionality of redistributed lands. The suggestions and recommendations made will assist policy makers on how farmers, especially rural farmers, should be assisted to address agricultural or farm challenges.

#### **1.9. Conclusion**

The discussion above gave a brief overview of land redistribution in South Africa, with the aim of highlighting challenges of the process of land redistribution in particular. The problem statement was clearly stated and the key objectives and aim of the research discussed. The research is directed by key questions central to the functionality and productivity of redistributed farms. Construct to be measured were defined in measurable terms and the significance of the research study was spelled out.

## **CHAPTER TWO:**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Introduction**

This chapter is a reflection of various research and research findings on land reform. It reflects on the variation of land redistribution as experienced by various countries around the globe, and takes a closer look at land redistribution in South Africa.

Land is a contested factor of production, characteristics of countries in which indigenous people were stripped-off their land, because of skewed land redistribution programme (Land reform: accessed 15.10.2010). Land redistribution is regarded as the means of directly or indirectly addressing some of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS), like ending poverty and hunger (UN: 2006). The problem of land reform is not uncommon in developing countries. The basic purpose or aim of land reform is to address the purposefully created racial distribution of the significant factor of production, the land, in an equitable manner.

Governments throughout the world come up with policies and programme to accelerate the process of land reform (The White Paper on South African land Policy). The implementation of the policies and programmes in many countries poses serious challenges, ranging from lack of resources (financial, human, and institutions) to the unwillingness of land owners to let go of "their land". The ANC-led democratic government of South Africa placed land reform, especially agrarian land reform in the forefront of their developmental agenda. They set a target date for the completion of land reform; to date statistics indicate that they are far from achieving the national target of 30% by 2015. Land reform, especially land redistribution, was vigorously implemented to address issues of landlessness, lack of economic activities in rural areas amongst other issues central to rural development (Deininger, Jin, and Nagarajan: 2007).

Land contestation occurred since Biblical times. Land accumulation by the few at the expense of the poor rural majority was not uncommon. This is documented in the Bible- in the Old Testament, the Book of Leviticus. Most countries, like South Africa,

are currently battling with the problem of land reform. Since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, countries throughout the world, directed their efforts towards land reform. Such efforts are yet to bear maximum benefits. The history of land reform indicates that those in the forefront have their own personal or political agenda as indicated below:

- Land to the tiller was the programme of most leaders seeking support from peasant to advance their political ambitions. The Azania Peoples Organisation (AZAPO) galvanised political support using the land issue.
- Land redistribution occurred in various third world countries that had achieved freedom. This is done so that those who call themselves liberators can consolidate their positions, like Robert Mugabe, and many others like him.
- Land redistribution had altered societal structure and vitalised agricultural sectors contribution in economic growth in a number of developing countries, like South Vietnam, Ethiopia, and El Salvador. The societal landscape in South Africa is in the process of change.
- Land reform viewed from the eye-needle of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAOUN) encompasses measures which combine effective and planned changes regarding the three programmes under land reform. The FAOUN includes structures and guidelines essential for the success of the process (DLA, 1997). FAOUN considers effective planned changes in the land redistribution system to be significant in the improvement and changes in the rural institutions, production structures, and service structures necessary to make land redistribution a success (UN: 2006).

Social developmental scientists like Letsoalo (1998:11), Kepe; Wynberg and Ellis (2005) argue that the solution to land tenure and distribution lies in the effectiveness of land reform. Land reform entails changes of land ownership and occupation rights with the fundamental aim of changing the distribution of income, the social status, the political structure, and most significantly the eradication of rural poverty. The far reaching motives of land reform as recognised by Letsoalo (1998:12) are:

- Resource sharing, primarily the land where fundamental benefits of the economy and land ownership rights are located.
- Accelerated production: Land reform could result in increased production as farmers are tilling the land primarily for their own benefits.
- Massive job creation and poverty eradication.

Social development agents consider land reform as the fundamental means of addressing issues associated with colonialism and oppression, such as poverty, inequalities, inequitable social structures for effective development of participatory institutions, and thus deepening democracy. To effectively address the problem of landlessness, Prostertman; Temple and Hanstad (1990:6) recognise that land reform involves multitudes of complicated issues provided by individual situations. In simple terms, Prostertman et al (1990) is advancing the fact that there is no direct recipe for dealing with land reform. He further argues that successful land reform will not provide solutions to all the social challenges of a country, but if appropriately well designed, managed and implemented, it has the potential to address a significant number of social problems and lay a solid foundation for rural based economic development.

Countries such as South Africa, who recently achieved freedom, need not repeat mistakes experienced by other countries around the globe. South Africa achieved its liberation and implemented land redistribution within a period of substantial land reform information, and thus it cannot afford to falter, repeat acts that are in contradiction to human and economic advancement.

South Africa has entered a period of evaluating its eighteen years of democracy and land reform under the ANC-led government. It therefore cannot afford to repeat mistakes committed elsewhere; it has to learn from the massive wealth of information and experiences, and lessons learned regarding land reform around the world, and most specifically in Africa.

Lessons can be learnt about the process of designing and implementing land reform methods and the progress made. Knowledge and options on land reform can be increased, not disregarding the inventiveness and creativeness ability of South Africans.

## **2.2. International experiences of land reform and lessons**

The discussion that follows focuses on land reform in the rest of the world and in Africa. It seeks to reveal programmes and policies that other countries have followed in dealing with land redistribution. It will assist land practitioners in the accumulation of information and “wealth” of experiences. It will provide a wealth of challenges and successes and lessons learnt regarding land reform. The massive wealth of information and experiences can be used by other countries coming out of colonialism and oppression, to effectively and efficiently deal with the problem of land redistribution.

The discussion will firstly deal with how countries from the rest of the world (and then Africa) approached land redistribution and highlight lessons learnt, so that their knowledge and experiences can be used by South Africa in her quest to address land challenges.

### **2.2.1. Land reform (redistribution) in Latin America**

DeJavry and Sadoulet (2002) indicate that land reform, especially land reform for agrarian purposes had been on the agenda for the past 70 years, but it is still far from completion. This indicates that land redistribution cannot be done according to a specific predetermined time frame. DeJavry and Soudolet (2002) also provide guidelines for future land access programme. They are:

- Land must not be privately, owned by individuals, but must be leased from government.
- Government has to expropriate land from large farm owners at lower market value from those seeking to frustrate the process.

### **2.2.2. Land reform (redistribution) in India**

Land deprivation, poverty and other social ill are products of the worst demons a country can ever endure. The major cause of poverty stems from the systematic land deprivation of indigenous people. According to Manpreet (2008:73) colonialism in India, just like in all colonised countries, led to the dismantling of traditional land use, and ownership patterns were changed to ease land acquisition at a lower price by the British colonisers. The Progress Report: Land Reform Needed in India, reveal

that people from outside use local people to acquire local land inappropriately or they use forceful means. The democratic government of India had to battle with skewed distribution of land, after the independence. Patralekha (2002) reveals that in India land redistribution was the responsibility of individual states. The federal government's responsibility was to provide broad policy guidelines, leading to the variation of success of land redistribution in the various states. Literature indicates that states in India followed own distribution laws, which were guided by the Constitution of India.

According to El-Ghomeny (1990: 272), India's property right-on land and other means of production have been adopted within a class system in different states. The Constitution of India gave provision to each state to make independent decisions regarding land reform policy and implementation. Various states, between 1952 and 1974, developed laws dealing with ownership of land - the means of production. The laws were directed at tenancy arrangement, rental arrangement and the fixing of minimum wage in agriculture. However, all these regulatory frameworks or laws could not meet the rising expectations of the poor people of rural areas. The end results were that only a handful of privately owned land in India has been redistributed since 1947.

However, land reform in Kerala (South Indian) serves as a positive success example, and the potential for fundamental alterations of agrarian society in the direction of greater equity. According to Prosterman; Temple and Hanstad (1990:49), legislation on land reform implemented effectively vested land in tenants and abolished landlordism and land rent system. Land, according to this view, was returned to those who worked it. Land in the state of Kerala was redistributed according to the size of the family. For example, a large family received three hectares, which acted as a ceiling. The political landscape did not permit farmers to evict tenants. Landlords, because of incentives, were compelled to comply. According to El- Ghonemy (1990:62) the effectiveness of the tenancy legislation was a function of the local political situation which favours tenants. According to Patralekha (2002), the significance of tenancy reform was to enable poor tenants to cultivate their land more effectively and improve their level of income. The bureaucracy and government were pressured by the mass energy of the tenancy and landless labourers in the implementation process. Patralekha (2002) indicates

that land ownership leads to a significant land improvement, development, raising productivity and the socio-economic status of the individual. The notable challenge of tenants was access to regulated credit facilities. These credit facilities follow stringent regulatory laws, compelling tenants to borrow money from local lenders who charge exorbitant interest rates. Literature on land redistribution in India indicates that the state of Kerala is the only state where land redistribution had a positive impact on the lives of the poor majority (El-Ghonemy, 1990:24).

### **Lessons learnt**

- The mobilised rural poor behind a government committed to carry the agenda of the poor majority can overturn the agrarian landscape and distribution of land in general.
- Human dignity and equality could only be realised if all citizens have equitable access to the significant factor of production.
- Land reform must be seen as a means of restoring the dignity and worth of the rural population.
- The poor, the tillers of the land do not benefit from land redistribution, only those who are well connected and from the middle class.
- Land reform is located under the benches of parliament, no longer in the forefront. Land redistribution in India, as has been indicated above, started around the 20th century, but it is far from complete.
- Confirmed ownership of land leads to higher productivity.

### **2.3. African experiences of land reform and lessons learnt**

Land is a highly polarised and politicised factor of production. It is considered to be a symbol of power and wealth. Lahiff (2003) reflects on land reform within the South African Development Community (SADC). The SADC includes countries like Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa, to mention but a few. The discourse below reflects on the experiences and lessons learnt about land redistribution, and specifically land redistribution for agricultural purposes.

### **2.3.1. Land reform (redistribution) in Zimbabwe**

Lahiff (2003) indicates that Zimbabwe implemented land redistribution based on demand approach for a period of 20 years after independence. Empirical evidence indicate that before 1999, Zimbabwe's land redistribution progressed well, because about 6.2 million hectares of farm land were distributed over a period of two years (from 1996 to 1998). Lahiff (2003) indicate that these redistributed farm land constituted about one fifth of land owned by white farmers. This indicates that the demand-led policy did not swiftly deliver the land to the Zimbabweans. The Zimbabwean authorities were faced with a number of challenges that decelerated the rate of land restoration. Some of the challenges are tabled below:

- Limited budget for land reform.
- White commercial farmers not willing to sell their farm.
- White farmers over- valuing of their farms.
- The bureaucratic processes of land redistribution.

### **Failure of land redistribution in Zimbabwe**

The inability of the Zimbabwean authorities to decisively deal with land redistribution led to the Civil Movements (CM) and individuals (war veterans) to embark on land invasion, because the legal process was letting them down. Carter and Zimmerman (2000), just like Kinsey (2002) indicates that land (farm) invasion resulted from the inability of political and economic structure to address issues of poverty and the dualistic agricultural sector - the fact that white farmers owned and controlled agricultural markets for exports. New Zimbabwean farmers were unable to access those markets.

The actions from Civil Movements (CM) groups prompted government to embark on the process of expropriation without compensation. The action of the government and the Civil Movement served as an indicator that free market alone cannot speedily and effectively deliver agricultural land to the people. Moyo (2001) argues that land invasion and occupation was orchestrated by organised structures such as the Landless Movement (LM), traditional leaders, war veterans and extremists within ZANU (PF), who realised that legal land redistribution was unable to deliver. The

action of these Civil Movements serves as further indicator that demand-led redistribution has failed.

### **Lessons learnt**

- The demand-led approach or the willing seller-willing buyer will not deliver land to the people.
- Legal land redistribution for agricultural purposes requires true commitment from the white farmers and government to create a cohesive society.
- Land redistribution must have a time frame; it must not be an endless process to avoid problem of invasion and by-products thereof.
- Government, civil movements, and white farmers have to draw and agree on the policies of land redistribution, some stakeholders need to realise that land redistribution is non-negotiable.
- The programme of land redistribution, in particular land redistribution for agricultural purposes must be accelerated.
- Zimbabwe has renewed their land reform effort, employing radical means of land redistribution because, according to Ruth (2004:660-664), institutions and fiscal constraints are costly, hence the need to explore other options.

### **2.3.2. Land reform (redistribution) in Maputo**

Land reform in Maputo did not involve land redistribution, like we know, but people were able to resettle in their dispossessed land without state interventions. The state's responsibility was to assist in community resettlement. Lahiff and Schoones (2000) indicate that the state played a prominent role of confirmation and defence of customary rights, legal protection of community's rights and the tenure of reform.

### **Lessons learnt**

- Land reform was not politicised.
- Land occupiers did not claim right over the land.

Government only supervised the process of resettlement; it did not have vested interest.

### **2.3.3. Land reform (redistribution) in Egypt**

Barnes (2002) reveals that land reform in Egypt was conducted in accordance to legal prescripts. Land was confiscated from those with large hectares of farm land and equitably distributed to the rural population. Policies for land redistribution in Egypt did not include the conception of demand-led approach or willing buyer-willing seller approach. It only caters for the confiscation of land without compensation. The land was equitably redistributed to peasants and small farm holdings were created. According to Barnes (2002) government supported them with cultivation implements and a number of farming necessities.

#### **Lessons learnt**

- Land must not be privately owned and it has to belong to the people (state).
- Government has to formulate policies for land expropriation
- Small family farm holdings have to be created to economically develop rural population.
- For agriculture to thrive, government has to support farmers in rural areas who act as safety networks for food.

### **2.3.4. Land reform (redistribution) in Namibia**

Namibia gained independence led by South Western African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) in 1990 and immediately pronounced its aim on land redistribution. The SWAPO government employed the willing buyer - willing seller approach to land redistribution with a view of resettling the poor and landless Namibians. Mwaura (1998:1) notes that the process was slow and expensive, because white farmers were overcharging "their" land. Agriculturally exploitable land in Namibia remains in the hands of white commercial farmers. The Namibian authorities were also faced with land restitution resulting from various ethnic groups being superimposed on one another for centuries and rightful beneficiaries could not accurately be identified. The Namibians discovered that land redistribution for the benefit of small farmers is challenging.

## **Lessons learnt**

South Africa can learn the following lessons from the Namibian experience:

- The slow rate at which land redistribution occurs will provide political ammunition for critics of government.
- Ignoring tenure issues in communal areas does not eliminate them.
- People who are rich and powerful cannot be prevented from fencing communally accessible grazing areas.
- Property rights advocates highly recognise the need to share land equitably and disregards pressure to expropriate land for redistribution to the landless majority.

### **2.4. South African experiences of land reform**

The land reform programme and its scope are unequivocally spelled out in the policy document of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), as developed by the African National Congress (ANC) (ANC, 1994: 19-20). *The RDP policy document states:*

Land is the most basic survival resource for the rural dwellers. The National Party government concentrated millions of South Africans in impoverished reserves; homelands and townships. A capitalistic intensive agricultural policy resulted in massive eviction from their land and homes. The removal of the Land Act, Act of 1913 is not a catalyst to redress land inequities and land redistribution. Only a small section of Africans can afford land on the free market.

The ANC-led democratic government under the charismatic leadership of Nelson Mandela forcefully embarked on the programme of land reform. The government regarded land reform as the driving force towards rural development, peaceful and co-existence of various racial groups in South Africa. The programme was primarily directed at addressing the social-ills of the Nationalist Party government.

It has been noted by Lahiff (2008) and Thwala (2003) that land reform in South Africa occurred under three aspects namely, land settlement, land tenure and land

redistribution for agricultural purposes which form the core of this mini-dissertation (which will be briefly discussed below).

It was hoped that land redistribution, if correctly managed and implemented, would generate large scale employment, increase rural income and eliminate overcrowding (ANC: 1994:20). It was also envisaged that the RDP would act as a catalyst towards the integration of the rural economy in the main stream economy, which is, allowing people of African descent to participate in the mainstream economy.

The fundamental aim of the RDP was to redistribute agrarian (productive) land to the people of African origin and aspirant farmers. As part of an aggressive rural development policy, it must raise the level of rural income, productivity and encourage massive use of land for agricultural purposes. The land policy must ensure land tenure security for all South African.

The ANC led-democratic government, for 18 years has stayed firmly within the constitutional framework on land reform, respected property rights, and assured landowners and the world that South Africa will not go the route of Zimbabwe. The Bill of Rights in the Republic of South Africa Constitution (RSAC: 1996) gives guarantees to existing property rights, but simultaneously compels the state to take reasonable steps to ensure that the poor equitably access land and to promote security of tenure and provide redress to those who were dispossessed of their property after the passing of the 1913 Land Act. The democratic government against criticism has focused on the market driven land reform programme.

The RSAC(1996) recognises and protects existing land ownership, but created an obligation to ensure that land reform in Chapter 25 ( the property clause), Chapter 25(1) stipulates that no one may be deprived of a property except in terms of law of general application, and no law may permit arbitrary deprivation of property (RSAC, 1996). The ANC led democratic government realised that the property right clause impedes acceleration of land reform. Amidst the insurance by the crafters of the RSAC, such as Dr Cyril Ramaphosa, it appears that the amendment of the RSAC (the property clause) will be a positive instrument to speed up land delivery. Recent comments by leaders of the opposition as indicated below do not positively contribute to the process of land delivery.

It has to be noted that Land Reform in South Africa is a constitutional imperative. This constitutional obligation led to the enacting of the following Land Reform Acts passed since 1994:

- The Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act No. 67 of 1994). This Act gives provision for the restitution of rights to land to those dispossessed of land in terms of racially based policies of the past;
- The Development Facilitation Act ( Act No. 67 of 1995), which introduces measures to speed up land development, especially the provision of serviced land for low income housing;
- The Extension of the Security of Tenure Act (Act No 62 of 1997), which is intended to ensure that the rights enshrined in section 26(3) of the RSAC, which prohibits evictions without court order are enforced;
- The Land Administration Act ( Act No 2 of 1995), which made provision for the assignment and delegation of powers to the appropriate authorities;
- The land Reform (Labour tenants) Act ( Act No. 3 of 1996), which provides for the security of tenure of land of land tenants and those persons occupying or using land as a result of their association with labour tenants; and to provide for matters connected therewith;
- The Interim Protection of Information land Right Act (Act No 31 of 1996), is a mechanism to protect people with insecure tenure from losing their rights to and interested in land pending long-term reform measures;
- The Communal Property Association Act ( Act No. 28 of 1996), which enables communities or groups to acquire, hold and manage property under a written constitution, and
- Communal Land Rights Act ( Act No. 11 of 2004), which aim to provide for legal security of tenure by transferring communal land, including KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama land, to communities, or by awarding comparable redress.

There are other principles that relate directly or indirectly to land that is administered by other departments other than the Department of Land Affairs. It has been discussed above that instruments of Land Reform used in South Africa are: Land Restitution; land Redistribution; and Land Tenure Reform (Sibanda, 2001; Lyne and

Darroch, 2004). Below is a brief reflection on the three instruments of Land Reform in RSA:

- Land Redistribution Programme: The Land Redistribution Programme aims to deliver land to the disadvantaged and poor citizens for residential and agrarian purposes. This programme is made possible through the provision of grants, the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD), amounting to R20 000 per beneficiary which may increase to R100 000 according to the beneficiary contribution. Lyne and Ferrer (2006: 261-278) and the National Ministry of Agriculture (2001) indicate that land redistribution occurs in various forms, such as government assisted grants, private purchases (mortgage loans and cash), and non- market transfers or donations).
- Land Tenure Programme: The Land Tenure Programme aims to provide people with secure tenure where they live, to prevent arbitrary evictions and fulfil the constitutional necessity of the RSAC. The legal access to land under this programme is ensured through the Land Reform Act (Act No. 3 of 1996) and the Communal Land Rights Act (Act No. 11 of 2004). Du Plessis and Pienaar (2010) point out to the complication surrounding land tenure, also called communal land tenure. The land tenure or communal land tenure give power to the traditional leader to apportion land to his or her subjects.
- Land Restitution Programme: The Land restitution Programme deals with claims lodged in terms of the Restitution of Land Right Act (Act No 22 of 1994). The Act gives provision for the restitution of rights in land to persons or communities dispossessed of such rights after June 1913 as part of discriminatory laws. To effectively deal with land restitution, the government formulated institutions such as the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) was established in March 1995 for equity promotion for victims dispossessed by the state, facilitate development initiatives by bringing stakeholders relevant to land claims and to promote equitable redistribution of land rights; Land Claim Court (LCC); the Chief land Claims Commissioner(CLCC); the Regional Claim Commissioners (RCC); and the Department of Land Affairs(DLA), which act as the respondent in issues of restitutions and land claims.

Various countries throughout the world recognise Land Reform as a powerful tool for the economic and social emancipation of agricultural based economies. Jordaan and Jooste (2003) argue that several reform programmes have been implemented with the paramount aim of improving farmer productivity, improving the assets of the poor and improving land equity, thus reducing poverty and the potential for social unrest. LCPA received land through the land redistribution programme; therefore the focal point will be the redistribution programme.

#### **2.4.1. The land reform programme**

The object of the land redistribution programme is to provide the poor African majority with land for residential and productive use in order to improve their income and quality of life. It aims to assist the poor, labour tenants, farm workers, women and aspiring farmers to acquire land and use it productively.

The land reform policy and the redistribution programme were directed at complementing the market system of land acquisition. The government's objective was to enable people of African origin to reclaim land for residential and productive use as indicated above. The Provision of Certain Land for Settlement Act 126 of 1993 (PCLS Act 126 of 1993) acted as a framework for the redistribution programme. It made provision for accelerated development and provided legal framework for the settlement of the landless. The White Paper on South African land Policy (DLA: 1997:36) as amended clarifies issues of beneficiaries, tenure rights, and many more seek to achieve some of the following object:

- A far reaching equitable redistribution of land, and therefore contributing to reconciliation and nation building. This objective requires that all participants operate in good faith. Currently white farmers overvalue "their" farm, frustrating the process of redistribution. This action of farm owners gave people like the embattled leaders of the ANC Youth League to utter irresponsible statements detrimental to nation building.
- Reduction inland related dispute, where it frequently occurs. It is evident from the indicated lessons of land redistribution, nationally and internationally that beneficiaries cannot and will not wait for centuries to acquire their land.

Government must stop appeasing the White elite. They have to collectively develop policies that will deliver land to the people.

- Help solve the problem of landlessness and uncompromisingly assist resettlement of beneficiaries and aspirant farmers to be productive.
- To ensure sustainable income for households and accelerate economic growth.

The ANC-led government followed the market system of land acquisition as from 1995 to date. Evidence on the ground currently reveals that this system has failed, just like in Zimbabwe. This is indicative that the “willing buyer willing seller” cannot, and will not deliver the land to the rightful owners. The current Zuma administration had realised that market forces alone cannot accelerate land reform. The government is currently contemplating amending the Constitution, especially around the property clause.

According to the Land Reform Ministry, Minister Nkwinika (e- TV News: 21.09.2011) indicated that land reform in RSA poses a serious challenge to the ANC led-government. Nkwinika and other civil movements argue that the RSAC (1996) hinders land reform. The target date for redistribution is approaching. White land “owners” aggressively frustrates the process, compelling landless people to propose the employment of unconstitutional means to acquire land that is rightfully theirs. According to SANGONET PULSE [Sa], the ANC-led government need to review current laws on land redistribution. They further argue that the success of land redistribution requires that all stakeholders own the process, to enable Black Africans to participate in the mainstream economy. The White farmers consistently derail the process of land redistribution through overcharging the land or contesting farm redistribution.

Debate on land is currently going on at all levels of government, and indeed within communities, especially rural communities. Parties like the Freedom Front Plus, through their leader, Mr Pieter Mulder, uttered the following statement: “The Bantu cannot claim ownership of the land, they have no history of ownership of land in Boksburg” (e TV News: 16.02.2012). President Jacob Zuma responded, “The land issue is a very sensitive one; it must therefore be handled with the sensitivity it deserves (e TV News: 17.02.2012). Such remarks have the potential to spark the

already volatile land problem. This is indicative that land reform in RSA has not been a success as envisaged. Lahiff (2008) indicates that the slow pace of land redistribution poses a threat to the fragile democracy, because of the severe challenges it faces. It is also noted that the very few redistributed farms are in a poor state and beneficiaries are yet to reap the benefits. The non-functionality or productivity is the exploration of this research. Lahiff (2008) also notes that various support mechanisms have been provided to farmers on redistributed land, and he contends that such support is not sufficient. He indicates that farmers (beneficiaries) themselves must be the designers of the support they want.

#### **2.4.2. The economic impact of land reform**

Impact has been considered to refer to the positive spin-off that agricultural activities have on livelihood of the poor rural communities. Land reform is (was) directed at achieving a more equitable land ownership among Blacks and Whites, for the purpose of equitable distributing of wealth, and thereby accelerating economic growth and productivity of participants. The government envisaged that land reform would reduce rural poverty, promote rural development and expand access to local and world markets for all.

It was envisaged that land redistribution would play a vital role in production contribution. A country that has full production capacity of its land achieves maximum food security at local, regional and national levels will be self-sustainable, and not rely on imports for food.

A decline in food production (resulting from mismanagement of land redistribution) results in massive starvation (Zimbabwe to be regarded as a case study), leading to more people dependent on food aid (World Bank, 2006). The decline in food production extremely increased food prices, and resulted in increased inflation. Inflation and the dramatic increase in food prices have a negative profound impact on low-income households.

The agriculture business contributes significantly on the GDP of a country through the export of surplus production, enabling the country to earn foreign exchange to fund imports. Foreign exchange enables a country to be competitive in the global

market. The remarkable decline in foreign exchange earnings in Zimbabwe can largely be attributed to the fall in commercial agricultural production and exports, resulting in the shortage of imports commodities such as fuel and electricity (De Villiers, 2008).

Agriculture plays a vital role in the development of a country's economy, it has a factor contribution to the economy. The Agribusiness has forward and backward linkages, that is, agriculture produces raw materials for the industry, and the industrial sector add value through processing. The agricultural sector also uses is also an end user of industrial products such as fertilizers, insecticides and herbicides. It therefore stands to reason that a poor agribusiness will affect industrial turnover negatively.

Commercial agriculture makes an important employment contribution in the rural economy. Commercial agriculture in Zimbabwe during pre-land redistribution was a major direct employer, and acted as an employment catalyst in agricultural linked industries and services. The collapse of commercial farming in Zimbabwe resulted in massive hunger and starvation immediately after the establishment of uncoordinated land reform (De Villiers, 2008).

The agricultural sector fiscally contributes to the rural economy through the different forms of taxation. The taxes are used to develop various sectors of human lives, like infrastructure and social services. A declining agricultural sector, like in Zimbabwe reduces gross domestic product leading to a decline public service provisioning.

Agriculture plays a central role in the development of the economy of a country. Consumption based agriculture contribute to food security, but without surplus, production agriculture cannot contribute towards the market, factor, employment and fiscal contributions (Mtapuri, 2010:45-46).

### **2.4.3. Agriculture and the economic challenges**

The drawbacks on land reform stem from factors such as climate and weather, global agricultural markets and prices, rising cost of production, lack of funding,

ineffective policies, lack of human resources or agrarian assistance to beneficiaries of redistributed farms (Online NewsHour:3). Lahiff (2008) strongly argued that the dysfunctionality of redistributed land lies in the negative dynamics within groups, but mostly because of inadequate post redistribution support. Nel and Davies [Sa], just like Thwala (1998), noted that agricultural production in South Africa contributed just over 5% of the country GDP, down from the 20% enjoyed in the 1930s. The major reasons cited were the environmental constraints, such as variable rainfall and recurring drought. The success of redistributed farms requires a broadly based institutionalised strategy which can improve socioeconomic condition in redistributed farms and most exclusively in rural areas. The Rural development Framework (Draft) (DLA: 1995) highlights strategies under the agricultural 2020 vision:

- Diversification of agriculture
- Government support and infrastructure provision
- Local government support.
- Poverty reduction,
- Access to employment, and
- Periodic markets

White commercialised farmers directly or indirectly oppose redistribution, citing reduction in the countries` overall production, poor production capacity of redistributed farms (Pontifical council for justice and peace: 27). Abraham (2011) (Farming against all odds) cites political factors as contributing to the decline in GDP contribution by the agricultural sector. The lack of security discourages new investments in agriculture, fearing developments similar to those in Zimbabwe. This also has a negative impact on the employment capacity of the agricultural sector. The ANC led-government ensured that beneficiaries of redistributed farms receive maximum support (financial, access to markets, production etc, this is documented only, it is not practically fully implemented) to ensure sustainable productivity of their farms. Evidence on the ground indicates that support offered is fragmented and ineffective. Beneficiaries of redistributed land require capacitating regarding farm management, financial management amongst other aspects key to productivity.

Mulyadari; Sumaidjo; Pandjaitan and Lubis. (2012) indicate that the strength of farm productivity lies in farmer`s empowerment regarding technological knowledge of farm

management. The extent of farming-social networks significantly affects production. Information regarding farming knowledge is technically available in various forms of communication, IT being the widely used one. In this research, I seek to bring to light the availability or unavailability and intensity (or lack of) of support to LCPA as a redistributed farmer. The South African government has to learn from what happened in Zimbabwe, both politically and economically.

The slow pace at which land reform is progressing has negative impact on agricultural output. White farmers and farmers in general cannot improve production capacity of “their land” not knowing what holds for them.

#### **2.4.4. The land reform and support strategies**

Beneficiaries of Land Reform programmes and new farmers entering the agricultural terrain are faced with tremendous challenges. Appreciable research findings discover that newly redistributed farms experiences a number of post-land problems, and the implementation of business plans ( Lahiff: 2008). Concerted actions and plans to support the farms are a pre-requisite for the success of agrarian reform. Jordaan and Jooste (2003) just like Jacobs (2003) directly or indirectly indicate that challenges facing newly-settled farmers are beginning to emerge more clearly. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR: 2005) argued that attention has to focus on the lack of support to institutions such as the CPAs and trusts charged with managing the affairs of the group. The DLA, through the Quality of Life Commission (QFC), documented experiences of beneficiaries of newly redistributed farms. The major discovery of the QFC was around issues of credit availability; agricultural extension services; infrastructure and project management training. In Jordaan and Jooste`s (2003) language, market related production requires production finance support; extension support; access to agricultural management skills through training, access to low interest loans so as to effectively and efficiently deal with agricultural challenges. The Department of Land Affairs and the Department of Agriculture introduced these support mechanisms, but a number of redistributed farms are under producing or collapsing. Jacobs (2003) indicate that the collapse or under production lies in the provision of not so adequate support which were not properly coordinated or shortage of extension service officers. Lack

of productive and land use planning; lack of or no infrastructure support, lack of or no access to both local and international markets; and lack of or lack of technical knowledge in the use of agricultural inputs, are basic factors directly contributing to poor production. The successful execution of Land Reform Programme is heavily indebted on integrated and quality coordinated efforts from stakeholders to deliver efficient and effective support programmes for newly redistributed farms. It has been noted though by Adejo; Okwu and Ibrahim (2012) that public funded extension services are facing challenges regarding effectiveness since the withdrawal of the World Bank of agricultural sponsorship in Nigeria. The privatisation of extension services has been considered. The challenge is the ability of redistributed farms to access these efficient and effective services. The success of the agrarian reform heavily relies on visionary action directed by strong visionary leaders.

### **The post settlement support**

Lahiff (2008) indicate that newly redistributed farms, since inception had been experiencing problems of adequate and functional post- settlement support. Beneficiaries experiences severe challenges in accessing necessary services such as credit, training, extension advice, transport, ploughing services, and access to inputs and produce markets. Evidence from CSIR (2005) also reveals that CPAs and trusts experience the same support challenges. Jacobs (2003) also highlights key functional areas of support services that need to be provided to a farm. These key functional areas according to him are:

- Extension services: farming advice;
- Skills development and capacity building: which constitute a variety of training programmes;
- Financial assistance: grant finance in the form credit to assist with farming operations (working capital)
- Infrastructure support: bulk on-farm infrastructure such as irrigation and fencing; and most significant access to markets: ranging from informal local sales of output to market arrangements with commodity organisation.

The viability of newly redistributed farm therefore relies on the co-ordinated; extensive; consented provision of support services to the farmers. Lack of purposeful

support from government and private financiers will lead to the collapse of agriculture, which agreeably is the backbone of the economy.

Major role players in agrarian support provision are the provincial MoA and PDLA. The pivot for post-settlement support lies in the poor coordination of the key role players in settlement and agricultural officials. The lack of agricultural technical officials within the departments derails support provisioning. Departments heavily rely on outsourcing exorbitant technical knowledge which occurs through the process of tendering.

The technical requirement of business plan production and collaterals in the acquisition of credit loans, which is extensively challenging compels farmers on redistributed land to scale down production or access such credit to unscrupulous lenders who charge high interest rate.

Various departments in South Africa have superior developmental plans in their offices. The challenge comes with the implementation process. Knowledgeable technical extension advices are not attracted to government positions. The shortage or unavailability of such individuals poses problems to newly redistributed farms.

Jordaan and Jooste (2003) note that newly redistributed farms are not able to access production finance, especially for crop production. Financiers cannot be blamed for instituting stringent measures to regulate their lending, however. Farming is a risky business; lending large sums of money to people without proper farming knowledge cannot be justified. Farmers on redistributed land lack implicit farm knowledge and competencies to up-scale production. Technical knowledge is key to the provision of support.

Datar ; Del Carpio and Hoffman (2009), just like McCusker (2004), noted that the administrators of the land redistribution program must not only assist beneficiaries to access land, but they must also development grant, assists in the procurement of water infrastructure, provides extension services, and makes sure that beneficiaries obtain group titles to the land.

Abraham (2011: 5) recommends the formation of self-help groups to be a major vehicle of farmer's empowerments (leadership propensity; self-confidence;

employment generation; propensity to make decisions; and production increase. During the exchange of ideas, farmers benefit individually and collectively. The self-help groups (SHGS) approach farming challenges as united front, and they have negotiating powers as a collective rather than as individuals. Self-help groups can act as change agents in capacity building and empowerments.

Government has to play a major role to ensure that farmers on distributed farms access all kinds of agrarian support to maximise their production. Government has to act as collateral for farmers. Financiers will be guaranteed that they will receive their investments, irrespective of what happens.

## **2.5. Views on land reform from Mpumalanga Province: Agrarian reform**

Current and former Premiers of all nine provinces, in their State of the Province Address, consistently indicate the need for accelerated land reform, especially land redistribution for agricultural purposes.

In his States of the Mpumalanga Province Address, Mabuza (2010), Mabuza (2011) consistently indicated the significance of agriculture in the economy of the province. Mabuza (2012) highlighted the significance of agriculture in the phrase: “.....Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform.....” He indicated that as government they had to deliberately and consistently intervene in addressing the plight of the rural poor, especially on recently distributed agrarian land. He indicated that the strategy is to target expansion of agricultural productivity and the transformation of the sector. The intervention, according to him, will create employment and improve the level of income for the rural population.

The premier in his 2011 address, indicated that the Masibuyele Emasimini (Lets go back to farming: Food security) is achieving its objectives. He indicated that government had provided technical support and infrastructure support services. The view on Agricultural Development (support services) was further echoed by the then MEC for Agriculture Mr Malinga (2009). The Premier indicated that for the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) to have profound impact on the lives of the rural poor, improvement on the following areas has to be done:

- Proper planning, stakeholder involvement; effective institutional arrangements and strong monitoring and evaluation systems must be employed,
- Provision of targeted technical and financial support,
- And the fostering of an integrated approach by all stakeholders.
- Provision of increase number of extension officers to support the CRDP.

The premiers' address for consecutive years places the issue of agrarian reform as its priority. Government believes that agrarian reform is a tool for the eradication of poverty in the province.

The former premier of Limpopo, His Excellency Mathale (2010), while addressing the Limpopo Farm Workers Summit (13 May 2010), indicated that land reform in South Africa and in particular to Limpopo Province is occurring at a very slow pace. According to him this is because of the willing seller – willing buyer approach and the price tag on farms. He contends that to accelerate the programme, other measures like expropriation without compensation need to be explored.

Jackson Mthembu, the speaker of the ANC indicated the need to accelerate land redistribution. According to Mthembu, the land question remains a challenging issue for the basic reason that from the land sprouts all sorts of economic, political and social development, which if not correctly address will act a source of tension in South Africa (City Press, 23 June 2013).

## **2.6. Conclusion**

Land remains the only significant factor of production, which can effectively and efficiently address most of the social challenges facing various governments throughout the world. Social stability, economic development and meaningful coexistence of different racial groups lies in the access to land by all, which can only come about through cooperative land redistribution. Governments throughout the world are grappling with the issues of land reform. Governments over the years passed laws directed at addressing land reform, but the process is far from completion. The realisation of equitable land redistribution will not be achievable in the distant future; this is because governments' favours the *status quo* or they are

afraid of disturbing the economy of the country. Lessons from the rest of the world indicate that dispossessed individuals cannot, and will not be quiet forever.

Laws and instruments for land reform in South Africa were briefly discussed and their significance to land reform indicated. It is very important to indicate that laws by themselves cannot successfully and effectively deliver land to the poor, marginalised sector of our population. Land can only be effectively and efficiently distributed through the will power of all stakeholders. The economic impact of land redistribution and challenges facing the economy as a result of land redistribution was concisely discussed. The productivity of redistributed land is heavily dependent on the effectiveness and efficiency of the support services provided. The literature further indicates that redistributed farms are provided with services. Evidence on the ground contradicts recorded information, however. It therefore signifies that support services both by governments' agencies, non-governmental organisations and by private financiers must be intensified.

## **CHAPTER THREE:**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Introduction**

This chapter reflects on the methodology used in the gathering of information regarding respondents. It gives a succinct discussion of research design as paradigm of dealing with research data in LCPA. The instrument(s) of research data collections will be explained and discussed. It provides a brief reflection on the location of the study area, LCPA, the population; sampling techniques; gathering of information methods; and information analysis procedures. Data presentation techniques will also be explored. The chapter will also briefly reflect on the ethical considerations and limitation of the research study.

### **3.2. Research method(s)**

Rosnow and Rosenthal (1996:3), just like Mouton and Marais (1996:160) and Mouton (2000:75) consider research methodology to be the study of the research process in its broadness and complexity. The methods, data analysis techniques, and the interpretation techniques that are employed constitute research methodology. Singh (2007:408) considers research methods to be a technique of systematic, empirical research that have become acceptable in the social sciences. It entails the use of various methods, techniques, data analysis tools employed in the search for data, data analysis and the interpretation of research findings.

The study has adopted qualitative research methodology to assist in the analysis of historical and current issues, thoughts and perceptions about the functionality, productivity, and challenges facing **LCPA**, a redistributed agricultural farm in MLM of Ehlanzeni.

Qualitative data, according to Singh (2007:407), measures behaviour that is not computable by arithmetic relations and is represented by pictures, words or images. The study is an in-depth enquiry of the fundamental obstacles or challenges (if any) that hamper productivity in LCPA. By and large, the study aims to provide present and future solutions in the agricultural sector regarding functionality, productivity and challenges facing redistributed farms in particular and the farming community in general.

### **3.3. Research design**

A research design is a strategic framework of inquiry that serves as a vehicle between research questions and the carrying out of the research. It clarifies problems and assists in the determination of the best approach to be followed.

Descriptive research design will be used in this research. Welman, Kruger and Mitchel (2005: 193-207), and Babbie (1998: 261-289) are in agreement that qualitative descriptive research design deals with non-numeric examination and interpretation of observations and empirical data for the purposes of understanding operational dynamics within an organisation. I observed a number of distributed

farms which are collapsing, posing a challenge to the food security of the province, and the country at large. The non productivity does not only lead to food shortage, but also heighten the cost of commodities. In this study, I seek to unravel the manifestation of good and bad practices occurring in redistributed farms, using LCPA as a case study.

The study will involve interaction of LCPA beneficiaries or workers, management and extension officers (government officials). The interactions will assist in the acquisition of in-depth understanding of the operational dynamics in the farm. The approach primarily used in the research, is interpretive. The approach fundamentally seeks to understand reality based on human interpretation or description of reality from their viewpoints.

#### **3.4. Area of the research study**

Lahlamali Community Property Association is located in the Mbombela Local Municipality of Ehlanzeni District of the Mpumalanga Province. Mpumalanga Province, meaning “the place of the rising sun” is situated in the north eastern region of South Africa, with Mbombela as the capital city located approximately 450 km east of Johannesburg, as indicated in figure 3.4 below (Mpumalanga State of the Environment Report: 2003). The map indicates the different local municipalities and the districts. The research focuses on Mbombela Local Municipality with specific reference to LCPA found in Ehlanzeni District. LCPA is a redistributed farm, situated between two towns, White River and Hazyview. It is approximately 17km north of White River and 25 km south of Hazyview, along the R40 road. It is inhabited by about 70 household beneficiaries. The prominent family-households were the Mlimi family, Mokoena family, Motaung family and the Phoku family. The families were forcefully removed around 1952 to create farm units for Whites. They relocated to nearby villages under the Masoyi Tribal Authority namely, Jerusalem, Mganduzweni, Swalala, across Inkambeni (a river that separates LCPA and the villages) and other villages. These villages were compelled to provide cheap labour for the White farmers.

The farm is managed by 24 members of Board of Directors elected after the successful acquisition of more than 14000 hectares through the land reform

programme in 2009. The Board of Directors manages the farm on behalf of the beneficiaries. An operational manager is currently assisting the beneficiaries with the day-to-day functions of the farm. The operational manager is assisted by 10 trainee beneficiary assistant managers. Currently, only about 6000 hectares are used to cultivate cash crops. The other part of the farm is earmarked for stock farming as it is very rocky. The farm boasts a very sophisticated irrigation system, constructed by the previous owners. It consists of four dams, strategically located around the farm. The major farming produce for the farm are bananas, macadamia nuts and litchis.

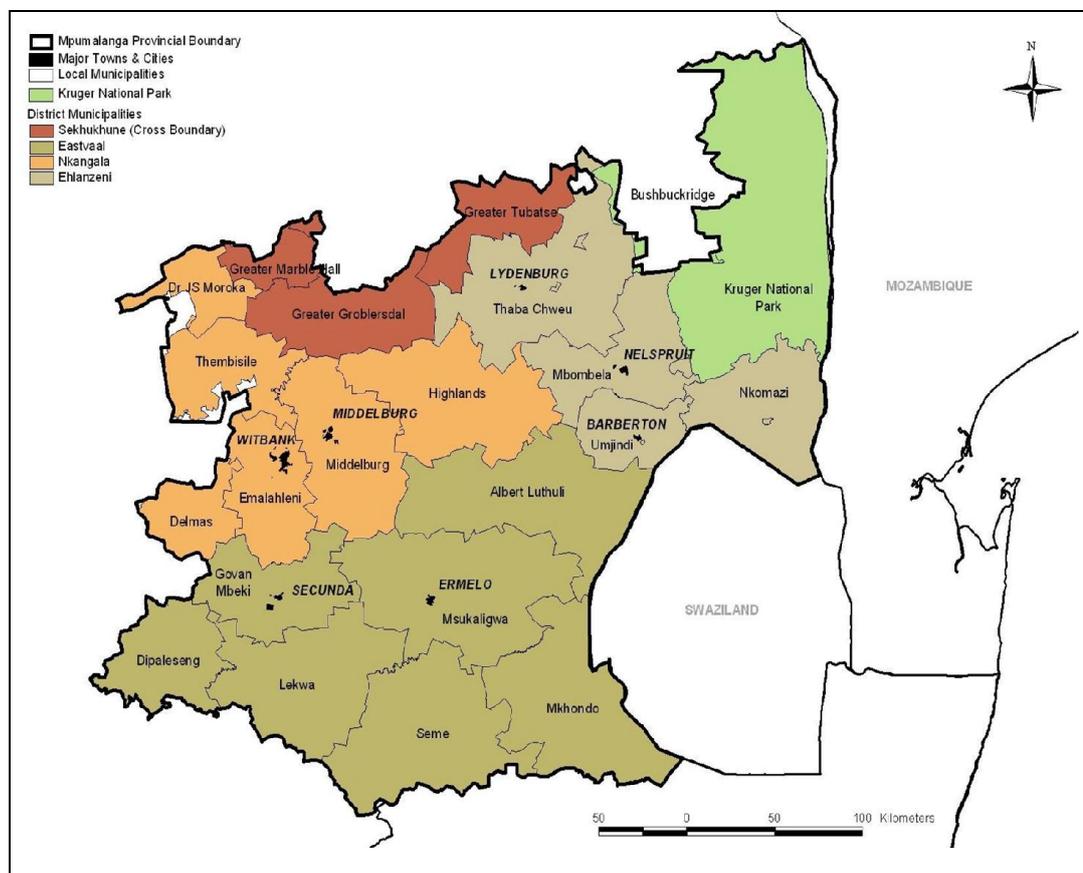


Figure 3.1 Map showing different local municipalities and districts in Mpumalanga Province.

Source: 2003 Mpumalanga State of the Environment Report

### 3.5. Population

Singh (2007:407) considers population to be a group of individual persons, objects, or items from which samples are taken. The population of **LCPA** farm is divided into

three groups upon which research instrument(s) will be applied. The **population** of the farm consists of **twenty four (24) BOD members**, which forms the management structure of the farm, an **operational manager** and **ten (10) trainee beneficiaries**, who are in charge of the daily functioning of the farm, and **the seventy (70) household family beneficiaries**. The farm is currently under the care of ten (10) extension officers. The population of the study thus consists of **four strata**, namely, the twenty-four (24) BOD; one (1) operational manager and ten (10) trainee managers; the seventy (70) household family beneficiaries and ten (10) extension officers.

Table 3.1 below indicate the strata of the research population and the reason for stratification.

Table 3.1: The population of the research study according to the identified strata

NO	POPULATION	SELECTION REASON(S)
1	Twenty-four (24) farm management.	People knowledgeable in the history of the farm.
2	One (1) operational manager and ten (10) trainee beneficiaries.	Person overseeing the daily functionality of the farm.
3	Seventy household-family beneficiaries/ farm workers.	Checking impact of farm in their lives.
4	Ten (10) extension officers.	They are people assigned to assist beneficiaries.

### 3.6. Sample size and selection method(s)

The population for research purposes are so vast that behavioural scientists cannot apply research instruments, because of practical consideration, costs and time constraints. Subsequently, behavioural researchers have to obtain research data from a sample of the population and generalise outcomes to the entire population.

Sampling, according to Singh (2007: 408) and De Vos (1998:191), is a process of selecting a sub-group of a population to represent the entire population. Sampling is carried out because research questions cannot be applied to the entire population. A sample has to be representative of the population. LCPA consists twenty-four (24) BOD, one (1) operational manager one and ten (10) trainee managers , and seventy

(70) household family farm workers who are also beneficiaries and ten (10) extension officers.

For this research study, stratified random sampling under probability sampling will be used. According to Welman et al. (2005: 56), in probability sampling subjects are drawn from a larger population in such a way that the probability of selecting each member of a group is known. This sampling type is conducted to provide of what is relevant of the population as discovered from the sample. Probability sampling, when correctly done, enables the researcher to use a small percentage of the population. This saves time and resources without compromising accuracy. In most social research, it is not practical and not necessary to subject all research elements of the population to the research process.

According to Babbie and Mouton (2009), and Welman et al. (2005:61), stratified random sampling is a probability sampling plan in which a separate sample is randomly selected within a homogeneous stratum of the population. Probability sampling according to Rosnow and Rosenthal (1996:411) is one in which respondents are drawn from a large population in such a way that all population elements have equal chance of being selected.

The respondent elements in this research consist of four strata namely, twenty-four (24) board of directors; the seventy (70) households-family; ten (10) trainee manager, one (1) operational manager and ten (10) extension officers.

In this research study the researcher decided to draw 50% sample from each from the population of each stratum. A list of each stratum will be drawn equalling the number of each stratum. A number from 1 to 2 was randomly selected as the starting point, and the number 1 was selected, because 1 was selected, every third number of the sampling frame in each stratum was selected.

The sampled elements in each stratum population are:

- The 24 board of directors: 1;3;5;7;9;11;13;15;17;19.21 and 23. The sample of this stratum will consist of 12 research respondents.
- The seventy household: 1;3;5;7;9;11;13;15;17;19.21; 23;25;27;29;31;33;35; 37; 39; 41; 43; 45;47;49;51; 53; 55; 57;59;61; 63; 65;67; 69. The sample of this stratum will consist of 35 respondents.

- The operational manager and the ten (10) trainee managers. The operational manager will be excluded from the stratification process because of his knowledge in farming. The ten trainees will be stratified, selected research respondents will then join the operational manager forming the operational stratum: 1; 3; 5; 7 and 9 operational managers. The sample of this stratum will consist of 6 respondents.
- The ten (10) extension officers: 1; 3; 5; 7 and 9. The sample of this stratum will consist of 5 respondents.
- In summary, 12 board of directors, 35 households. 1 operational manager, 5 trainee managers and 5 extension officers were selected as respondents.

The total number of sampled respondents equals to fifty eight (58).

### **3.7. Data collection method(s)**

Data collection is regarded by Singh (2007: 400) to be a phase in the research process when information is gathered from the respondents through a variety of research methods such as the individual in-depth interviews to generate data. The techniques used in the gathering of data were structured questionnaires, consisting of open and closed questions. Respondents were provided with space to write their answers (open-ended questions) while choices were provided in closed questions, as advocated by Babbie and Mouton (2009:233). Questionnaires sections (some) were translated into the local language (siSwati); understood by most of the respondents.

Respondents who could not write were interviewed and their responses captured on the questionnaire. Through the questionnaire respondents elements expressed their individual views and individual explanations and the significance of the acquisition of LCPA. The research site was visited (observations) for the accumulation of first-hand information about the dynamics occurring in the farm. Records of the farm prior to redistribution and post- redistribution were also interrogated (content analysis from **LCPA** documents). The massive data collected requires that researcher make sense of it and gathered data are analysed.

A proposed plan was drawn indicating proposed dates, time, venues and activities that would take place. The plan was sent together with letters requesting to conduct the research interviews to the management of **LPCA** and the operational manager of the farm. Confirmations were made before honouring the appointment on scheduled dates.

Various issues of functionality, challenges and productivity in **LCPA** were revisited, analysed and interpreted taking into account the findings from previous studies. Solutions were brainstormed with management in order improve the functionality of distributed farms. Practical relevant findings will be shared with authority in Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture.

### **3.8. Data analysis method(s)**

Qualitative investigators incorporates operations of organising, analysing and making sense of data, the entire process is called data analysis. Qualitative data analysis according to Babbie (1998:359) and Welman et al. (2005: 211) is an inductive process of organising the data into categories and identifying relationships among the categories, as it emanates from the data. De Vos; Strydom; Fouche and Delport. (2002: 339) consider data analysis to be the process of ordering, structuring and meaning attachment to the massive collected data. Data is systematically categorised into simpler units of meanings and coded according to what a unit signifies to the researcher. Qualitative data analysis enables the researcher to deal with multitudes of raw data converting options into significant patterns of meaning.

In this research study, a systematic classification system for identified themes as revealed by Welman et al. (2005:212) will be employed.

- Segmentation of data into manageable units of contents, called topics and clustering of topics when necessary; or
- Using predetermined categories and simplifying each category in to smaller manageable units, or
- Combining categories using predetermined categories and adding emerging categories.

To simplify manageability of massive data collected, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer programme will be used (Babbie, 1998:34). Data organisation, creation of categories and patterns formulation will be done through this statistical programme. The computer-SPSS package is a tool that is used to:

- Summarise research data;
- Create appropriate tables and graphs;
- Determine relationships among variables, and
- Conduct tests of statistical significance on the research hypothesis.

In this research, the following steps will be used to make sense of gathered data namely, data organisation; reading and writing memos; generating categories and patterns; data coding; emergent of common understanding; searching for alternative views and report assemblage.

### **3.8.1. Data organisation**

To make sense of gathered data, the researcher has to organise data in various ways such as in folders, index cards and computer files which is the most applicable. Files are converted into appropriate text units, for example words; descriptive sentences for the purpose of analysis. Data organisation assists in gaps identification. The identified gaps are to be filled before the commencement of the data analysis process. Data have to be properly coded to ensure irretrievability.

### **3.8.2. Reading and writing memos**

The researcher in this step has to get acquainted with the data. Research has to reflect several times with the data to ensure that he is well acquainted with the data. During this stage, the researcher list all notes cards for available data, performing data cleansing (editing) of cobweb data. Data cleansing is a process of eliminations of outliers.

### **3.8.3. Generating categories and patterns**

This stage entails grouping of code related data into categories and attachment of names that are easy to remember. It also entails further categorisation of grounded categories of meaning as engraved in participants about the environment.

### **3.8.4. Data coding**

Coding, according to Singh (2007:399), is a process through which codes are allocated to gathered data, that is coding sub-categorises into segments through a classification system. It is a process of facilitating qualitative data analysis. Data coding entails the process of generation of categories and themes and the marking of those categories and themes in the data using codes. Codes may take several forms, such as coloured dots, numbers etc. In this research data will be divided into small segments of meanings which are then number-coded (already done in questionnaire). Coding is a conceptualisation process of systematically grouping similar occurrences under one category.

### **3.8.5. Development of common understanding**

This is an exploration process in which researcher systematically determines the usefulness of the data. The researcher purposefully reflects on the posed questions in order to determine their centrality to the unfolding of the occurrence under exploration.

### **3.8.6. Probing for alternative views and report**

Researcher at this stage will critically and diagnostically challenge eminent apparent patterns. Researcher has to seek to identify and explain contradictory views to the apparent one, and artistically demonstrate why alternative explanations are the most reasonable one.

Report writing, according to Rosnow and Rosenthal (1996:335) and Welman et al (2005:246), is regarded as a qualitative process directed at communication with other social scientists about a conducted research. Report writing involves artistic selection of words to effectively summarise complex research data. The researcher, during report writing is engaged in a rigorous process of data interpretive actions, trying to make sense of the massive collected data.

### **3.9. Data presentation and the interpretation of findings**

Collected data were presented using bar graphs and pie charts. The presentation techniques of data from various respondents from selected respondents of LCPA will enable readers to observe at glance farming activities occurring at LCPA. The outcome was about the experiences of respondents based on carefully selected questions presented through the research questions on the management, functionality and challenges facing LCPA.

### **3.10. Ethical considerations**

Social research is a branch of research that study human behaviour. Researcher need to understand ethical and legal responsibilities towards their research subjects.

Ethics according to Welman et al (2005:201) are social beliefs about what is right or what is wrong, proper or improper. Researchers have to be aware of the following ethical considerations when dealing with human respondents:

- **Informed consent of respondents:** Researcher has to inform respondents about the purpose of a research. The respondent has to wilfully engage in the study. In this study departmental officials participated and permission to involve extension officer was requested from the Department of Agriculture.
- **Right to privacy:** respondents were assured that their identity would remain anonymous.
- **Protection from harm:** respondents were indemnified from any form of emotional and physical harm.

- Involvement of the researcher: researcher to refrain from regarding respondents as research objects and must guard against respondents manipulation.

### **3.11. Limitations of the study**

The case study deals with LCPA as a distributed agricultural farm land. The study will therefore be limited to LCPA and it cannot be generalised, it is only applicable to LCPA. Findings from one redistributed agricultural farm land cannot be representatives of all redistributed agricultural farm land. However, generated information can be useful in sparking further research on performance of redistributed agricultural farm land.

### **3.12. Conclusion**

Chapter three identified the research methodology and research design, namely, qualitative research methodology. Descriptive research design was adopted for the research study. The study area was briefly described, population and sampling techniques briefly discussed. Data collection; data analysis; and data interpretation and presentation procedures were identified. It was also indicated that computer-SPSS package will be used in data analysis, which ensures meaningful data presentation and interpretation. Ethical considerations for using human beings as research respondents were also briefly discussed. The limitations of the present research study were also indicated.

## **CHAPTER FOUR:**

### **INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

#### **4.1. Introduction**

Data presentation and interpretation is a research step that follows after data analysis. The researcher seeks to interpret and make sense of analysed data. The presentation of research findings will be done using different types of graphs, such as pie charts and bar charts, to portray collected data. The interpretation and analysis of research findings will depict the functionality, productivity and challenges facing LCPA as a redistributed agricultural land. The findings will be a representation of the data collected from various respondents, including respondents that are directly or indirectly involved in the operation of LCPA, and it is the expression of the manifestation of the situation at LCPA.

The research instrument as applied to the four strata produced data based on functionality, productivity and challenges facing LCPA. Data presentation and interpretation will be done in accordance with the stratum.

Sections 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 4.5 and 4.6 below deal with the presentation and the interpretation of data as derived from each strata.

#### **Presentation of research findings:**

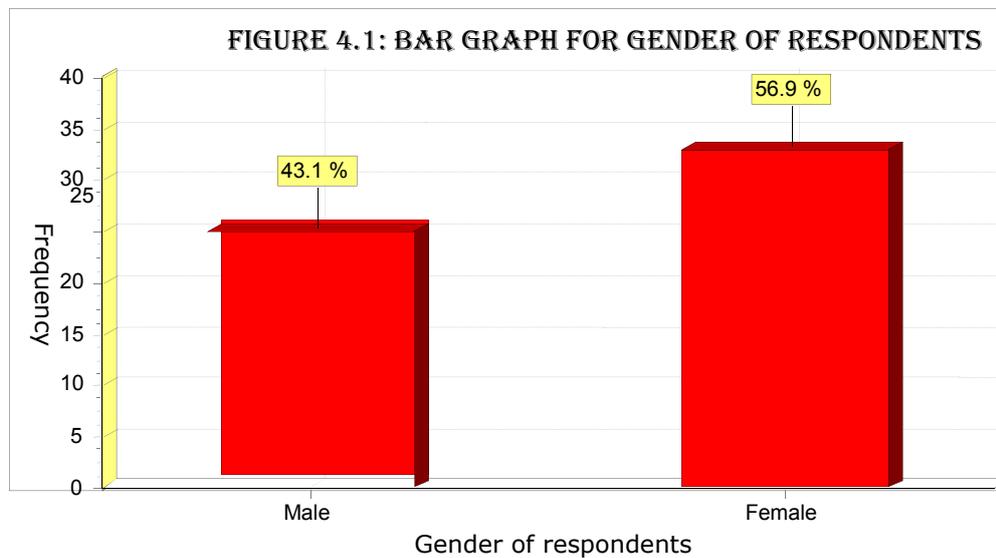
#### **4.2. Demographic information**

Section 4.2 is based on the demographic research findings for the 58 sampled respondents.

##### **4.2.1. Gender of total respondents**

The bar graph below (figure 4.1) indicates that 43.1% of the respondents were males, which represents 25 respondents out of 58 respondents. Female respondents

accounted for 56.9%, which represents 33 cases of the respondents out of 58 respondents. Figure 4.1 below gives a clear picture of the study.

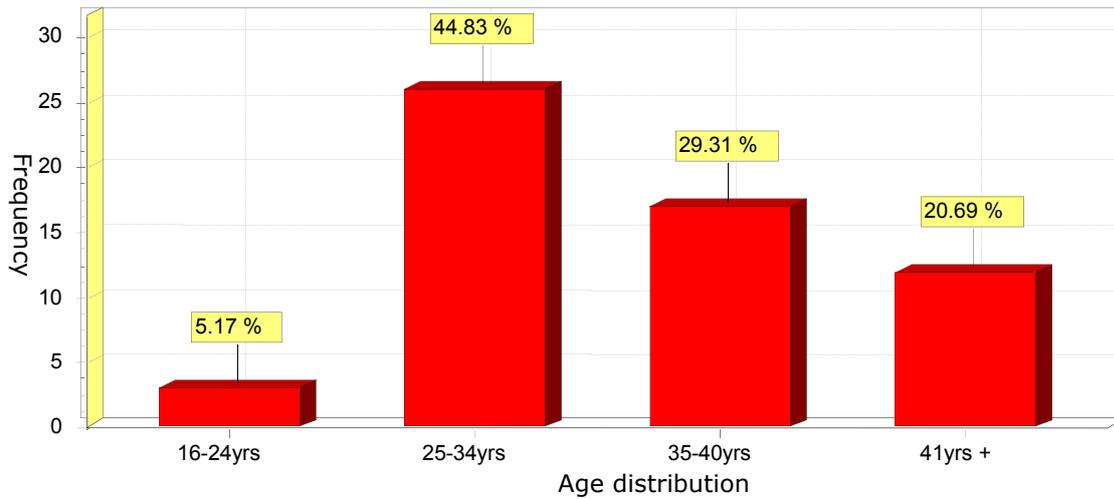


#### 4.2.2. The age of the respondents

Figure 4.2 revealed poor participation of the category 16-24 years, and they registered 5.17%, which represents 3 cases from the study. The reasons for the poor participation of the youth were not captured, but could emanate from the fact that they were still at secondary schools or tertiary institutions.

The majority of the respondents accounted for 44.83%, which represents 26 cases of the respondents from the age group 25 to 34 years. The relatively high level of participation originates from the appreciation of acquiring land that belongs to their ancestors. It could also stem from the lack of job opportunities from other sectors of the economy. Twenty-nine percent of the respondents were aged between 35 and 40 years, representing 16 cases of the respondents in the study. The reason as captured (open questions) in the study is as a result of poor or no education. It has also been established that the age group “41 years and older” accounted for 20.69%, this form the group with experience in farming and they were part of the working group pre-redistribution period.

**Figure 4.2: Age distribution of the respondents**



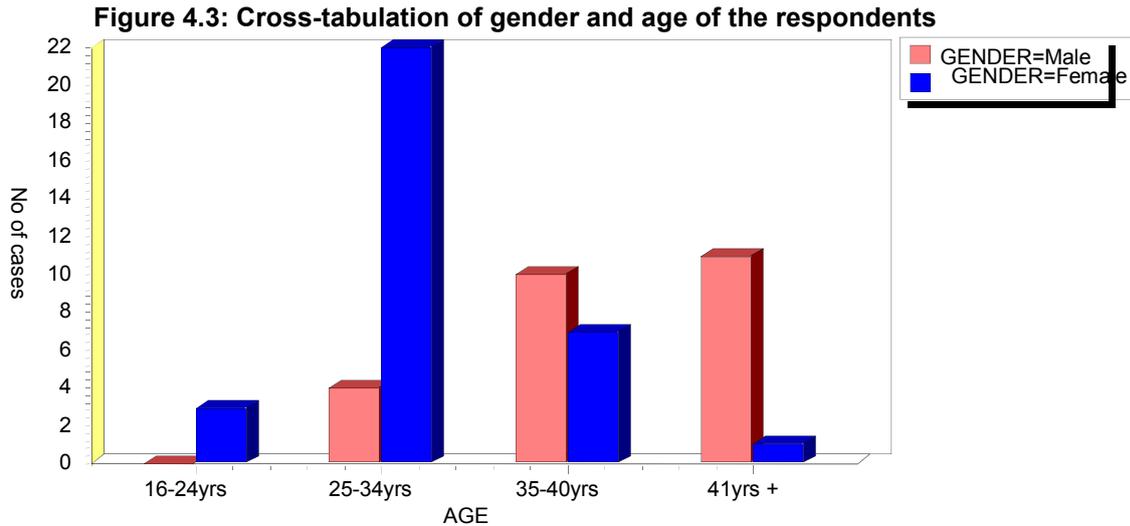
The age distribution of the respondents at LCPA is also illustrated in table 4.1 below.

**Table 4.1: Age distributions of respondents.**

Age distribution values	Number of cases(N)	Percentage of cases (%)
16-24 years	3	5.17
25-34 years	26	44.83
35-40 years	16	29.31
41 years and above	13	20,69
Total	58	100

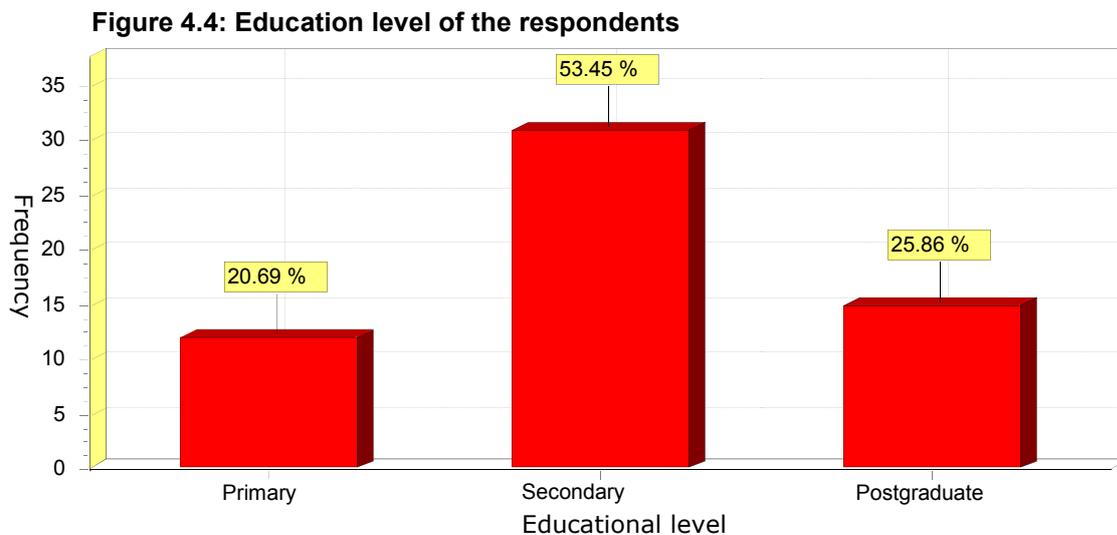
#### **4.2.3. Cross-tabulating gender and age of the respondents**

The study revealed that the value “16-24 years” achieved 0 cases for males and 3 cases for females; the value “25-34 years” achieved 4 cases and 22 cases for males and females respectively; the value “35-40 years” achieved 10 and 6 cases respectively; and the value “41 years and above” achieved 11 cases for females and 2 cases for females. The majority of respondents are females in the age group 25 to 34 years. The graph (figure 4.3) below indicates cross-tabulated findings of the gender and age of the respondents.



#### 4.2.4. Education level of the respondents

The study found that 20.69 % ( 12) of the respondents were having primary education; while 53.45 % ( 31) of the respondents attended school up to secondary level. The study did not explicitly come up with the reasons for not continuing with their education. The best logical reasoning could be that their parents were poor and could not therefore access financial support. Fifteen (25.86 %) of the respondents have post-graduate qualifications, and they fall under the trainee managers and the extension officials. The bar (figure 4.4) graph below indicates the findings of the study.



#### 4.2.5. Cross-tabulating gender by education

The study found that that each gender category the level of education is as follows:

- **Primary education:**

The study found that males counted for 3 cases while for females 8 cases. The reason for this is that males have to seek for employment to look after the family and education was not a priority.

- **Secondary education:**

The study found that males counted for 13 cases while for females 18 cases. The reason for this is that males have to seek for employment to look after the family and education was not a priority because of their poor background.

- **Postgraduate or university education:**

In this category the study found an inverse of the other two categories. The study found that more males than females had a post-graduate qualification. The study could not locate the reason for this state of affairs. It can be deduced, however, that the males were given an opportunity to study further because of traditional beliefs. The bar (figure 4.5) graph below depicts education level by gender.

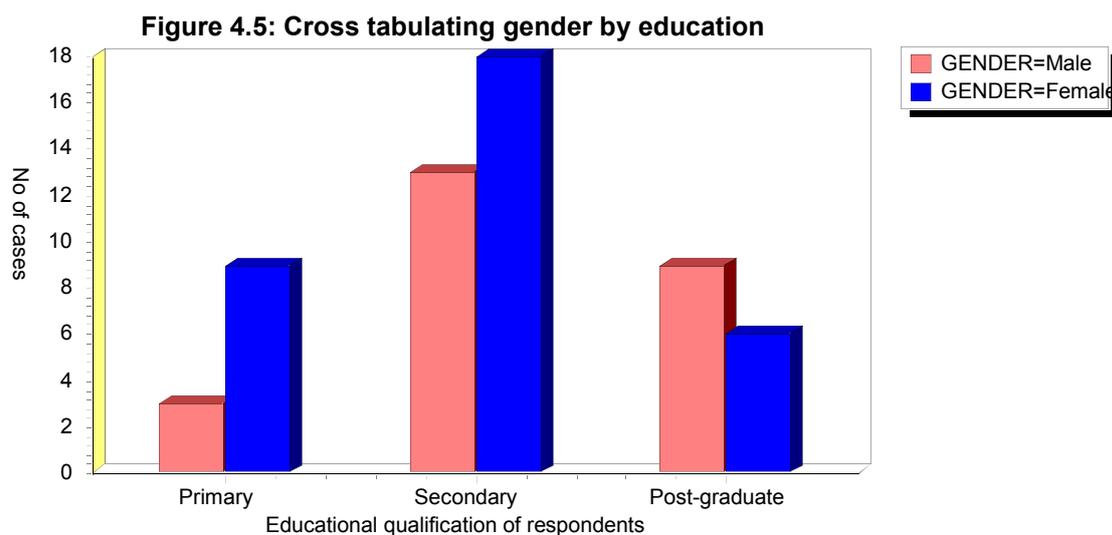


Table 4.2 below provides numerical data for gender by education of the respondents in the study:

**Table 4.2: Tabulation of gender by education**

Education level of respondents	Gender of respondents		Total
	Male	Female	
Primary education	3	9	12
Secondary education	13	18	31
University education	9	6	15
<b>Total</b>	25	33	58

#### 4.2.6. Cross-tabulating age by education

Figure 4.6 represents cross tabulation of age by education in the research. The study indicates that the respondents aged between the three categories scored very low regarding their education. The category age “25-34 years” scored higher than the other two categories. Respondents in this category are comparatively highly educated. This could emanate from the fact that they recognised the importance of economic independence. The respondents in the “35-40 years” category are the second highly educated respondents in the group. The “41 years and above” category scored low in primary, and the same level in secondary and university (post-graduate) education.

**Figure 4.6: Cross tabulating age by education of the respondents**

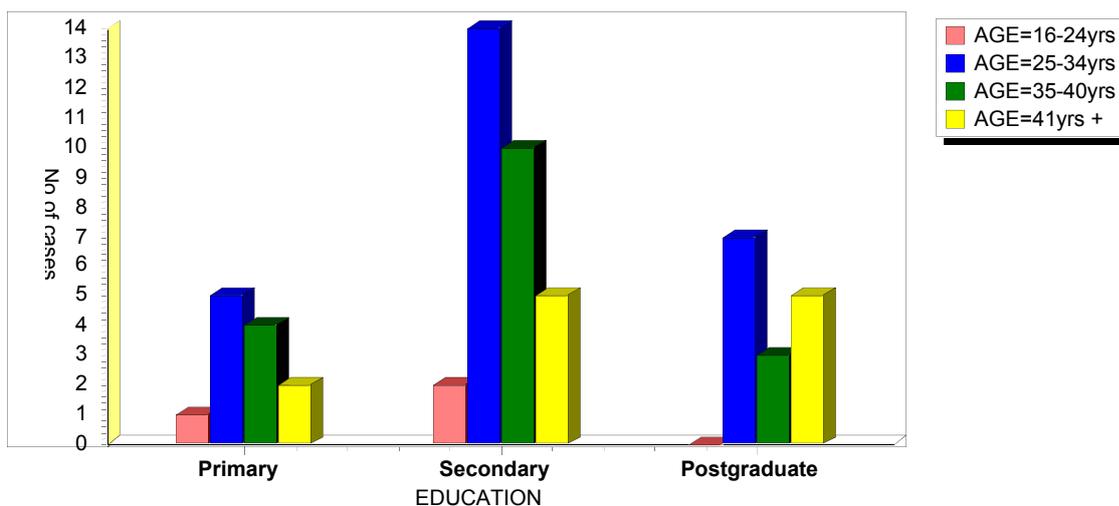


Table 4.3 below provides numerical data for the cross tabulation of age by education of the respondents in the study:

**Table 4.3: Cross tabulating age by education**

Education level of respondents	Age of the respondents				
	16-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-40yrs	41yrs +	Total
Primary education	1	5	4	2	12
Secondary education	2	14	10	5	31
University/postgraduate	0	7	3	5	15
Total	3	26	17	12	58

#### 4.2.7. Statistical correlation of variables

Table 4.4 below indicates statistical correlation of age and gender; age and education; and gender and education. The r-value indicates the strength of the correlation. An r of -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation; an r of 1 is a perfect positive correlation, and an r of 0 means that there is no correlation. For this purpose Spearman's rank order of correlation is used (van Lill & Griewe, 1990:7-9). Statistically the p-value indicates statistical significance of the correlation between variables. The p-value for age and gender is 0.000, smaller than 0, 05, suggesting a significance between the means of the two groups. The r-value is -0.63, indicating a statistically significant correlation.

The p-values for age and education, gender and education is greater than 0.05, suggesting that there is no statistically significant correlation between the means of the groups.

**Table 4.4: Statistical correlation of variables**

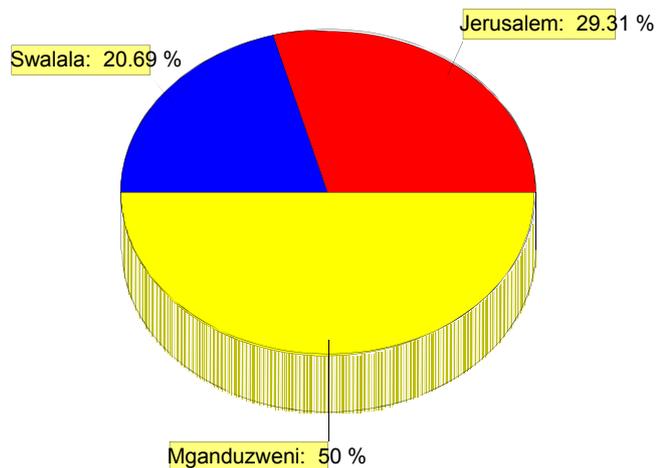
Variables	p-value	r-value	Decision
Age and gender	0.000	-0.63	S
Age and education	0.375	0.12	NS
Gender and education	0.069	-0.24	NS

NB: The r-value indicates strength of correlation. An r of -1 is perfect negative correlation, an r-value of 1 is a perfect correlation, and a r-value of 0 means that there is no correlation's= Statistical significance correlated, and NS= Not statistically significantly correlated. S=significant correlation. NS= not significant correlation

#### 4.2.8. Residential area of respondents

The study found that the claimants, when they were removed from their land relocated to nearby Masoyi Tribal Authority villages. Fifty percent of the respondents settled at Mganduzweni because it is a village within a walking distance to the farm, where they were employed after they were dispossessed of their land. Twenty-nine percent of the respondents settled in Jerusalem, a village across the Inkambeni River, which separates the farm from the village, and twenty percent relocated to Swalala, a village located about 15km from the farm. The claimants relocated a nearby village so as to earn a living by selling their labour to the new occupants. The pie chart (figure 4.7) below indicates the findings of the study.

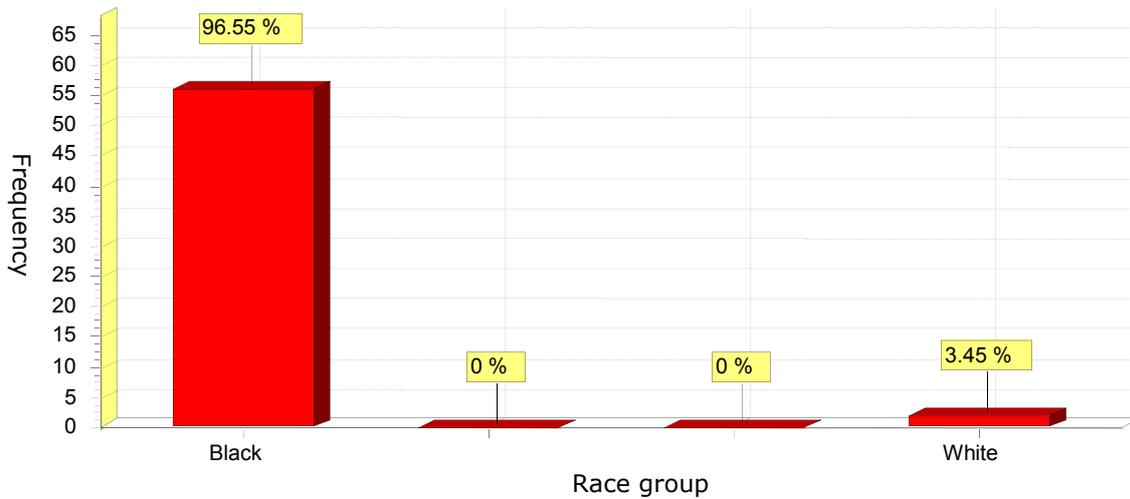
**Figure 4.7: Residential area of respondents**



#### 4.2.9. Race group of respondents

The farm belongs to Black people removed from their land through the application of the Land Act of 1913. The study found that 95.55 % (57 cases) of the respondents were Black. This is because of the forceful removal of Black from their properties. The 3.45 % (1 case) is that of the current manager employed to train beneficiaries in farm management skill. The aim was to improve production level. The bar graph below illustrates the outcome of the research regarding race in the farm. The results are reflected in figure 4.8 below.

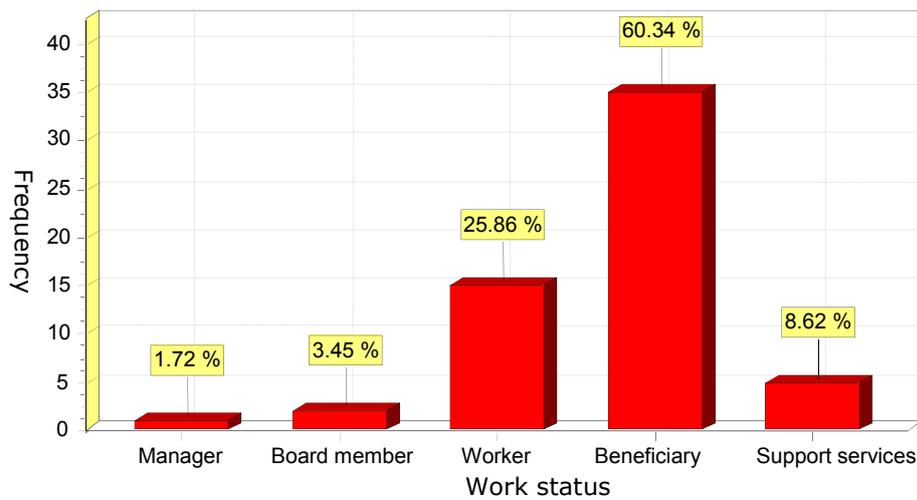
**Figure 4.8: Race group of respondents**



#### **4.2.10. Current work status or responsibilities of beneficiaries**

The study captured that 1.72% (1 case) of the respondents occupies managerial position. The Board of Directors (2 cases) contributed 3.45%, indicating that they do not work full time on the farm. The beneficiary members who are currently working full time contributed 25.86% (15 cases). Beneficiary members who form part of the respondents were 35, which contributed 60%, while respondents who participated in the study as support service providers contributed 8.62%, which represents 5 cases of the respondents. The bar chart (figure 4.9) below indicates the current work status of beneficiaries in the study.

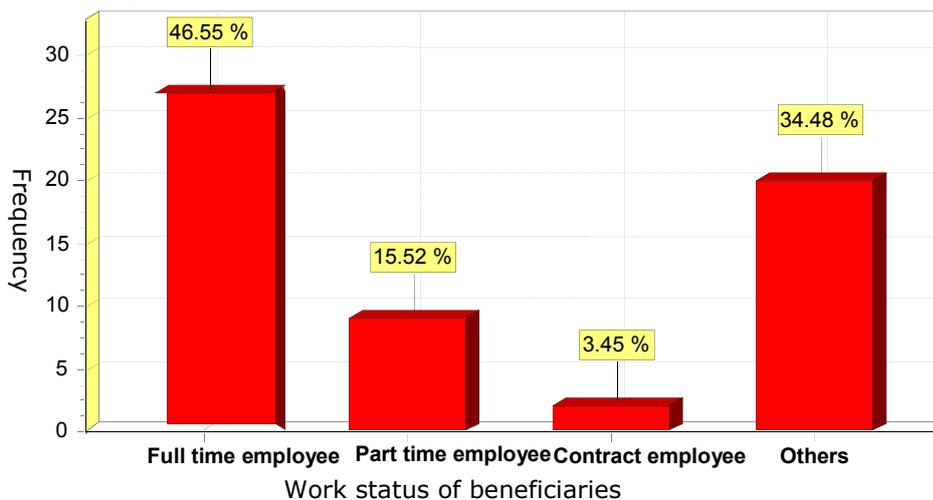
**Figure 4.9: Current work status/responsibilities of beneficiaries**



#### 4.2.11. Work status of beneficiary workers

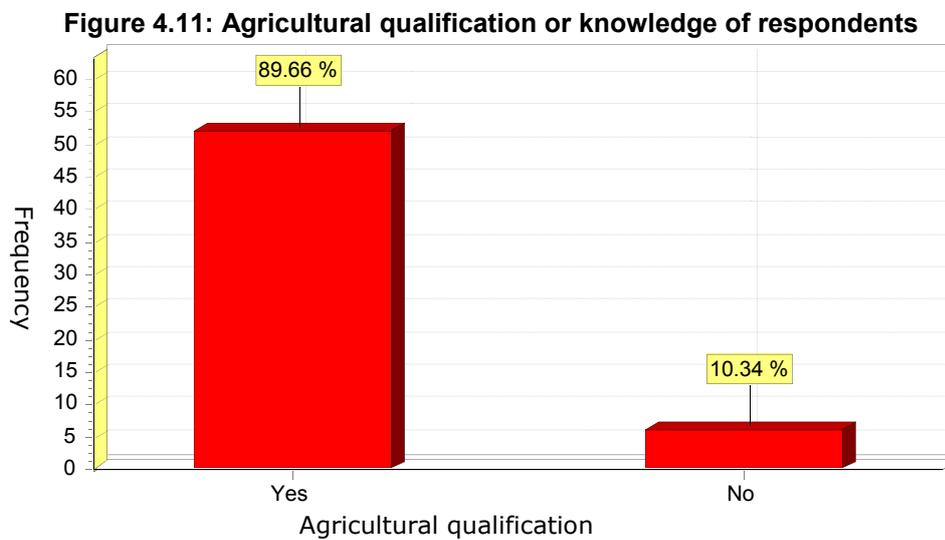
Figure 4.10 captured that 46.55% of the respondents, which represent 26 cases of the respondents were full time employees on the farm and 15.52% representing 8 cases were part time employee, plus 3.45% which represents 2 cases are contract workers. The study reveals that part time and contract workers are used during the harvesting of the crops (bananas; litchis; and macadamia nuts). The 34.48%, representing 20 cases of the respondents, falls under the other category of the respondents. The picture is reflected in the bar chart 9 figure 4.2.11) below.

**Figure 4.10: Work status of beneficiary workers**



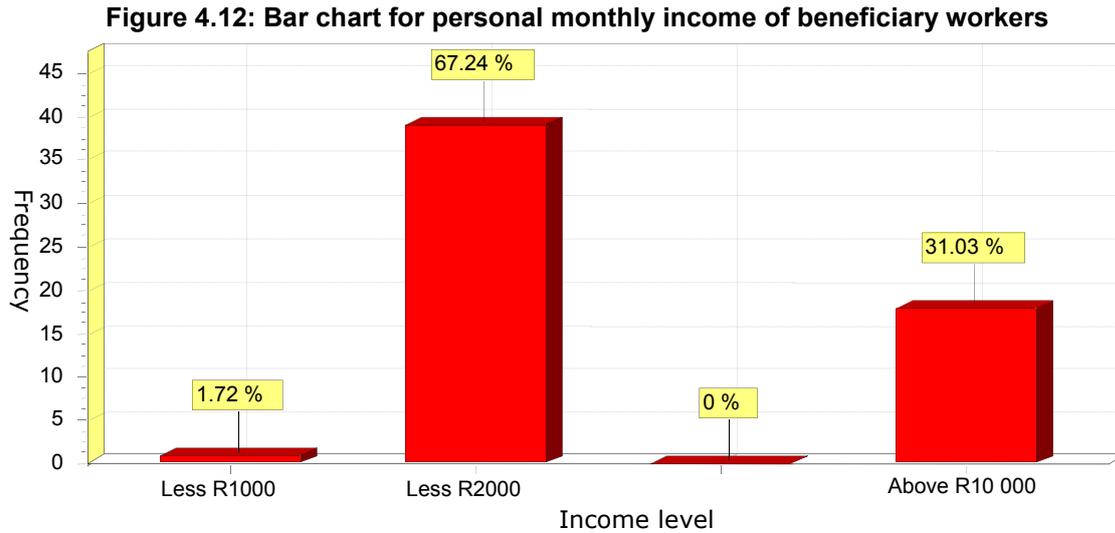
#### 4.2.12. Agricultural qualification or knowledge of respondents

Figure 4.11 of the study reveals that 89.66%, which represents 52 cases of respondents has technical agricultural experiences which positively contribute in production. This qualification or knowledge will come in during production and processing of agricultural products and 10.34% of the respondents, which represent 6 of cases has no agricultural knowledge, and will thus require some form of training. The bar chart below represents the findings related to agricultural knowledge of the respondents.



#### 4.2.13. Monthly personal income of beneficiary-workers.

Figure 4.12 indicate that 1.72%, respondents representing about 2 cases of the study earn below a thousand rand a month and 67.24%, which represents 38 respondents earn between R1000.00 and R2000.00 rand a month, while 31.03% earn above a thousand rand a month.



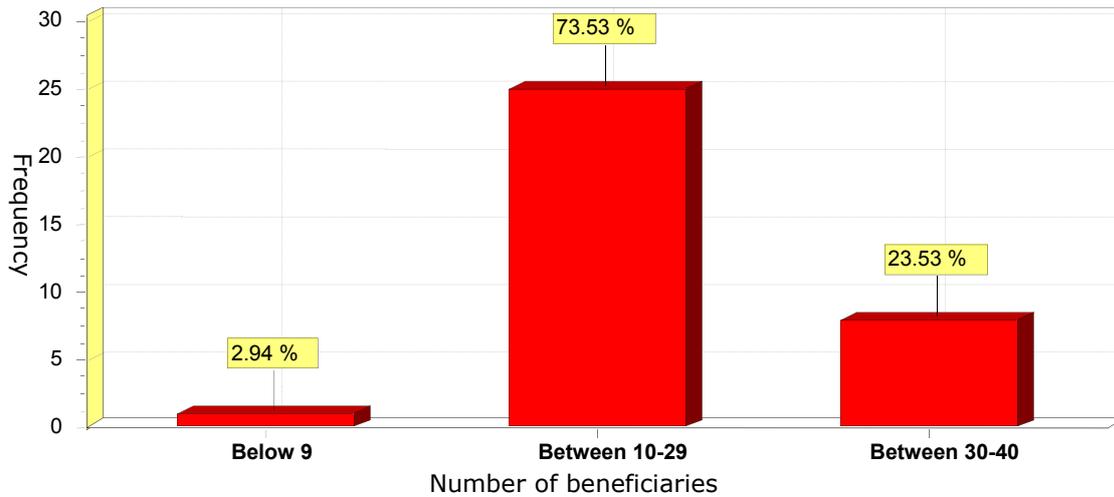
### 4.3. Presentation of beneficiary-workers responses

This stratum consists of 35 randomly selected respondents of seventy identified beneficiaries. Section 4.3 seeks to reveal the experiences and benefits from the redistributed farm.

#### 4.3.1. Beneficiaries working on the farm

Figure 4.13 below captured that 2.94% (1) responded indicated that less than 9 beneficiaries are working on the farm; 73.53% of the respondents, which represents 25 cases of the respondents indicated that working beneficiaries range between 10 and 25. Twenty-three percent, which represents about six (6) cases indicated that beneficiaries working on the farm are between 30 and 40. The bar chart below is an indication of the research results.

**Figure 4.13: Bar chart for the number of beneficiaries working in the farm**



#### **4.3.2. Employment status of beneficiaries**

35 cases out of 35 respondents from the beneficiary stratum indicated that they are employee in the farm.

#### **4.3.3. Duration of beneficiary employment**

Forty-one percent of the respondents, representing 11 cases of the respondents (35) in figure 4.14 indicated that they have been employed on the farm for a period ranging from “3-5 years”; 52.94% representing 18 cases of the respondents (35) indicated that they have been employed in the farm for a period ranging between “6-10’ years”. This category represents beneficiaries who were employed on the farm before redistribution. The research findings are indicated in the bar chart below.

**Figure 4.14.: Bar graph indicating duration of beneficiary employment**

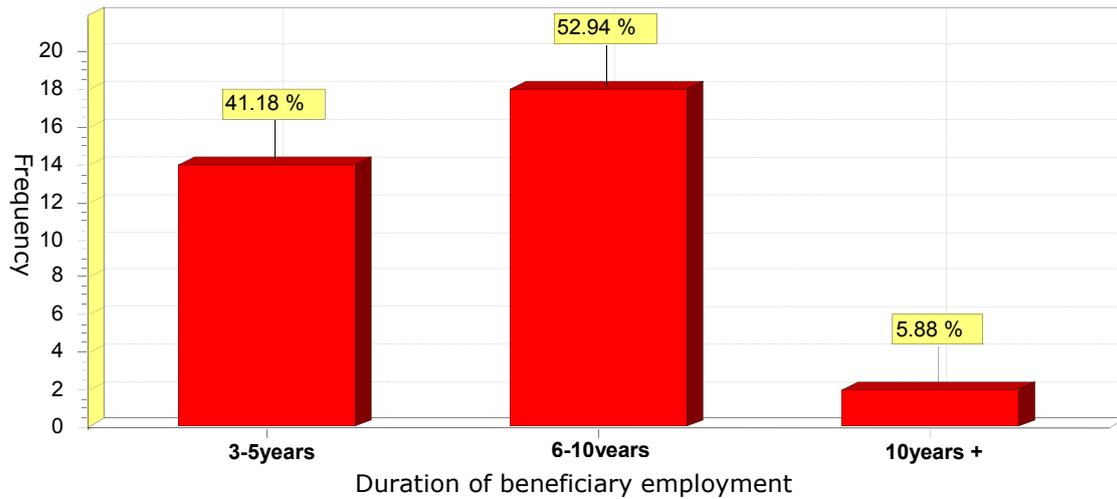


Table 4.5 below is an indication of the period of employment of beneficiaries on the farm, as depicted in the bar graph above.

**Table 4.5: Employment period of beneficiaries**

Value	Employment period of beneficiaries	
	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
3-5 years	14	41.18
6-10 years	18	52.94
10 years +	3	5.88
Total	35	100

#### **4.3.4. Farming related skills of working beneficiaries**

Figure 4.15 below indicates the variation in the type of skills that the 35 sampled workers have. The bar chart below is a representation of the responses of the sampled elements and 38.24 % (13 respondents) indicated that they are competent in that application of inputs, which play a vital role in production output. Twenty-six percent (representing 9 respondents) indicated that they are highly competent drivers of farm vehicles; 14.71 % (representing 5 cases of the respondents) are competent in crop plantation; and 20.59 % (representing 7 cases of the respondents) are competent in the harvesting of crops.

**Figure 4.15: Bar chart Farming related skills of working beneficiaries**

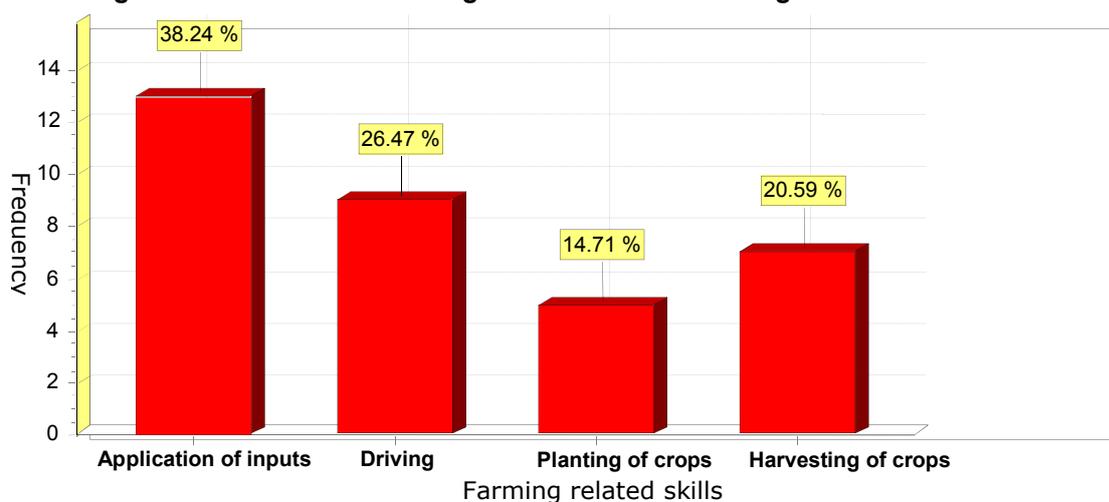


Table 4.6 below indicates the type and the percentage of competence in each of the outlined skills:

**Table 4.6: Farming related skills of working beneficiaries**

Value	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
Application of inputs	13	38.24
Driving of farm vehicles	9	26.47
Planting of crops	6	14.71
Harvesting of crops	7	20.59
Total	35	100

#### **4.3.5. Training of beneficiaries in farm related skills**

One hundred percent (35 cases out of 35 respondents) indicated that they have received training in farm related skills.

#### **4.3.6. Type of skill in which training was conducted**

One hundred percent (which represents 35 cases out of 35 respondents) indicated that they have been trained in farm related skills. Research findings indicate that the skill in which they received training is the repairing of irrigation systems. This is an indication of the need to re-skill beneficiaries in other farm related skills. This will assist in the improvement of production.

### 4.3.7. The impact of land redistribution on the lives of the beneficiaries

Access to land has a profound impact on the social and economic lives of individuals. It has the capacity to change people's lives; improving their standard of living.

The research findings indicate that 32.35 % (which represents 11 cases out of 35) indicated that access to land brought back their dignity, meaning that they have acquired the feeling of worthy living beings. Fourteen percent (which represents 5 cases out 35) indicated that access to land (employment) will provide them with income necessary to look after their families and 20.59 % (which represents 7 cases out of 35) indicated that access to land alone to them is a fulfilling experience. 32.35 % (which represent 11 cases out of 35) indicated that all the above categories have a profound bearing in their lives. The research findings are depicted in figure 4.16 below.

**Figure 4.16:Bar chart.The impact of land redistribution on the lives of the beneficiaries**

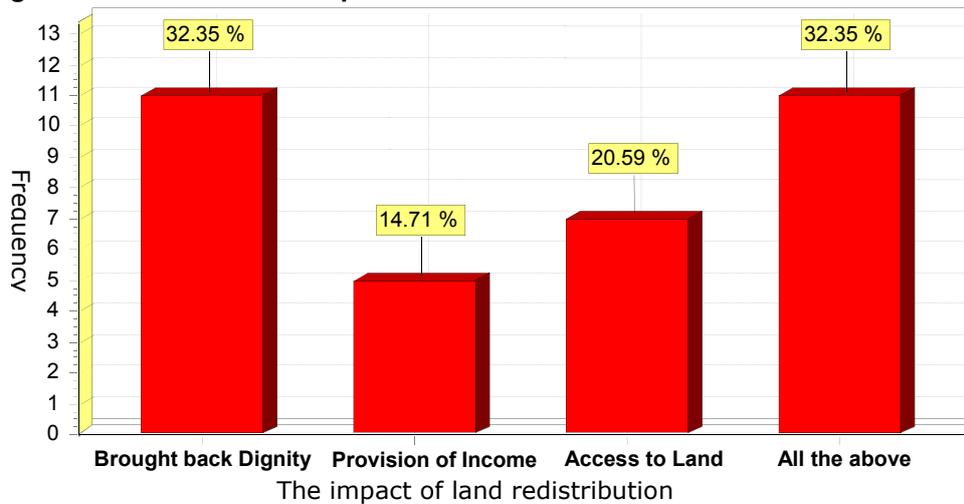


Table 4.7 below further highlights how the respondents answered the question in accordance with the outlined categories.

**Table 4.7: The impact of land redistribution on the lives of the beneficiaries**

<b>Values</b>	<b>Number(N) approximately</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Brought back our dignity	11	32.5
Provision of income	6	14.71
Access to land	7	20.59
All the above	11	32.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **4.3.8. Technical knowledge of beneficiaries**

One hundred percent of the respondents, which represents 35 beneficiary respondents out of 35 cases, indicated that they are proficient in the use and repairing of the irrigation system.

#### **4.4. Presentation of the responses from the Board of Directors**

The stratum, Board of Directors consists of six (12) sampled Board of Directors. It seeks to unravel issues ranging from the claiming of the farm, farm management and productivity.

##### **4.4.1. Reason(s) for launching claim**

The issue of land is a contentious, contested by a number of individuals. It has different significant bearing to different individuals as indicated in the research results below, gathered from 12 sampled respondents who are board of directors. Figure 4.17 captured that 16.67 % (which represents 2 cases out of 12 cases) accessed the land for production purposes. Their intention for claiming the farm was to use it for farming purposes. Forty-one percent, (which represents 5 cases out of 12) indicated that they wanted to acquire their father land. This means that they wanted to use the land for a variety of purposes (settlement, production etc). Thirty-three percent (which indicates 4 cases out of 12) indicated that getting the land back was a way of restoring their dignity as a community, while 8.33 % (which is 1 case

out of 12 cases) indicated that launching the claim was basically to remove settlers from their father land.

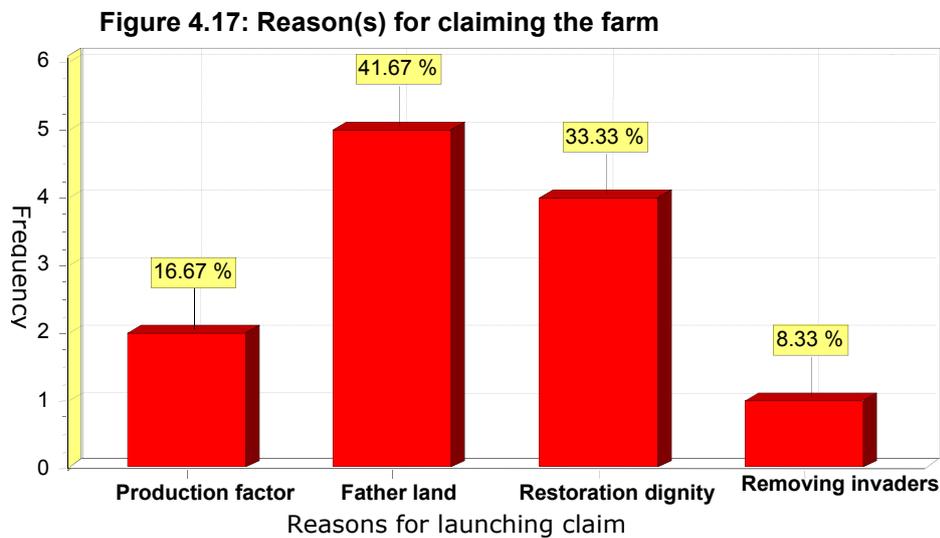


Table 4.8. Further indicates the reason(s) for land claim as captured by the respondents.

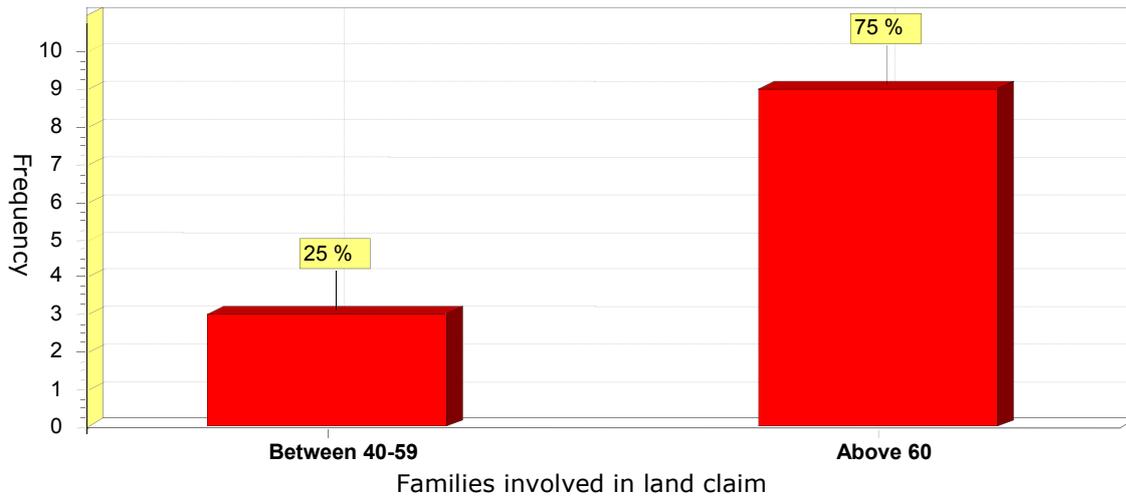
**Table 4.8: Reasons for claiming the farm**

Value	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
Production factor	2	16.67
Fatherland	5	42.67
Restoration of dignity	4	33.33
Removal of invaders	1	8.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.4.2. Number of families involved in the land claim

Figure 4.18 below indicate that twenty five percent, which represents 3 cases out of 12 respondents, indicated that 40-59 families were involved in the claiming of the farm, while 75 % which represents 9 cases of the respondents, indicated that the families who were involved in the claiming of the land were above 60%.

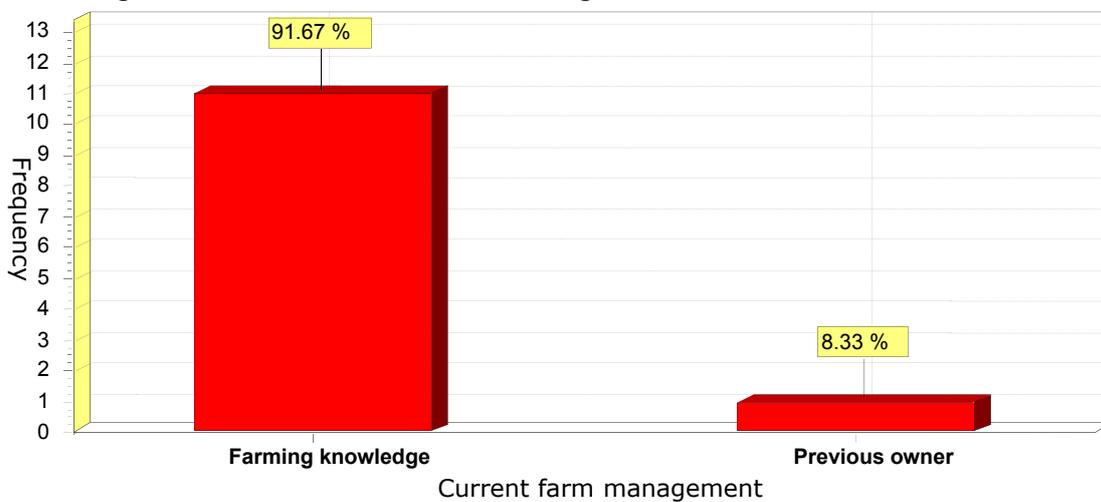
**Figure 4.18: Bar chart for families involved in the claiming of the farm**



#### 4.4.3. Current management of the farm

Post redistribution period, the beneficiaries decided to employ the pre-redistribution manager to manage the operation of the farm on their behalf because of the individual's farm management skill and the experience. Figure 4.19 indicate that ninety-one percent, which represents 11 cases out of 12 cases, indicated that the operational manager was employed because of his farm knowledge. It can be deduced therefore that the beneficiaries believed that he would assist in improving production and in the training of beneficiaries on farm management. Eight percent, which represents 1 case out of 12, indicated that the operational manager was employed because he was the previous owner of the farm.

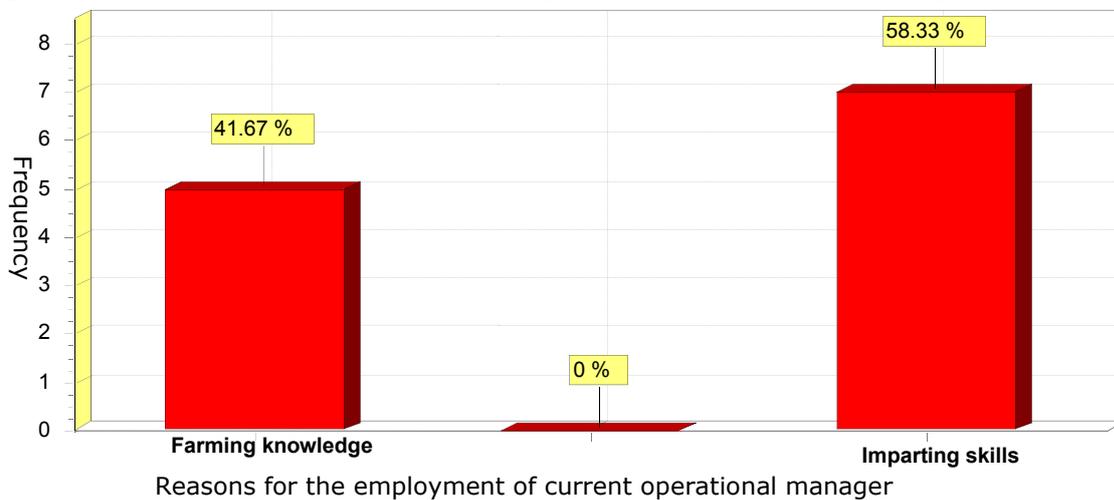
**Figure 4.19: Bar chart of current management of the farm**



#### 4.4.4. Reason(s) for employing operational manager

Forty-one percent, which represents 5 cases out of 12 cases, indicate that the operational manager was employed because of his superior farming knowledge. The beneficiaries, deductively speaking believed that his experience would add value in production maximisation. Fifty-eight percent (which represents 7 cases out of seven) indicated that the operational manager was basically employed to impart his farming knowledge and experiences on the beneficiaries interested in farm management. The responses of the respondents are captured in figure 4.20 below.

Figure4.20: Bar chart-Reasons for the employment of the operational manager



#### 4.4.5. Employment period for operational manager.

The beneficiaries have recently acquired the farm through the redistribution process. Sixty percent (which represents 8 cases out of 12 respondents) indicated that the operational manager had manage the farm under a period of 4 years, while 16.67% (which represents 2 cases out of 12) indicated that the manager had been working for the beneficiaries for a period of six years and 14 years respectively. The responses of the respondents are indicated in figure 4.21 below.

**Figure 4.21: Bar chart indicating the employment period of the operational manager**

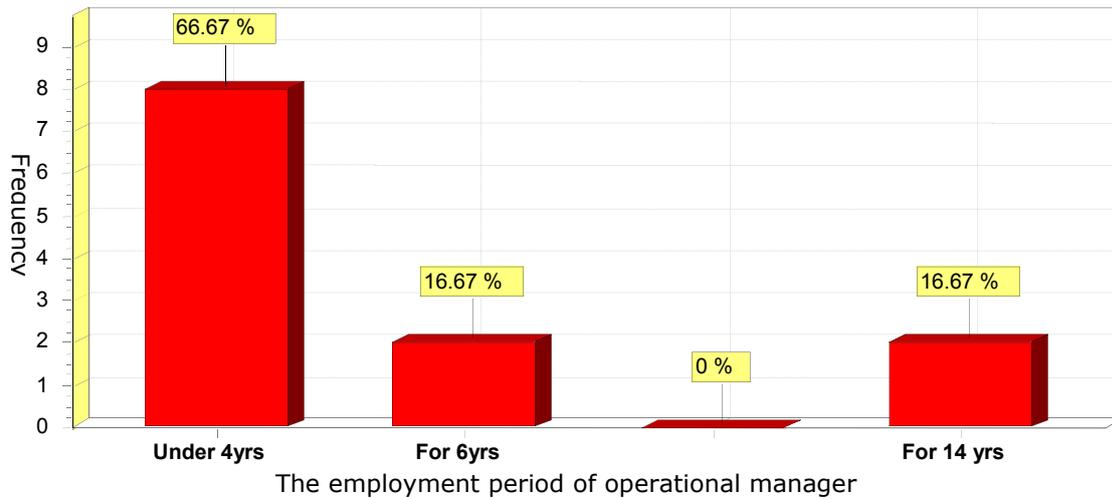


Table 4.9 below indicates the responses of the respondents as per indication in the bar chart above.

**Table 4.9: Duration of operational manager employment**

Values	Years of operational manager employment	
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Under 4 years	8	66.67
For a period of 6 years	2	16.67
For a period of 10 years	0	0
For a period of 14 years	2	16.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **4.4.6. Current and future plans regarding farm management**

One hundred percent, which represents 12 cases out of 12 cases, reported that the beneficiaries had current and future plans regarding the farm. The 100% agreement indicates that beneficiaries were committed to making the farm productive. Current and future plans as captured by respondents will be discussed in 4.4.7 below.

#### **4.4.7. Discussion of current and future plans**

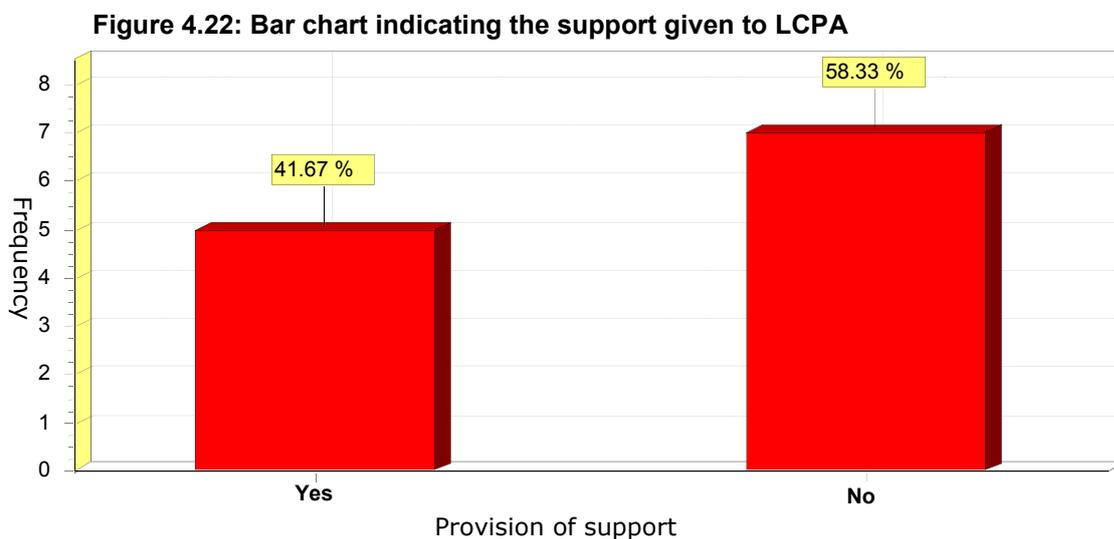
The research respondents in this stratum of board of directors verbally narrated common current and future plans about the operation and management of the farm.

The current plans according to the respondents` narrative are the increase in the production level of the farm.

Future plans of the respondents are based on the operational management. The respondents indicated that some beneficiary members needed to be trained to be able to manage the farm in future.

#### 4.4.8. Provision of support services

The success of redistributed agricultural farm is heavily depended on the support provided. Figure 4.22 captured that 41.67 % (which represents 5 cases out of 12 cases) who indicated “Yes” for support provision on the farm; while the “No” category scored 58.33 % (which represents 7 cases out of 12 cases). The distribution regarding support services indicates that consistent support is not provided or the support given is not developmental.

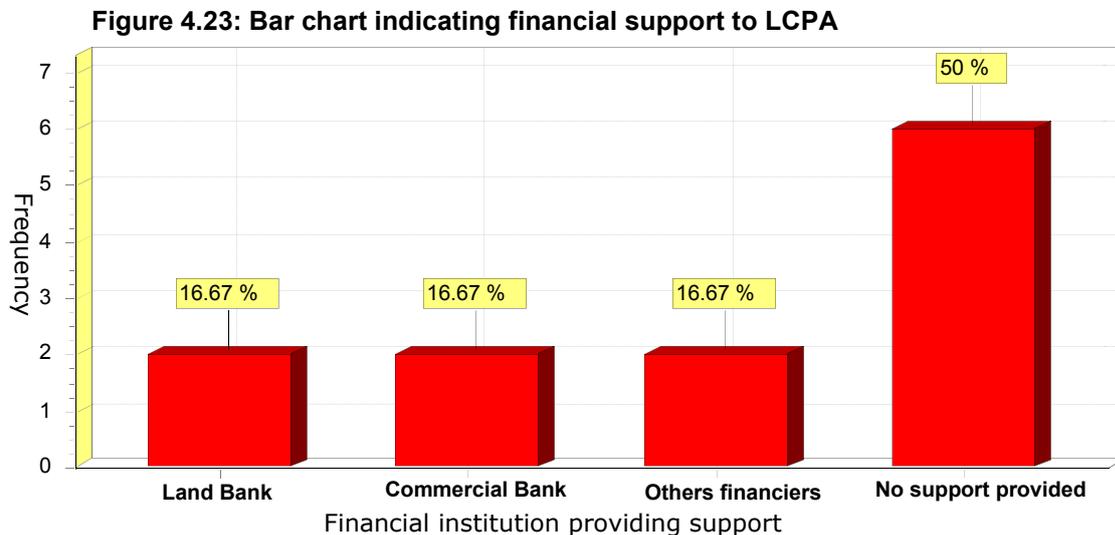


#### 4.4.9. Structure(s) providing support services

Consistent support has the capacity to change productivity level if well provided and managed. The Department of Agriculture in Mpumalanga consistently talk about the significance of support provision to the agricultural sector. The current premier of the province in his provincial opening address consistently reveals the need for concerted support to emerging farmers. However, tangible support is yet to be realised.

In the research study, 16.67 % (which represents 2 cases out of 12 cases) in each of the categories, Land Bank; commercial Bank; and other financiers indicates a negative support by these financial institutions to new commercial farmers. Fifty

percent (which represents 6 cases out of 12 cases) indicated that LCPA did not receive any financial support. This is cause for concern for all of us. Figure 4.23 below indicates the research findings.



The distribution of financial support given or not given is also indicated in table 4.10 below.

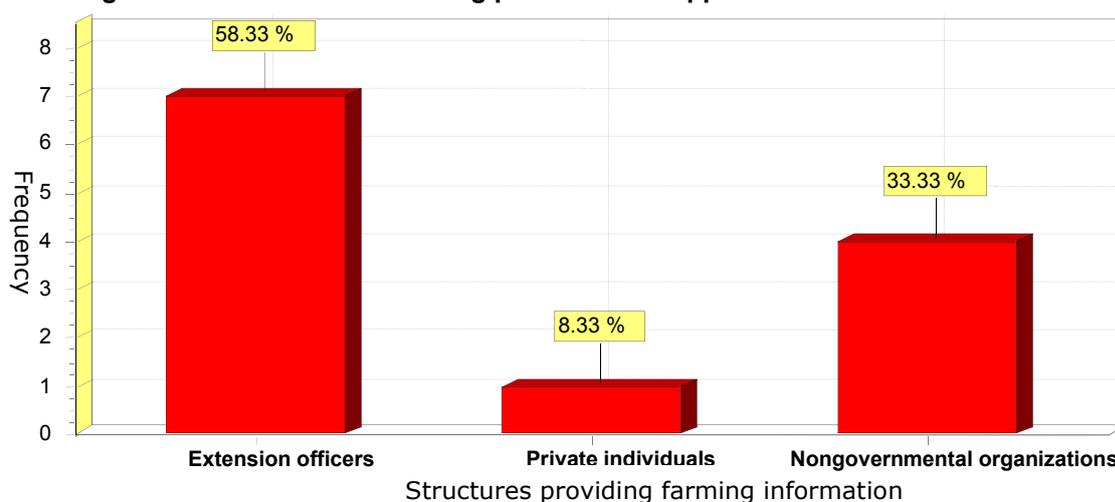
**Table 4.10: Institutions providing financial support**

Value	Financial support provided to LCPA	
	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
Land Bank	2	16.67
Commercial Bank	2	16.67
Other Financiers	2	16.67
No support	6	50
Total	12	100

#### 4.4.10. Structure(s) providing farming information

Fifty-eight percent (which represents 7 cases out of 12 cases) of the respondents indicated that LCPA was supported by extension officers from the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture. The consistency and the quality of support played a role in the maximisation of quality production; Eight percent (which represent 1 case out of 12 cases) indicated that private individuals also assisted LCPA, while 33.33% (representing 4 cases out of 12 cases) indicated non-governmental organisations in their small ways also supported LCPA. The findings are reflected in figure 4.24 below.

**Figure 4.24: Bar chart indicating provision of support**



#### **4.4.11. Market productivity of LCPA**

One hundred percent (which represents 12 cases out of 12 cases) indicated that LCPA was a commercial farm producing for the market. This means that production maximisation is a priority. The pie chart below is a representation of the respondents' responses.

#### **4.4.12. Access to markets**

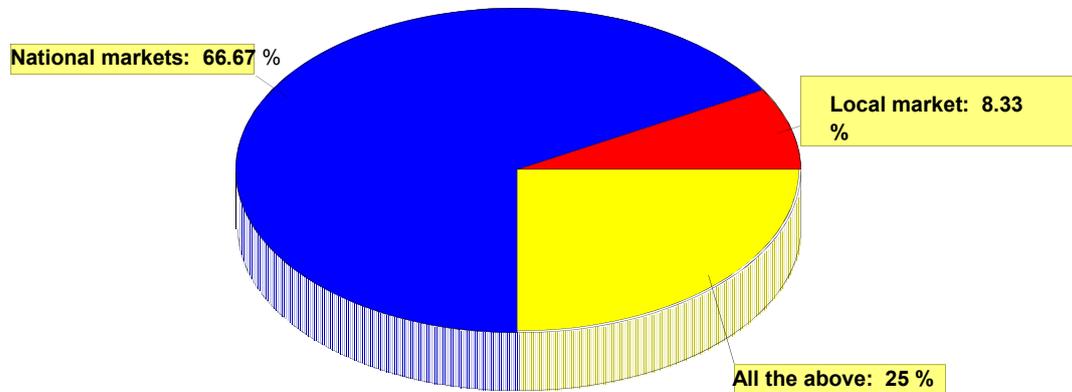
Market access plays a major role in the productivity and sustainability of redistributed farms, or all the farms in general. Group marketing ensures that new commercial farmers (redistributed farms) gain easy access to markets. Group marketing, according to Abraham (2011), is a strong vehicle for market empowering and facilitation of decision making regarding the marketing of their produce. One hundred percent (which represents 12 cases out of 12 cases) indicated that LCPA have access to markets. The research study did not reflect on the quality and quantity of the market accessed. The pie chart below indicates the respondents' responses.

#### **4.4.13. Types of markets accessed**

Access to markets plays a vital role in the viability of commercial farming. Figure 4.4.13 below indicates that 66.67% (which is 8 cases out of 12 cases) of the respondents indicated that LCPA has access to national markets. Twenty-five percent (which represents 3 cases out of 12 cases) reported that the farm has access to all markets (local, national and international) and 8.33% (which represents

1 case out of 12 cases) indicated that the farm has access to local markets only. Figure 4.25 indicates the research findings.

FIGURE 4.25: PIE CHART INDICATING TYPES OF MARKETS ACCESSED



#### 4.4.14. Structure assisting with market Information

Eighty three percent (83.33%) of the respondents, who are represented by 10 respondents, reported that the Mpumalanga Department provides them with market related information. The respondents further indicated that the intensity of the provision of the market information is not consistent, however. Sixteen percent of the respondents, meaning 2 cases, indicated that other structures, like non-governmental organisations and agribusiness also provide them with market related information.

Table 4.11 below captures the responses of the respondents:

Table 4.11: Structure assisting with market information

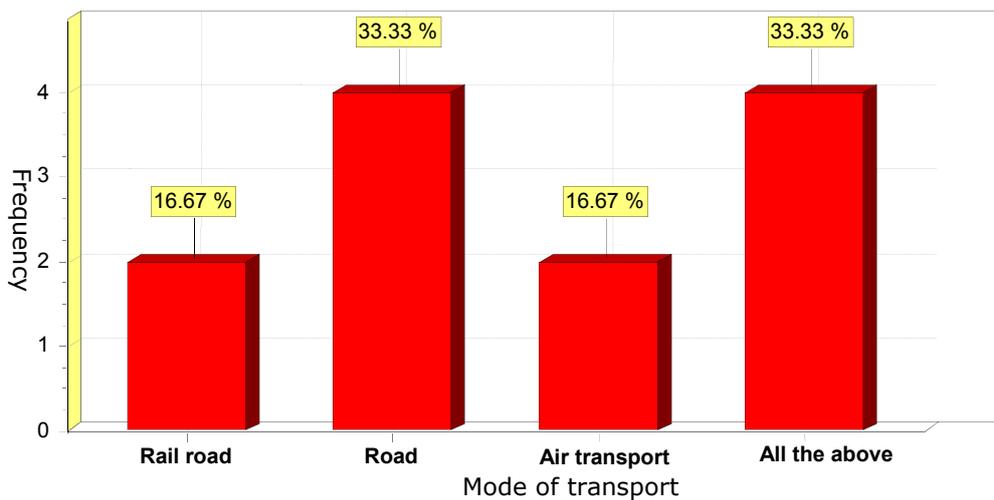
Values	Structure assisting with market information	
	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture	10	83.33
Others	2	16.67
Total	12	100

#### 4.4.15. Transportation of production

The viability and success of a commercial farm relies, amongst other things, on the mode and efficiency of the transportation of the farm produce. Figure 4.4.15 below indicates the mode of transport used in the transportation of farm produce.

Sixteen percent of the respondents in both “rail road” and “air transport” categories, represented by 2 cases each out of 12 cases, indicated that rail and air transport are used to transport farm produce, and 33.33% of the respondents in both categories “road” and “all the above” represented by 4 cases each out of 12 indicated equal use of the transport modes. Figure 4.26 below is a representation of the research findings.

**Figure 4.26: Bar chart indicating transport mode for farm produce**



The research data for the mode of transport used is further organised and presented in table 4.12 below.

**Table 4.12: The mode of transport for farm produce**

Values	The mode of transport for farm produce	
	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
Rail road	2	16.67
Road	4	33.33
Air transport	2	16.67
All the above	4	33.33

#### **4.4.16. Transport effectiveness and efficiency**

One hundred percent of the respondents, represented by 100 respondents indicated that they have good roads linking rail road and airport(s). This means that transportation of produce occurs rather easily. The respondents further remarked that their produce reach target markets on schedule.

#### **4.4.17. Benefits of beneficiaries from farm Activities**

The land claim is a vehicle that enables poor, marginalised, rural Black Africans to be involved in the primary sector of our economy. It is an opportunity provided by the ANC-led government directed towards the emancipation of the rural poor, to enable them to become producers and in this way improve their living standards. It is indicated in section 4.4.10 above that the realisation of this dream is supported by all agriculture role players, more than it was supported during the apartheid period.

Figure 4.27 below indicates beneficiary responses regarding how they benefit from these redistributed commercial farms. Seventy-five percent of the respondents, represented by 9 cases out of 12 cases indicated that their major significant benefit is currently through employment. The reason for such benefit type according to the respondents is that the farm is at an early developmental stage, and thus they cannot afford to provide dividends to beneficiaries. Sixteen percent, represented by 2 cases out of 12 cases indicated that beneficiaries benefit through individual dividends, but this dividend is yet to be realised by the beneficiaries because it is reinvested to cater for further development of the farm. Eight percent, which represents 1 case out 12 cases indicated that beneficiaries benefit in “others ways” which were not highlighted.

**Figure 4.27: Bar chart indicating how beneficiaries benefit from the land claim**

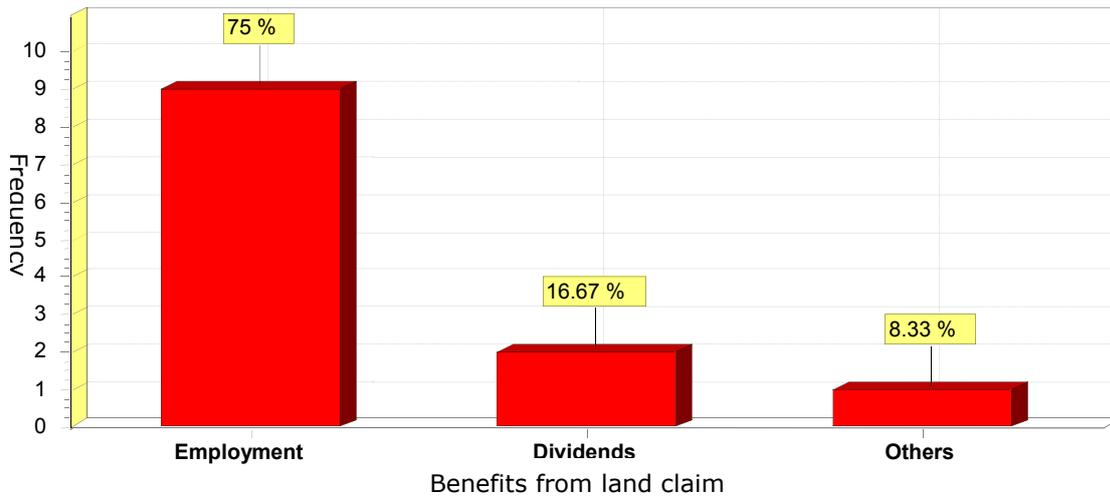


Table 4.13 below indicates the results from figure 4.4.17 numerically.

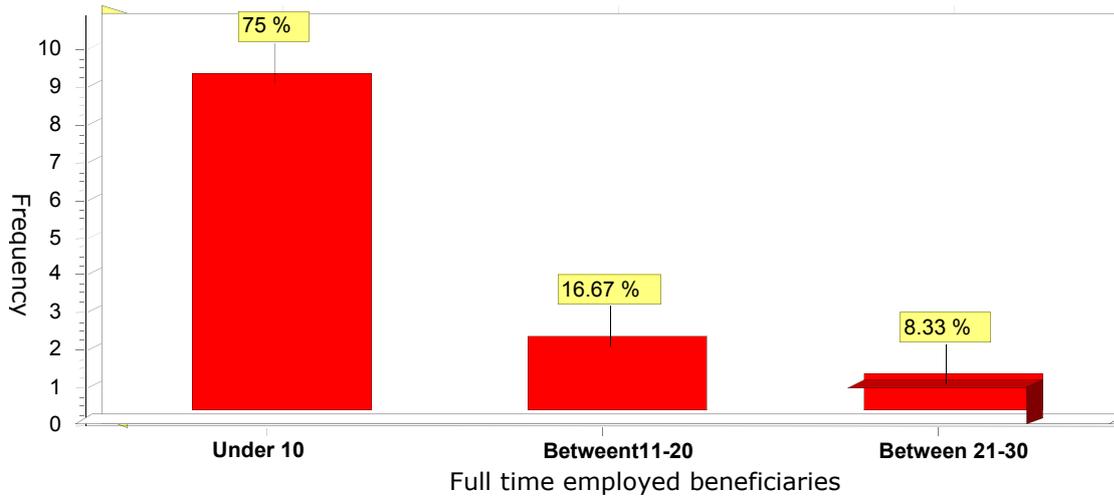
**Table 4.13: Indicates how beneficiaries benefits from the farm**

Values	How beneficiaries benefit from the farm	
	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
Employment	9	75
Dividends	2	16.67
Others	1	8.33
Total	12	100

#### **4.4.18. Employment status of beneficiaries**

Seventy-five percent of the respondents, represented by 9 cases out of 12 cases, indicated that the category “under 10” scored the highest. This indicates that the farm is still in its formative state under the beneficiaries. The category “between 11-20 years”, represented by 2 cases out of 12 cases, scored 16.67%, while the category “between 21-30 years” obtained 8.33%. The employment distribution is illustrated in figure 4.28 below.

**Figure 4.28: Bar chart indicating full time employed beneficiaries**



#### 4.4.19. Salaries of Beneficiaries

Figure 4.29 below indicates the responses of the respondents regarding the salaries of beneficiaries. The category “between R700-R799” recorded 8.33%, which represents 1 case out of 12 cases. The categories “between R800-R899” and “R1000 and above”, which respectively represents 3 cases each, recorded 25% each; and the category “between R900-R1000” represented by 5 cases out 12 recorded 41.67%.

**Figure 4.29: Bar chart indicating salaries of beneficiaries**

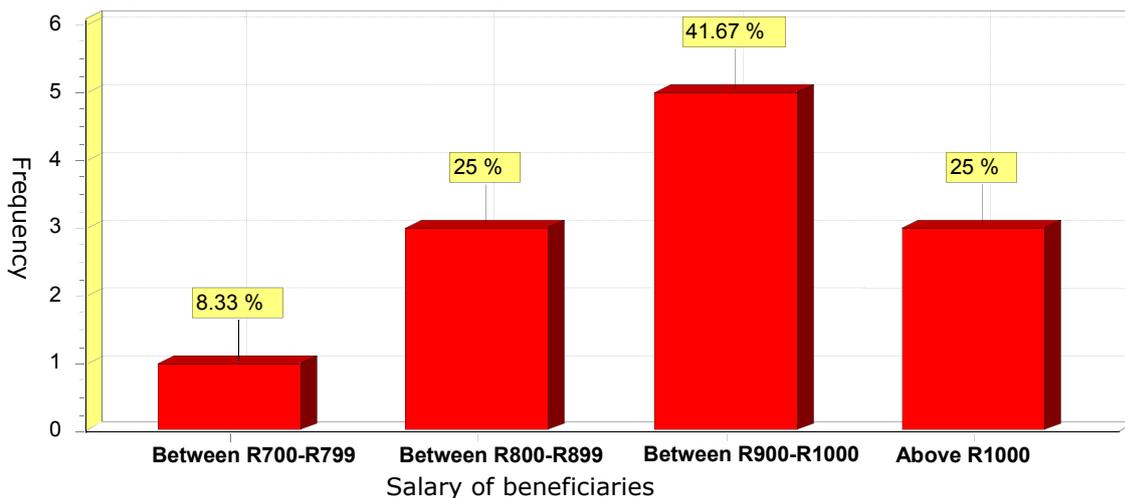


Table 4.14 below is a numerical enunciation of the salary benefits of the beneficiaries working on the farm.

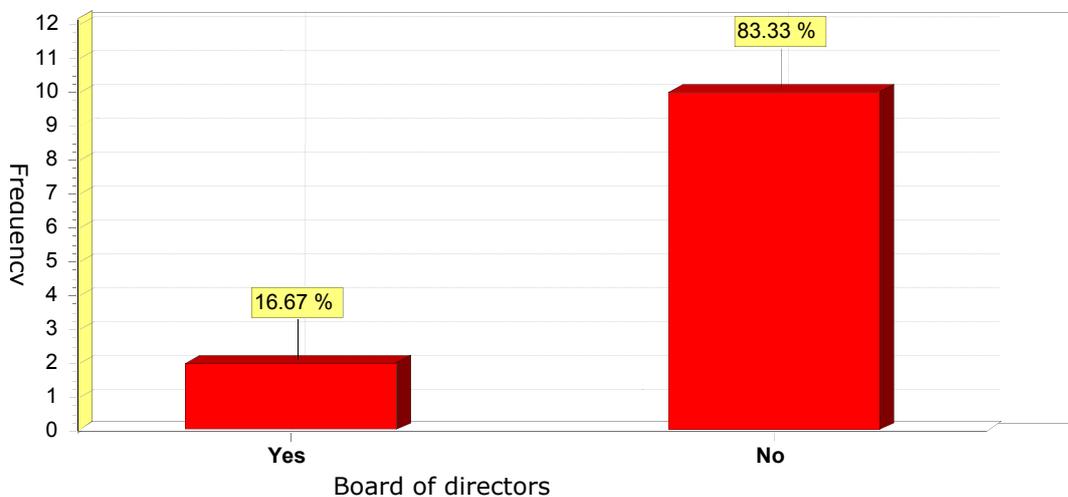
**Table 4.14: Salary (ies) benefits of beneficiaries**

Values	Salary benefits of beneficiaries	
	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
Between R700-R799	1	8.33
Between R800-R899	3	25
Between R900-R1000	5	41.67
Above R1000	3	25
Total	12	100

#### 4.4.20. Board of directors and farm management

Figure 4.30 below deals with the management of the farm, and 16.67% of the respondents, represented by 2 cases out of 12, belonging in the “Yes” category indicated that the board of directors are involved in the day-to-day management of the farm. This could be the case because the board members work full time on the farm. However, they are not directly managing the farm, but follow guidance of the operational manager. Eighty-three percent of the respondents represented by 10 cases out of 12 cases, belonging in the “No” category, indicated that the board of directors is not directly involved in the day-to-day management of the farm. Respondents further remarked that the operational manager has the practical production expertise, knowledge and qualification as well as proven farming track record.

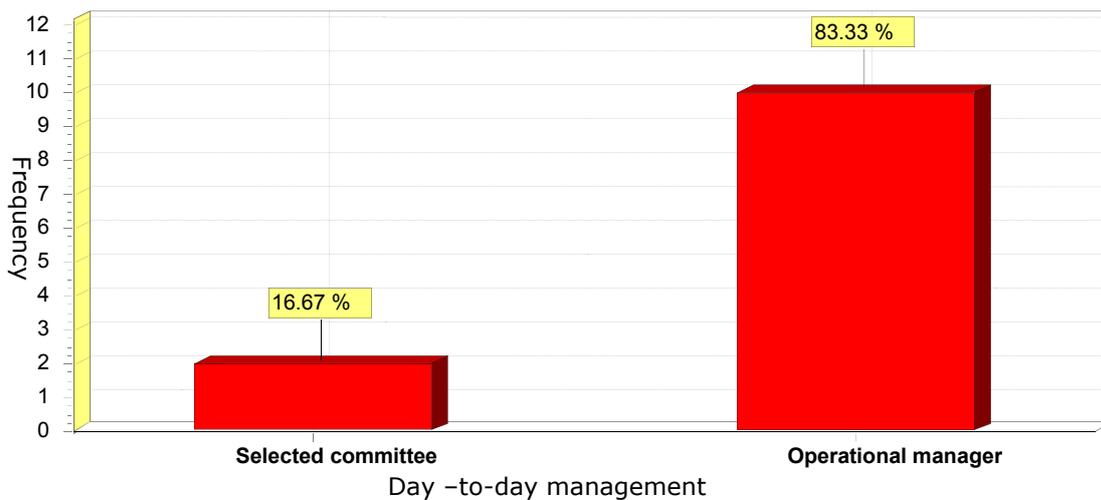
**Figure 4.30: Bar chart indicating involvement of board of directors in farm management**



#### 4.4.21. Day-to-day management of the farm

Sixteen percent of the research respondents, represented by 2 cases out of 12 cases indicated that the farm is managed by a selected committee of beneficiaries, while 83.33% respondents, represented by 10 cases out of 12 cases, indicated that the farm is managed by the operational manager. The research findings are shown in figure 4.31 below.

Figure 4.31: Bar chart indicating the day -to day - management of the farm



#### 4.4.22. Competency of operational manager

One hundred percent (12) of the respondents indicated that the operational manager is qualified, and has the necessary experience to manage the farm.

#### 4.4.23. Board of directors and agricultural training

Figure 4.32 below indicates the frequency of attendance by the board of directors to agricultural training meetings. Forty-one percent of the respondents, which represents 5 respondents out of 12, indicated that the board of directors attend training meetings on a monthly basis, and 33.33% of the respondents, which represents 4 respondents out of 12 cases, attend training once a quarter, while 25% of the respondents represented by 3 respondents out of 12 respondents reported that they attend agricultural training meetings once per year.

**Figure 4.32: Bar chart: Training board of directors**

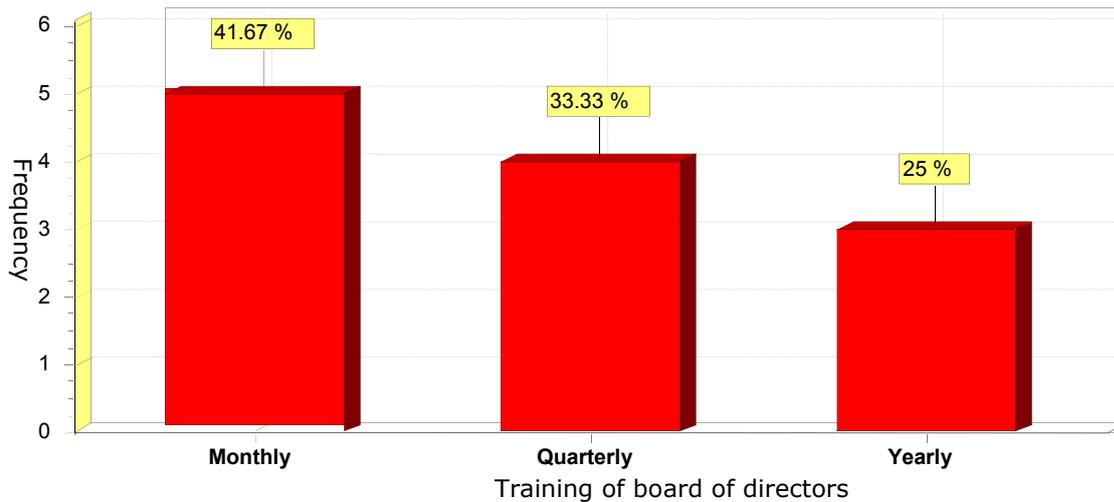


Table 4.15 below explicitly indicate the research findings as indicated in figure 4.4.24 above.

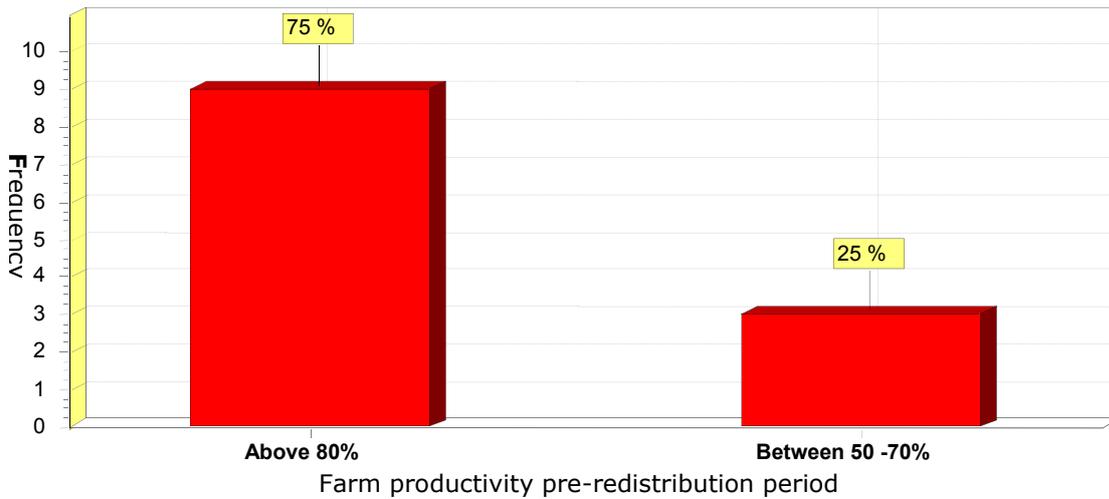
**Table 4.15: Training meetings attended by the board of directors**

Values	Training meetings attended by the board of director	
	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
Monthly	5	41.67
Quarterly	4	33.33
Yearly	3	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **4.4.24. Farm productivity pre-redistribution**

The viability and success of the agribusiness is dependent on constant maximisation of production. Figure 4.33 captured that 75% of the respondents, represented by 9 cases out of 12 cases, indicated that farm productivity was above 80%, meaning that the farm was performing very well, while 25% of the respondents, represented by 3 respondent cases out of 12 cases, indicated that farm productivity was between “50 and 70%”.

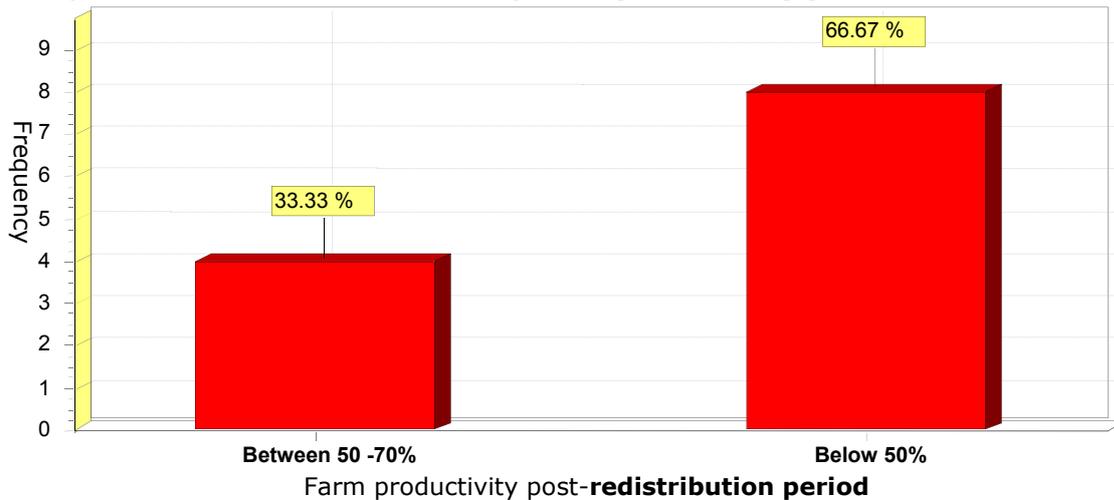
**Figure 4.33: Bar chart indicating farm productivity pre-redistribution period**



#### **4.4.25. Farm productivity post redistribution**

Figure 4.34 below is the representation of the performance of the farm post-redistribution period. It is noted that 33.33% of the respondents, which represents 4 cases out of 12 cases, falling in the “between 50%-70%” category reported that the farm was performing comparatively very well, while 66.67% of the respondents, which represents 8 cases in the “below 50%” category, indicated that farm was not performing well. The study did not capture the reasons for poor productivity. However, one can speculate that a number of reasons are central to this state of under productivity, two of which could be the lack of financial and technical support as has been indicated earlier.

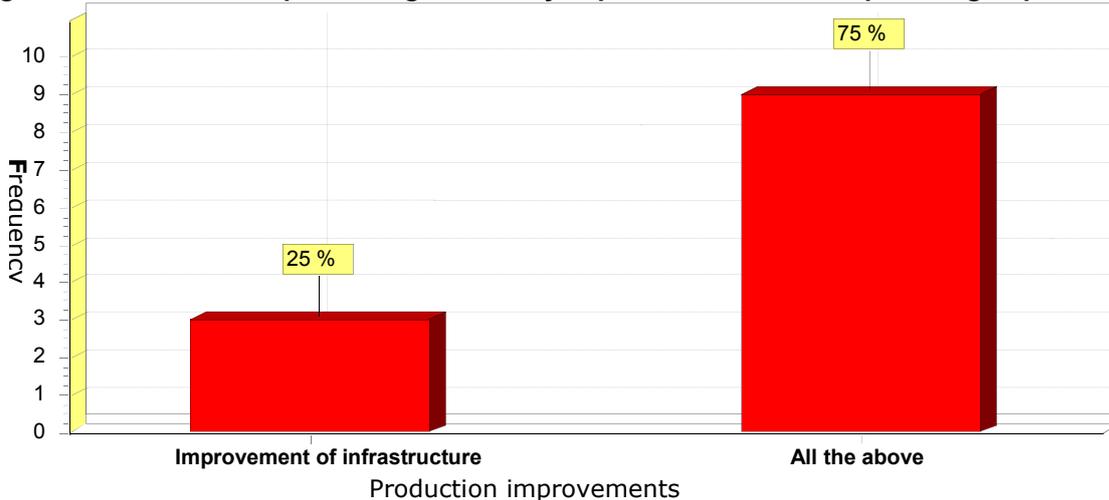
**Figure 4.34: Bar chart indicating farm productivity post-redistribution**



#### 4.4.26. Improvements of farming conditions

Figure 4.35 indicate that 3 respondents out of 12, which represents 25% of the respondents indicated that farm productivity can improve if the farm's infrastructure can be enhanced. Seventy percent of the respondents, represented by 9 cases out of 12 cases indicated that the provision of all "all the above" categories (increase financial support, increase technical support and the improvement of the infrastructure) can extensively enhance the productivity of the farm.

**Figure 4.35: Bar chart representing necessary improvements for the up-scaling of production**



#### 4.4.27. Meeting(s) of the board of directors and the operational manager

Research results indicate that 8 respondent cases out of 12 respondent cases reported that meetings are held once a month to discuss challenges and strategies

of accelerating production, while 16.67% respondents, which represent 4 cases out of 12 cases in each category, responded that meetings occur “once a quarter” and “once a semester” respectively. The research findings are illustrated in figure 4.36 below.

**Figure 4.36: Bar chart- Meetings of the board of directors and operational manager**

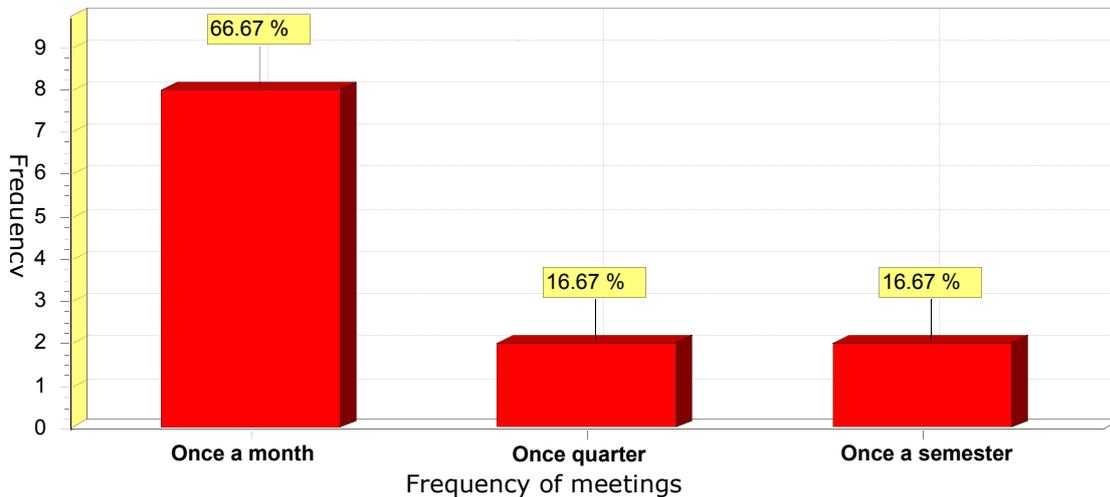


Table 4.16 below is a further statistically representation(s) of the results as illustrated in figure 4.36 above.

**Table 4.4.27: Frequency of meetings: Board of directors and operational manager**

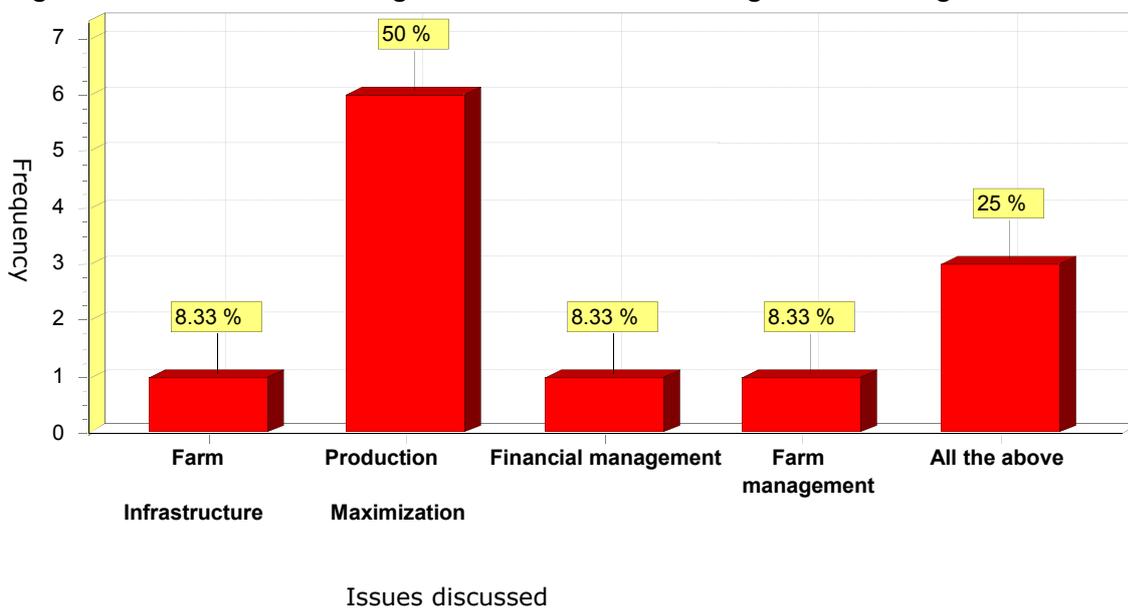
Values	Frequency of meetings: Board of directors and operational manager	
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Once a month	8	66.67
Once a quarter	2	16.67
Once a semester	2	16.67
Dictated by needs	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.4.28. Issues discussed in Meetings

Figure 4.37 below is a graphic representation of the research results. The categories “farm infrastructure”; “financial management”; and “farm management” represented

by 1 respondent case each out of 12 cases, scored 8.33% each. This means that respondents reported that issues discussed in the Board of Directors-operational manager meetings are farm infrastructure improvements; financial management and farm management. Fifty percent of the respondents, represented by 6 respondent's cases out of 12 cases respondents indicated that the category "production maximization" receives much attention in their meetings. Twenty-five of the respondents, which represents 3 respondents out of 12 respondents, revealed that all categories are discussed in their meetings. This could be that all four categories in my view had a bearing in the functionality of the farm

**Figure 4.37 Bar chart indicating issues discussed in management meetings**



The situation of issues discussed in meetings is further illustrated in table 4.17 below:

**Table 4.17: Issues discussed in Board of directors -operational manager meetings.**

Values	Issues discussed in Board of directors -operational manager meetings	
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Farm infrastructure	1	8.33
Production maximization	6	50
Financial management	1	8.33
Farm management	1	8.33
All the above	3	25
Total	12	100

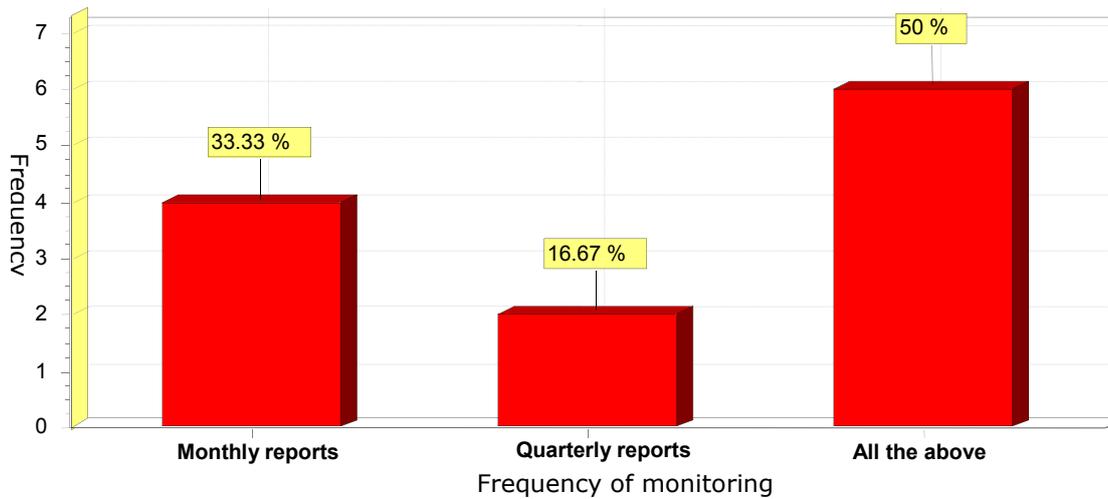
#### **4.4.29. Monitoring of farm activities**

One hundred percent of the respondents, which represent 12 respondents out of 12 respondents, concur about the availability of mechanism for monitoring. Monitoring is done in order to understand the dynamisms of operational activities and production supervision by the Board of Directors, on behalf of the beneficiaries.

#### **4.4.30. Frequency of monitoring**

The study captured that 33.33% of the respondents, represented by 4 cases, reported that monitoring is conducted through monthly meetings. In these meetings monthly reports and monthly programmes are discussed. Sixteen percent of the respondent cases, represented by 2 respondents indicated that supervision occurs through quarterly reports. The “all the above” category scored 50% response from respondents, which illustrates 6 cases of the 12 respondent cases. The research findings are illustrated in figure 4.38 below.

**Figure 4.38: Bar (graph) chart indicating frequency of monitoring**



#### **4.4.31. Functionality or non-functionality of farm**

Beneficiaries indicated that according the farm was functional. Their major concern was the decline in production. The major indicator of agribusiness functionality in my view is on the quality and quantity of production. The decline in production is a significant indicator of the non-functionality of the farm, because if not well dealt with, in can lead to closure of the farm.

#### **4.5. Presentation of responses: Operational management**

Section 4.5 is the research stratum that seeks to understanding the functional and dynamic operation of the farm. This stratum as indicated in sampling strategy will consist of the operational manager and the sampled trainee management training beneficiaries. The research respondents in this stratum will therefore be six.

##### **4.5.1. Goal directed strategies**

Sixteen percent, which represents 1 respondent case out of 6 cases indicated that one of the strategies used is the preparation of monthly reports. The monthly report as captured in figure 4.39 is meant to inform beneficiaries about the state of affairs on the farm. Thirty-three percent which represents 2 respondents' cases out of 6 respondent cases indicated that monthly meetings are organised to ensure face-to-

face interaction with beneficiaries. These organised monthly meetings, deductively speaking are aimed at reflecting on the functionality of strategies and re-strategising. Fifty percent of the respondents cases, represented by 3 cases out of 6 cases indicated that” all the above” strategies are used to ensure goal directedness from the beneficiaries.

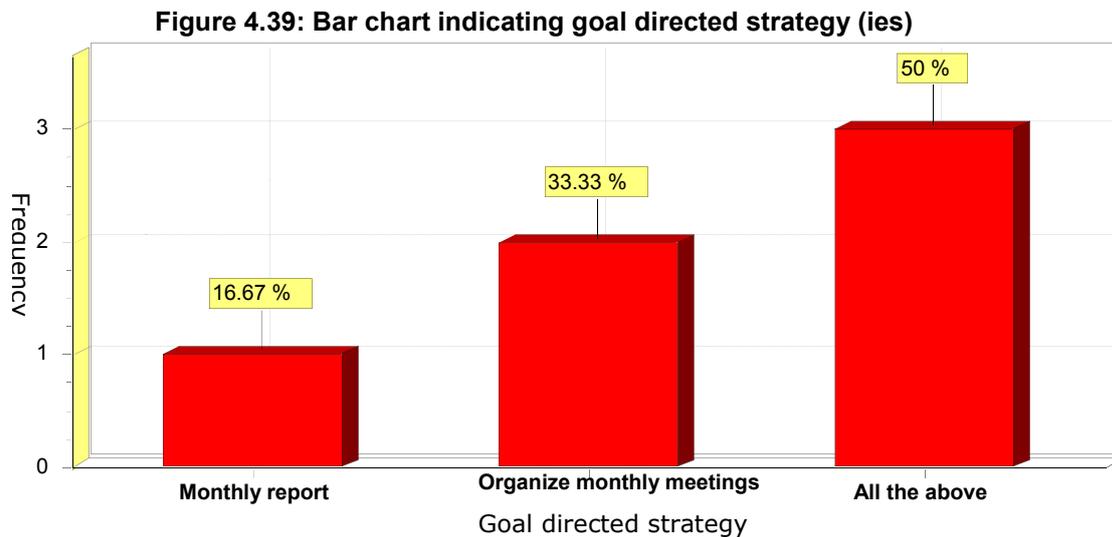


Table 4.18 below further illustrates the strategies used by the operational management to ensure that beneficiaries stay focused to the farming goal.

**Table 4.18: Goal directed strategies**

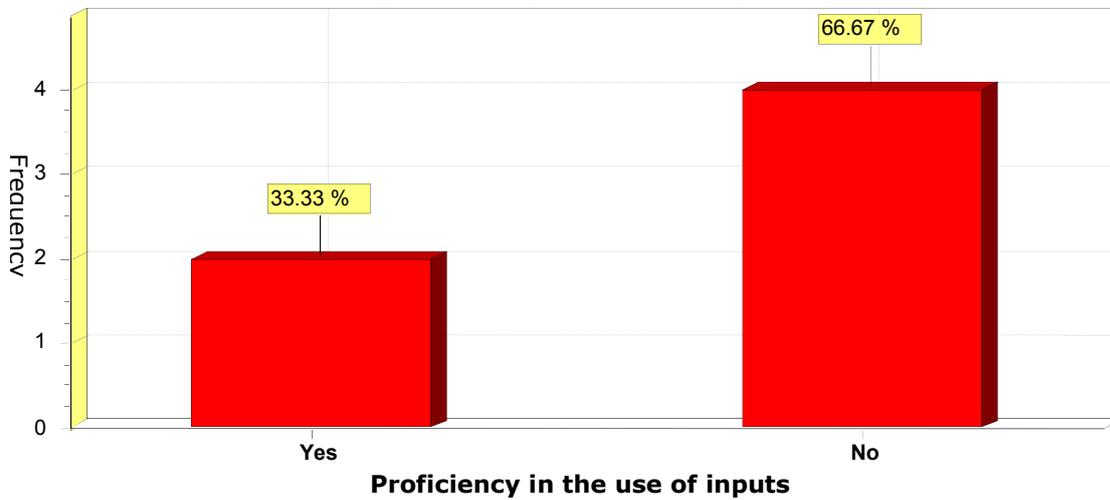
Value(s)	Goal directed strategies	
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Monthly reports	1	16.67
Organise monthly meetings	2	33.33
All the above	3	50
Total	6	100

#### **4.5.2. Technical proficiency in the use of agricultural inputs**

Thirty-three percent of the respondents (figure 4.40), which represents 2 cases out of 6 cases, indicated that that they are proficient in the use of agricultural inputs. This indicates the case of the operational manager and one of the boards of directors’ member working as a trainee, and 66.67% represented by 4 respondents marked

the category “No”. This category represents the trainee managers, who still need to acquire practical skills through the assistance of the operational manager.

**Figure 4.40: Bar chart indicating proficiency in the use of agricultural inputs**



#### **4.5.3. Attendance of agricultural training or refresher training**

Thirty-three percent of the respondents (figure 4.41) represented by 2 respondents out of 6 respondents indicated that training or refresher training attendance occurs at least once a month. Sixty-six percent of the respondents represented by 4 respondents out of 6 respondents reported that attendance of training or refresher training occurs at least once a quarter.

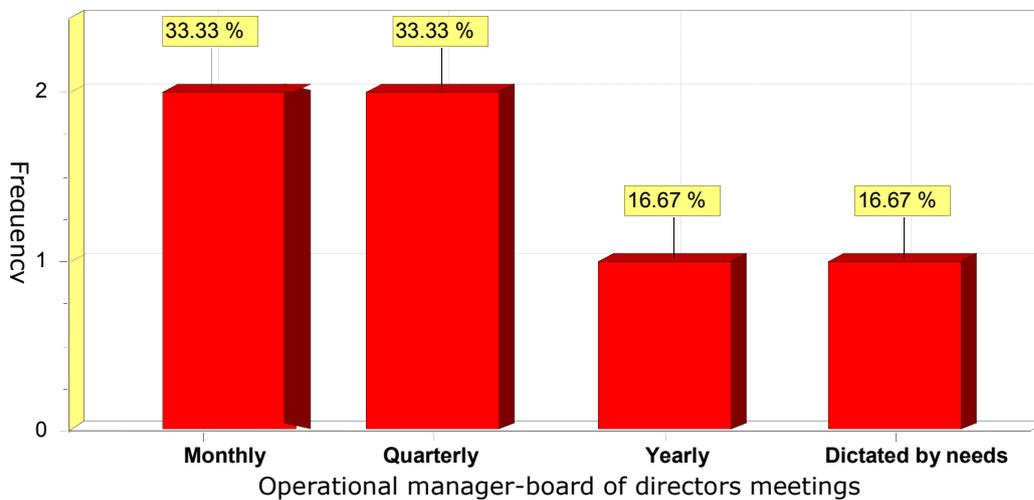
**Figure 4.41: Bar chart indicating frequency of training or refresher training**



#### 4.5.4. Operational management-Board of Directors meeting

Figure 4.42 below is an illustration of the frequency of meetings between operational management and the board of directors. Thirty-three percent of the respondents, respectively represented by 2 respondents each out of 6 respondents, in the categories “monthly” and “quarterly”, respectively indicated that the meetings occur at least once a month and a quarter, while 16.67% of the respondent cases, respectively represented by 1 respondent case each out of 6 respondents cases, in the categories “yearly” and “dictated by needs”, indicated that the meetings occur at least once a year or as dictated by needs.

**Figure 4.42: Bar chart-Operational manager and the board of directors meeting**



The research results for Operational Manager Board of Directors meeting using table 4.19 below:

**Table 4.19: Operational manager board of directors meeting**

Values	Operational manager board of directors meeting	
	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
Monthly	2	33.33
Quarterly	2	33.33
Yearly	1	16.67
Dictated by needs	1	16.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.5.5. Specific farm related issues discussed

Figure 4.43 below illustrates that 33.33% of the respondent cases, represented by 2 respondent cases in each of the categories “product maximisation” and “all the above” indicating items mainly discussed in operational management- Board of Directors’ meeting. The issues have a significant bearing on the sustainability of the farm. Sixteen percent of the respondents, represented by 1 respondent case in each of the categories “financial investment” and farm management” identified the categories as priorities in meetings.

**Figure 4.43: Bar chart indicating specific issues discussed in meetings**

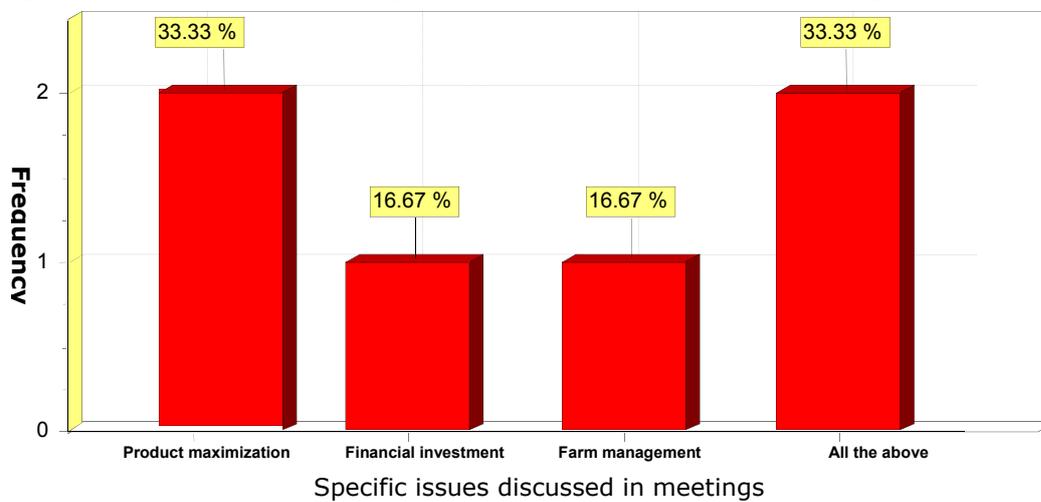


Table 4.20 above further illustrates the numerical results of the research study.

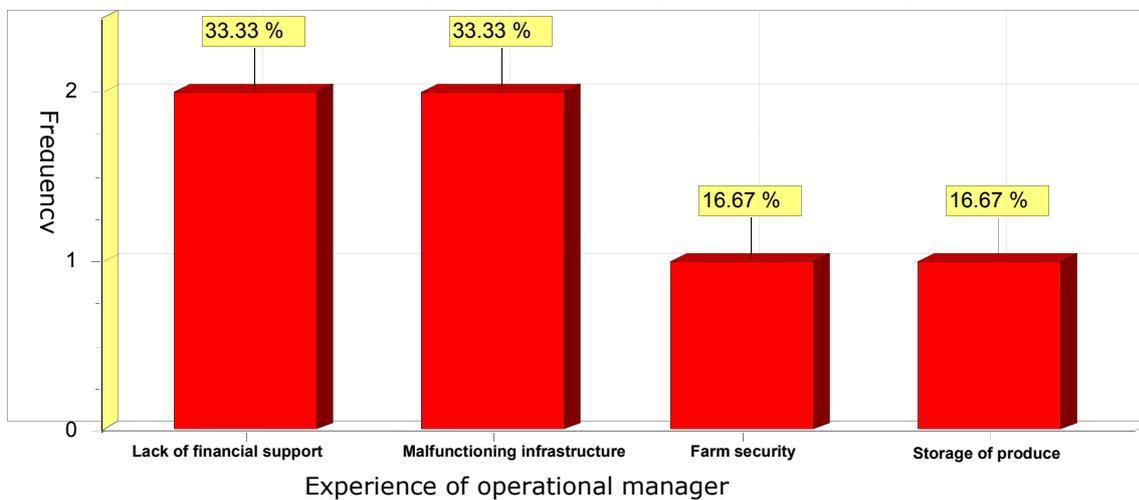
**Table 4.20: Indicating specific farm related issues discussed**

Values	Specific farm related items discussed in meetings	
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Farm production	2	33.33
Production maximisation	1	16.67
Financial investment	1	16.67
Farm management	2	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.5.6. Challenges experienced by operational management

Figure 4.44 below illustrates the challenges faced by the operational management of the farm. Thirty-three percent of the respondents, which represents 2 cases out of 6 respondent cases, in each of the categories “lack of financial support” and “malfunction infrastructure”, indicates that lack of financial support and malfunctioning infrastructure, are a challenge; while 16.67% of the respondents, which represents 1 case out of 6 respondent cases, in each of the categories “farm security” and “storage of produce”, indicates that lack of farm security and storage of produce is a threat to the functionality of the farm.

**Figure 4.44: Bar chart-Challenges experienced by operational management**



The research findings as depicted in figure 4.44 above, and are further numerically indicated in table 4.21 below to further clarify the situation.

**Table 4.21: Challenges experienced by operational management**

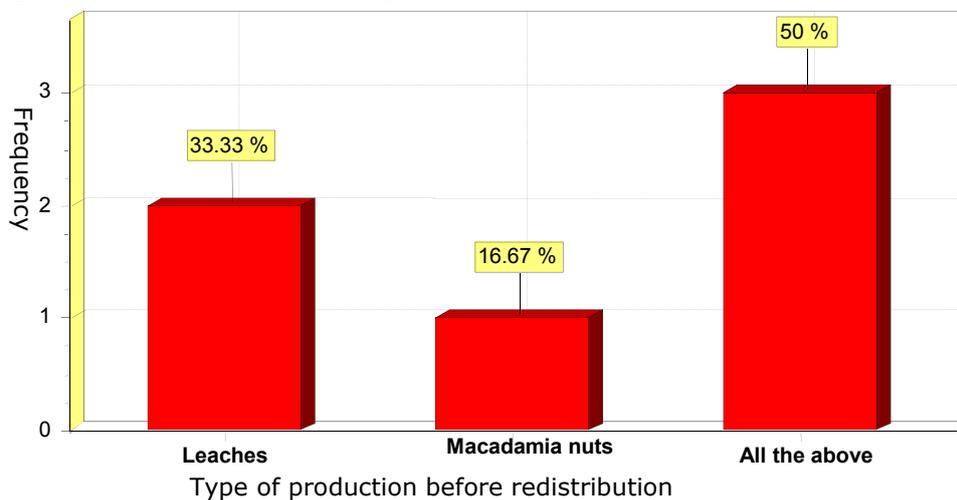
Values	Challenges experienced by Operational Management	
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Lack of financial support	2	33.33
Malfunctioning infrastructure	2	33.33
Security of the farm	1	16.67
Storage of produce	1	16.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

## Production related questions: Operational Management

### 4.5.7. Pre-redistribution production type

Thirty-three percent of the respondents, which is illustrated by 2 respondent cases out of 6, indicated that the farm was producing litchis; while 16.67% of the respondents, represented by 1 case indicated that the farm was producing macadamia nuts. Fifty percent of the respondents, 3 cases out 6 respondent cases indicated that the farm was “all the above”. The “all the above” category represents litchis, macadamia nuts and bananas. The research findings are represented in figure 4.45 below.

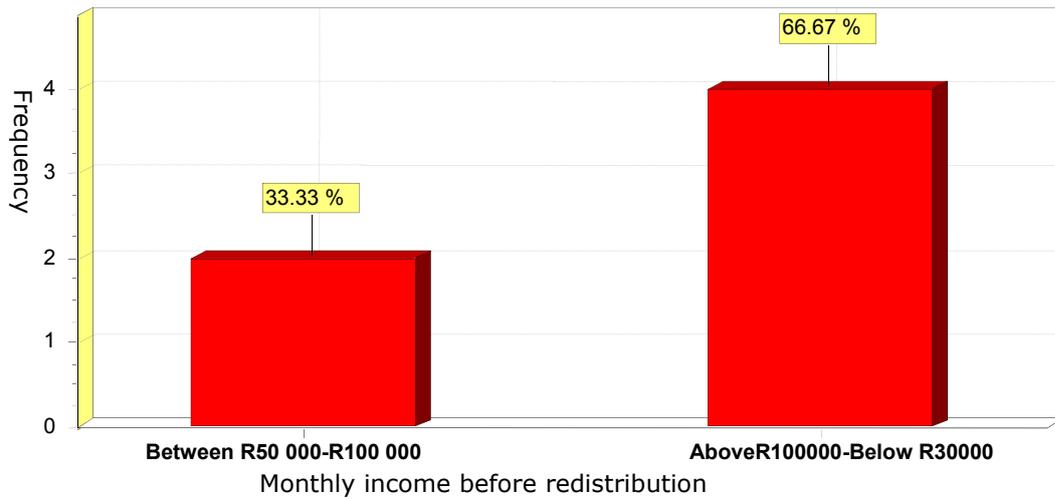
Figure 4.45: Bar chart indicating the type of production before redistribution



### 4.5.8. Pre-redistribution average monthly income

Figure 4.46 indicates respondents' results from the research study. The category “between R50 000-R1000 00”, represented by 2 respondent cases recorded 33.33%, meanwhile the category “above R1000 00 and below R300 000”, represented by 4 cases scored 66.67%.

**Figure 4.46: Bar chart indicating monthly income before redistribution**



**4.5.9. Post redistribution production type**

The figure 4.47, below indicates production occurring in the farm post redistribution period. The categories “bananas”; “leaches” and “macadamia nuts”, each recorded 16.67%, which represents 1 case in each category. The category “all the above” recorded 50%, which represents 3 cases of the respondents.

**Figure 4.47: Bar chart indicating production post redistribution**

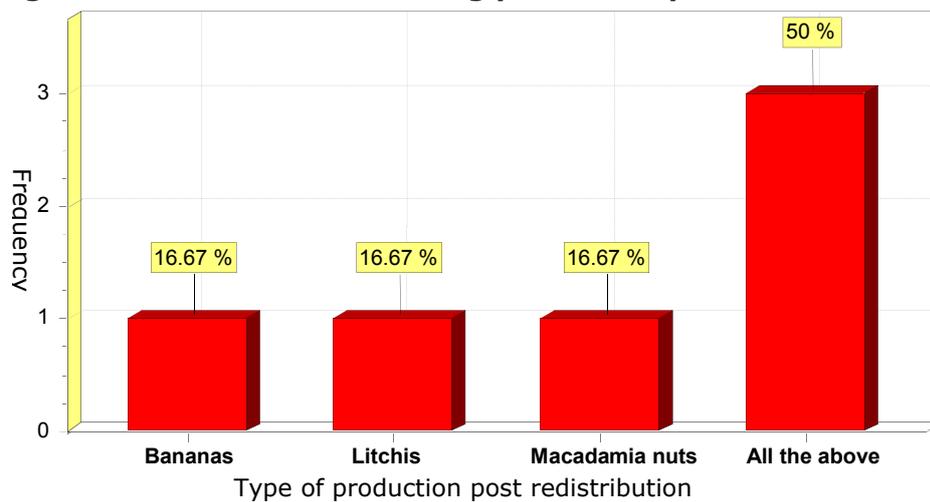


Table 4.22 below indicates the enumeration of the research data as per illustration in figure 4.5.9.above.

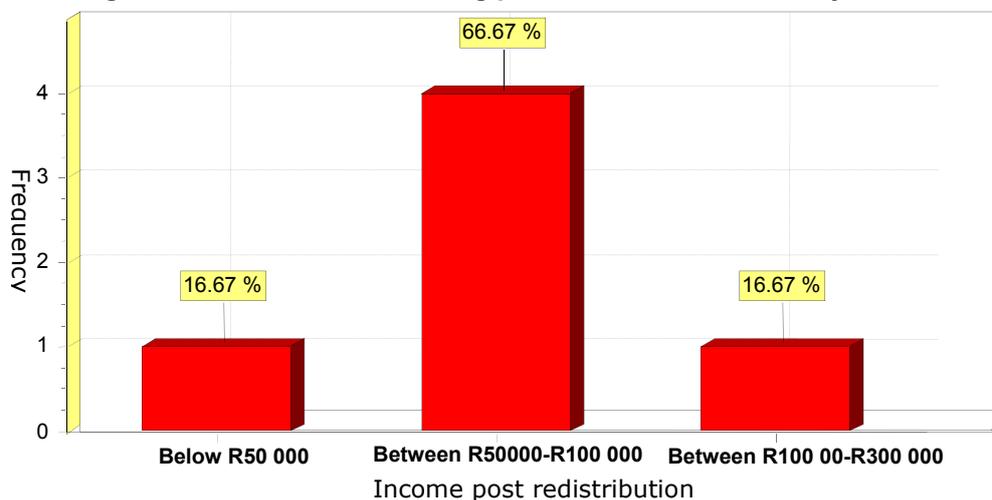
**Table 4.22: Enumeration of post production.**

Values	Enumeration of post-production	
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Bananas	1	16.67
Litchis	1	16.67
Macadamia nuts	1	16.67
All the above	3	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.5.10. Post redistribution average monthly income

Figure 4.48 below indicate that the categories “below R50 000” and “between R100 000-R300 000” represented by 1 each, scored 16.67%, meanwhile the category “between R50 000-R100 000”, represented by 4 respondents scored 66.67%. This illustrates a decrease in the average monthly turnover of the farm. Though not captured in the research, average monthly turnover could be a result of under production or other factors directly or indirectly related to the farm activities.

**Figure 4.48: Bar chart indicating post redistribution monthly income**

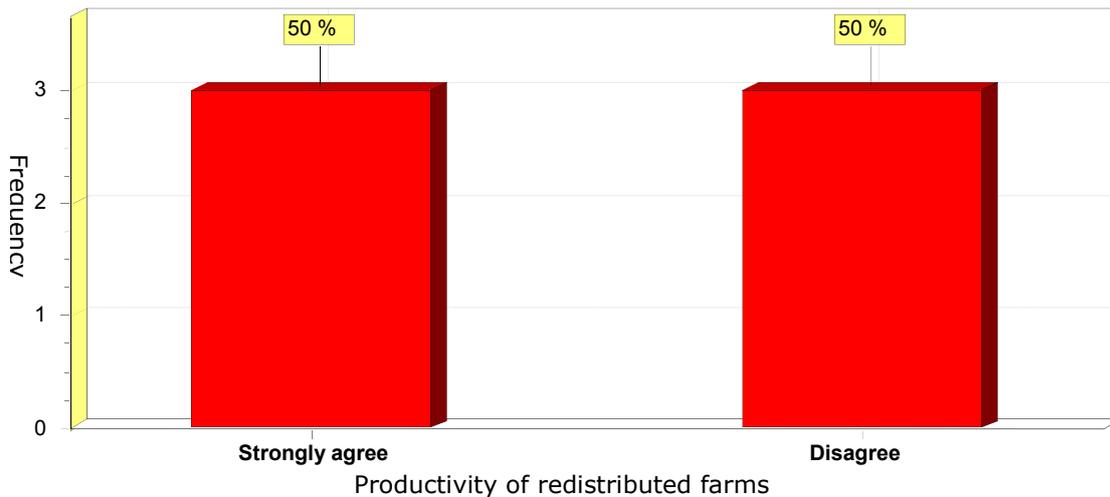


#### 4.5.11. Productivity of redistributed farm

The government embarked on land redistribution for three reasons as indicated in the literature review (Chapter 1) for various purposes, one of which is for farming purposes. Most of the redistributed farms are not producing at their optimal level or

are now underutilized. Figure 4.49 below indicates a bad situation regarding the farm in this research study. Fifty percent of the respondents, represented by 3 cases indicated that they strongly agreed, that redistributed farms are under producing, while 50% of the respondents represented by 3 respondents agreed that redistributed farms are not functional. This condition is a result of lack of agricultural farming skills, knowledge, lack of infrastructure and lack of production capital.

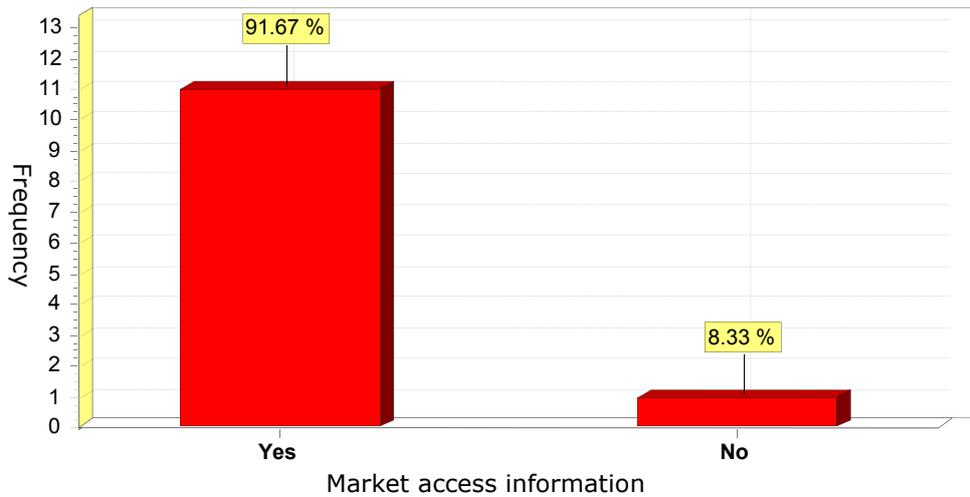
**Figure 4.49: Bar chart indicating productivity of redistributed farms**



#### **4.5.12. Market access information**

Ninety-one percent of the respondents, which represents 11 respondents indicated that they have access to the markets, selecting the “Yes” category, while 8.33% of the respondents, which represents 1 case of the respondents have no access to the market, selecting the “ No” category. The research results are illustrated in figure 4.50 below.

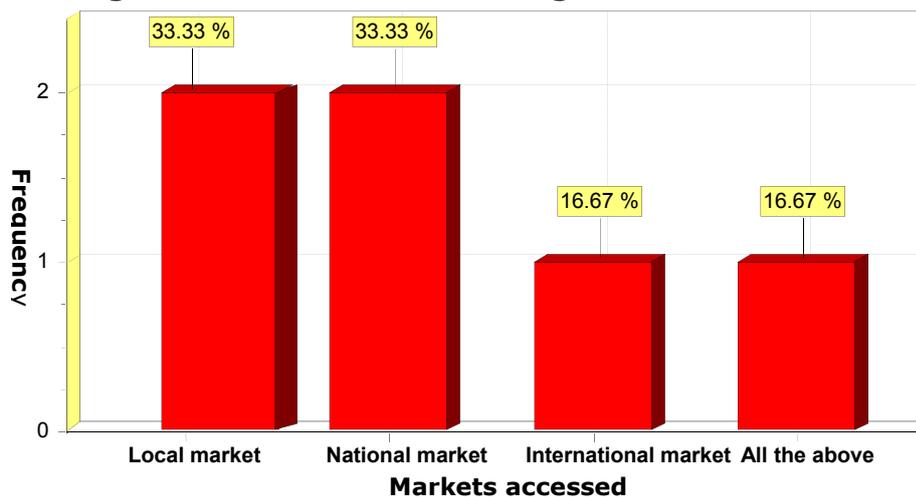
**Figure 4.50: Bar chart indicating market access information**



#### 4.5.13. Types of markets accessed

Figure 4.51 is an indication of the markets accessed by LCPA. Thirty-three percent of the respondents, in the categories “local market” and “national market”, represented by 2 respondents each, indicated that they accessed both local and national markets, meanwhile 16.67% of the respondents represented by 1 respondent case each, in the categories “international market” and “all the above”, indicated that they accessed both international markets and other types of markets.

**Figure 4.51: Bar chart indicating markets accessed**



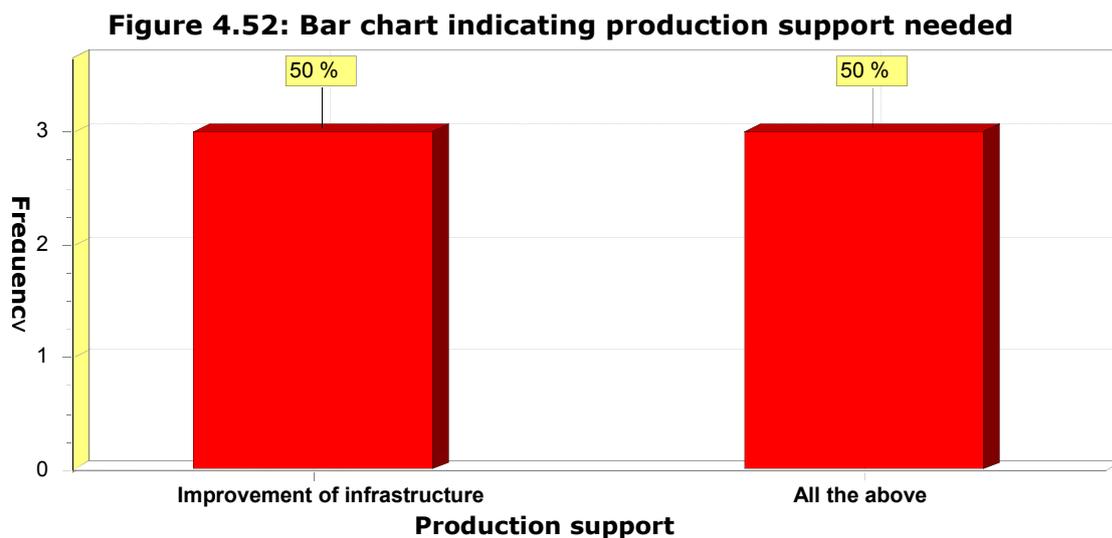
The markets accessed are further tabulated in table 4.23 below.

**Table 4.23: Types of markets accessed**

Values	Types of markets accessed	
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Local market	2	33.33
National market	2	33.33
International market	1	16.67
All the above	1	16.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.5.14. Production support services

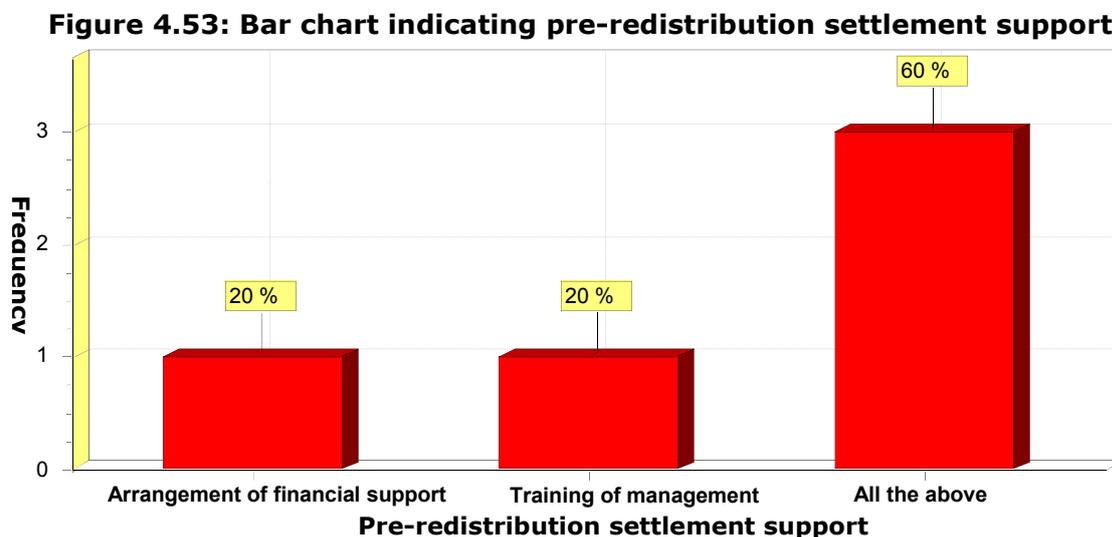
Fifty percent of the respondents in the categories, “improvement of infrastructure” and “all the above” (all above: technical support; financial support; and improvement of infrastructure), which is represented by 3 cases in each category, indicated the need of infrastructure support and all the other categories to ensure that the farm becomes a successful business venture. The research results are illustrated in figure 4.52 below.



## 4.6. Presentation of responses: Agricultural extension officers.

### 4.6.1. Pre-redistribution settlement support

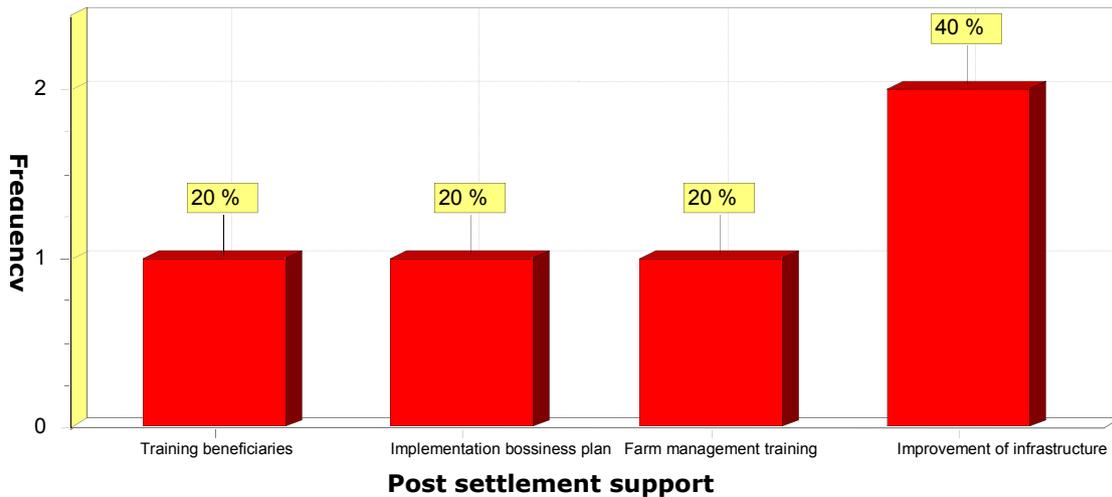
Twenty percent of the respondents, represented by 1 respondent case in the categories “arrangement of financial support” and “training of managers”, indicated that they have provided financial support and training of the management, meanwhile 60% of the respondents, represented by 3 cases in the category “all the above” (implementation of business plan; financial support; and training of manager) out of five respondent cases indicated that they have provided assistance in all the categories. Research findings are illustrated in figure 4.53 below.



### 4.6.2. Post redistribution settlement support

Figure 4.54 is an illustration of the post redistribution support provided to the farm by extension officers or other agricultural support structures. Twenty percent of the respondents, which represents 1 case respondent out of 5 cases in the categories “training of beneficiaries”; farm management training; “improvement of infrastructure”; and “implementation of business plan” indicated that they have trained management and beneficiaries, helped in infrastructure improvement and business plan implementation. Forty percent of the respondents, which represents 2 cases of the respondents, indicated that they have assisted in the improvement of the infrastructure.

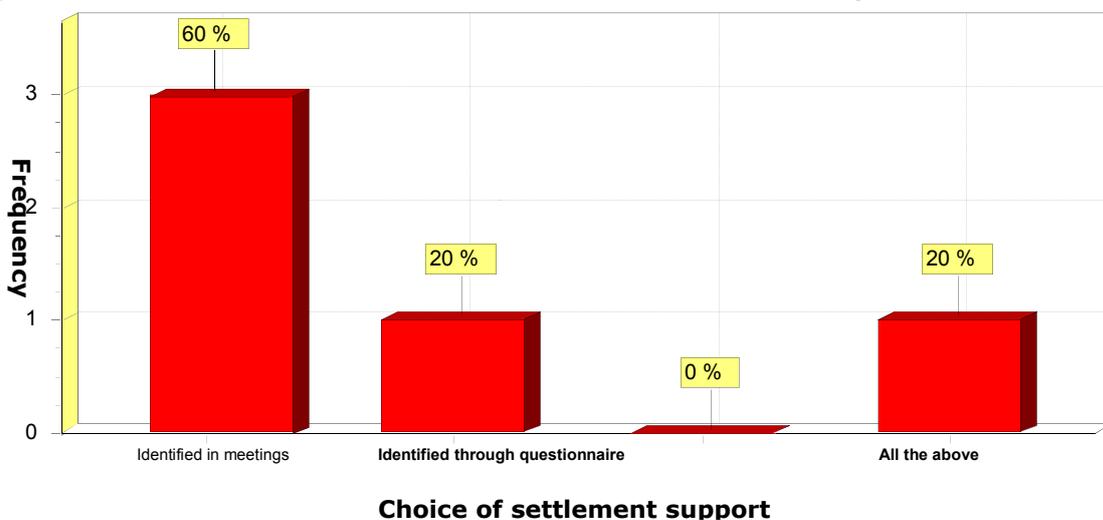
**Figure 4.54: Bar chart indicating post settlement support**



#### 4.6.3. Involvement of beneficiaries in post settlement support choice

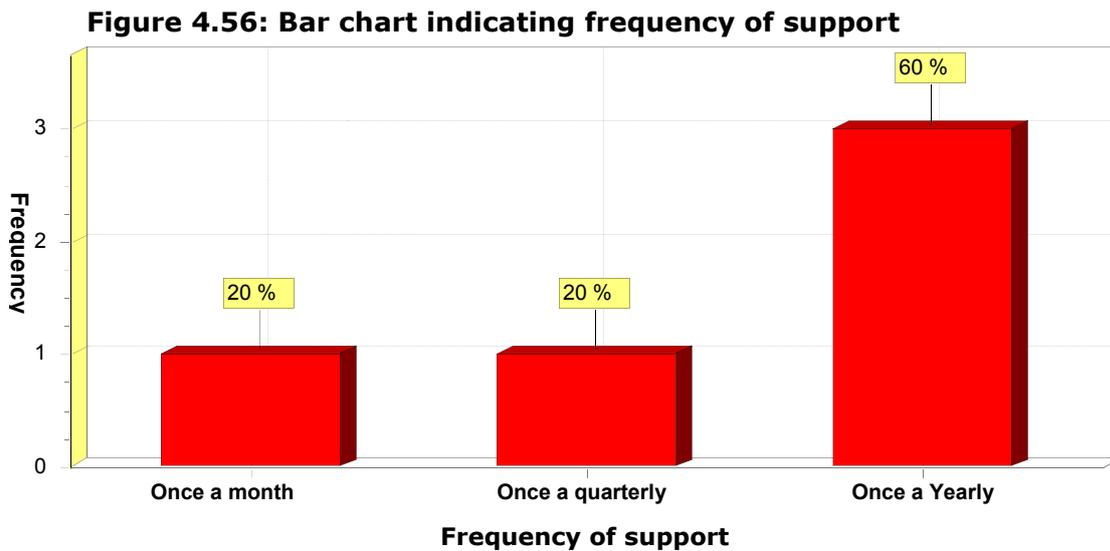
Sixty percent of the respondents, which indicates 3 cases out 5 respondent cases, indicated that farm skills for training was identified by the beneficiaries in a meeting with extension officers, meanwhile 20% of the respondents, which represents 1 case for each of the categories “identified through questionnaire” and “ all the above” ( identified in meetings; identified through questionnaire; and identified by Board of Directors, scoring 0 case), indicated that skills for training were respectively identified through questionnaire and all outlined identification ways. The research outcomes are indicated in figure 4.55 below.

**Figure 4.55: Bar chart beneficiaries’ involvement in the choice of post settlement support**



#### 4.6.4. Frequency of support

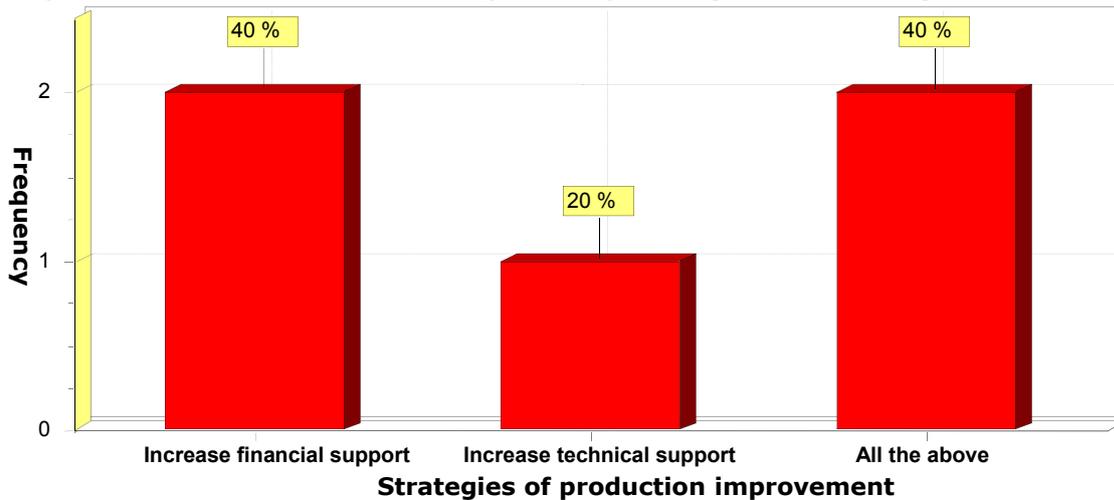
Figure 4.56 indicate that twenty percent of the respondents, which represents 1 case in the categories “monthly” and “yearly”), indicated that support occurred once every month and once a year respectively. Sixty percent of the respondents, which is indicated by 3 cases, indicated that they only supported the farm once a year.



#### 4.6.5. Strategies to improve production.

Twenty percent of the respondents, which represents 2 cases in each category, “increase financial support” and “all the above”, indicated the need to support newly redistributed farms financially, while the “all the above” category indicated the need to support farms financially and technically. The support for redistributed farms is not the responsibility of government only, but the responsibility of all farm stakeholders, and government has to play a leading role. Research findings are depicted in figure 4.57.

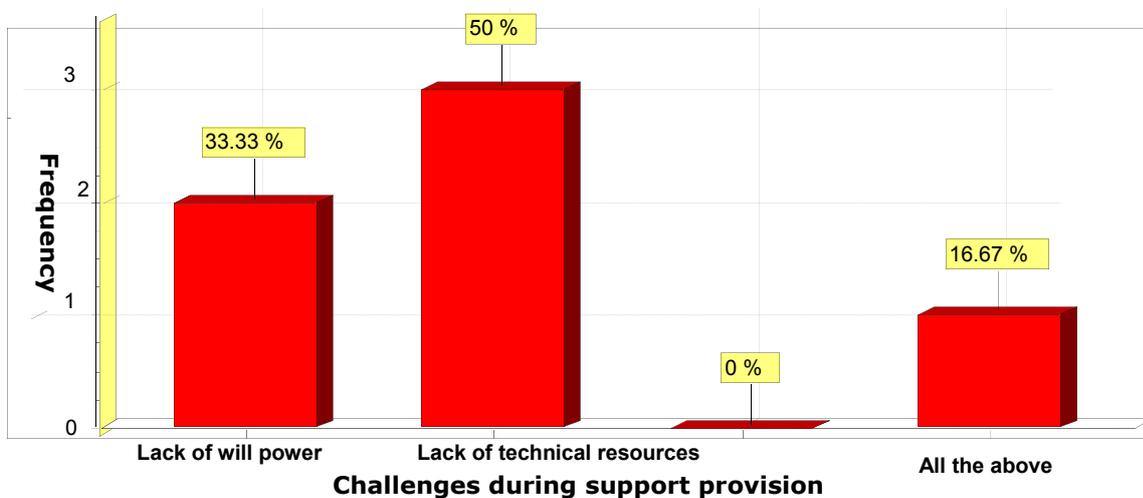
**Figure 4.57: Bar chart indicating strategies of production improvement**



**4.6.6. Challenges experienced during support provision**

Figure 4.58 below indicates responses by extension officers regarding challenges they experience in their quest to lead farms towards sustainable production. Thirty-three of the respondents, which represents 2 cases of the respondents, indicated that farm beneficiaries lacked the will power for farming; this makes their responsibility very challenging. Fifty percent of the respondents, which represents 3 cases, indicated that lack of capital resources hinder their aspirations to improve conditions in redistributed farms, meanwhile 16.67% of the respondents, which represents 1 case, indicated that, the lack of farming will power; technical support and many other factors play a crucial role in improving farm functionality.

**Figure 4.58: Bar chart-challenges experienced during support provision**



## **4.7. Summary of the research findings**

### **4.7.1. Demographic information for all respondents**

The study recorded a ratio of 43.1 % (25) females to 56.9 % (33) males in terms of gender participation in the research study of Lahlamali Community Property Association.

The study also registered poor participation by the youth in age category “16-24”; 3 respondents from this age category took part in the study. The majority of the participants were registered in the “25-34” age category, with 26 participants. The age categories “35-40” and “41 and above” registered 16 and 12 participants respectively.

From the cross-tabulation of gender by age, the study revealed that the majority of the respondents (4 males and 22 females) fell within the age category “25-34 years”, while 10 males and 8 females were aged between 35 and 40 years. The “41 and above” age registered 12 males and 2 females.

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents have a secondary qualification, while there is comparatively acceptable level of participation from the graduate section of the population. Those with primary education were about 12.

From the cross tabulation of gender by education, the study revealed that males with primary education were 3, while females were 8. In the secondary category, 13 females versus 18 males were having secondary education; meanwhile in the post-graduate category 6 females against 8 males were having post-graduate education.

The cross tabulation of age by education indicated that the category age “16-24” in level of education performed very poorly. Those aged 25-34 years scored very high across the three education levels, while those aged 35-40 years performed relatively well across the three education levels.

The study captured that the respondents who completed primary education were aged 25-34 years, while those with post-graduate qualification were aged between 25 years and older. The statistical correlation of the variables in the study indicated

that there was a statistically significant correlation in age and gender, meanwhile in age and education, gender and education, there was no statistically significant correlation.

The majority of the respondents (29) in the study reside at Mganduzweni trust, a village within a walking distance from the farm, while the rest of the respondents are more or less evenly distributed between Jerusalem (29.31%) and Swalala (20.69%).

The study captured that only Black people participated in the research study, with the exception of the operational manager. The study further captured that one case of the respondents occupied a managerial position, 2 cases are in the board of directors, while the beneficiaries accounted for 15 cases. The support services who participated in the research contributed 8.62%.

The study revealed that 26 respondents were full time employees, 8 respondents were part time workers, and 2 cases were contract workers. The 20 cases fall in the other category. Fifty-two cases of the respondents have some agricultural knowledge or qualification, while 6 cases have no agricultural knowledge. The respondents also reflected on the income they earn per month from the farm or their respective places of employment. Most of the respondents indicated that they earned above a thousand rand. They indicated that their salary does not meet the acceptable standard of living.

#### **4.7.2. Responses from beneficiary workers**

Beneficiary form the worker stratum, consisting of 35 respondents randomly selected from seventy identified beneficiaries. This section seeks to unravel the experiences and benefits from the farm.

The respondents provided widely varied responses regarding the number of beneficiaries working on the farm. This indicated that most of them were not

conversant with the dynamics of the farm. Deductively speaking therefore, between 30 and 40 beneficiaries are working on the farm as full time, part time and contract workers as indicated above.

The 35 respondents revealed that 35 beneficiaries are working on the farm.

Eleven beneficiaries revealed that that they have been working on the farm for a period ranging from 3 years to 4 years, while 18 respondents reported that they have been working on the farm for a period of years ranging from 6 years to 10 years. This class of beneficiaries could have been working on the farm prior to redistribution.

Respondents also revealed that they have farming related skills. Eleven respondents indicated that they are able to apply agricultural inputs, 11 are able to drive and 12 are able to perform various farm related skills. They also indicated that they have received training in specific farm related skills, such as fixing irrigation systems and its administration. However, close reflection indicates partial knowledge of the skills because they constantly require guidance and supervision.

The study revealed that the beneficiaries were “over the moon” when they acquired the farm. They indicated that the acquiring of the farm was a life changing experience, as it would improve their standard of living. Some indicated that the farm acquisition (11) would bring back their lost dignity, and others expressed it as being a fulfilling experience.

#### **4.7.3. Responses from Board of Directors**

The stratum, board of directors consists of 12 boards of directors members, randomly sampled from 24 board of directors’ population.

The respondents also revealed that the reason for claiming the farm varies from settlement purposes to the acquisition of a production factor. Two respondents indicated that the land was claimed so that claimants could farm commercially. Five respondents displayed emotions because they indicated that they wanted to acquire

their forefathers' land, while 1 respondent indicated that the land acquisition would bring back their dignity.

The number of families involved in the claiming of the farm, according to the research was above 60. This is indicative of the choice made by the beneficiaries, the "above 60 category", which represents 9 cases of the respondents.

The research results indicate that the daily management of the farm is under the care of an employed farm manager. Eleven respondents indicated that the manager had superior farm knowledge and production skills. Seven cases indicated that manager was fundamentally employed to educate the 10 assistant managers (from beneficiaries). It is also indicated by 8 respondents that the operational manager had been managing the farm for the beneficiaries under or for a period of 4 years.

The beneficiaries are currently looking at increasing farm productivity in order to benefit from the farm; this is one mandate of the operational manager. The second one is to impart farm management skills to the 10 selected managers. The performance of redistributed agricultural farms heavily relies on integrated consistent support from agricultural stakeholders. The research results revealed that 7(58.33%) indicated that there was no support or that the support provided was not significant. This is course for concern for all stakeholders.

It is further revealed that the farms received sub-standard financial support from financiers; this is supported by low percentage received by each financier indicated. The category "no support provided") receives 50%, represented by 6 respondents.

The study indicates that the extension officers, who are under resourced and inexperienced are the ones providing market information. The other structures like private individuals and non-governmental organisations also provide market information to a smaller extent.

The study captured that LCPA produces for the market. Twelve cases of the respondents out of 12 indicated that the farm was primarily for commercial purposes. One hundred percent of the respondents also indicated that the farm had access to markets: local, national and international markets as reflected in figure 4.4.13. Currently, according to the responses from respondents, the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, through its extension services, is the only structure

directly assisting the farm. However, it must be noted that the department experiences human resource challenges. Research result indicates that farm produce are transported using all the modes of transportation (railroad and air). Transport according to the respondents' report is effective and efficient. The study also revealed that beneficiaries benefit through employment (9 cases out of 12 cases) currently. The other forms of benefits are not yet individually accessed. Seventy-five percent of the respondents (9/12) indicated that full time employed beneficiaries were fewer than 10. It indicated further that other beneficiaries were employed on a part time or contract bases. The research results indicate that beneficiaries earn between R900.00 and R1000.00 per month. The salary of between "R700.00 and R799.00"; R800.00 and R899.00" and above a R1000.00 could be that of part time and contract workers or other officials.

The study revealed that farm management was the responsibility of an operational manager. The Board of Directors does not oversee the day-to-day management of the farm.

The study also noted that Board of Directors attended agricultural training to equip them with modern farm management. Five cases out of 12 indicated that training took place at least one a month. While other respondents' indicated that there were quarterly (4) and yearly (3) training sessions. The study captured that pre-redistribution production was at 75 % (9), while 25 % (3) indicated that production was dwindling. Post production as captured by the study (8 cases out of 12cases) indicated that production was lower than 50%.

The success of an institution is dependent on the dynamics of communication. The success of the farm activities requires that the operational management and the Board of Directors organise meetings to share plans and challenges and brainstorm solutions. The research study revealed that 8 respondents indicated that meetings were held once every month, while the remaining 4 respondents were equally shared by the other categories ("once a quarter" and once a semester"). The meetings, according to the research results, mainly discussed production related issues (6 respondent cases); 1 respondent case each in of the "farm infrastructure", "financial management" and "farm management" categories, indicated that meetings focused

on those categories. Meanwhile, 3 respondents indicated that all the above issues were discussed.

Monitoring plays a vital role in any organisation for its performance enhancement. The research study noted that 100% of the respondents indicated that monitoring serves as a prerequisite to farm success. The monitoring, according to the study, must be consistent and 4 respondents indicated that it was done once a month, 2 respondents said it was done once per quarter, while 6 respondents indicated that monitoring must be monthly and quarterly.

#### **4.7.4. Responses from operational management**

Section 4.7.4 is the research stratum consisting of the operational management and the ten manager- trainee beneficiaries.

The success of the farming operations requires that stakeholder stay focused on the farming goals. Fifty percent of the respondents, which represents 3 cases, indicated that to focus on the goal, management must constantly communicate with the beneficiaries, that is, communication must occur monthly and quarterly. However, 3 cases of the respondents indicated “all the above”.

The operational manager, as already indicated, is qualified and experienced; he therefore has the expertise to influence positive change. Four respondents indicated that training for operational manager occurred once a quarter, while 2 respondents recorded that training occurred once a month.

The research study captured that, meetings of board of directors and the operational management occurred monthly and quarterly, as captured by two respondents. Issues discussed in the meetings, according to the research findings ranged from production maximisation; financial investment and farm management. Research data indicate that priority issues are product maximisation and all the above, scoring 2 each.

Farm management also comes with heavy challenges, including lack of support and infrastructure. The research captured that pre-redistribution, the major products were bananas, macadamia nut and litchis. The research captured that the category “all the

above”, recorded 3 respondents, while the category litchis, 2, and macadamia nuts 1. The income for the farm was above R1000.00, according to 4 research respondents, while two indicated that it was below R1000.00.

The research findings revealed that the same production type as in the preproduction was produced in the post redistribution period. Just in the preproduction period, the “all above” category scored 3 respondents, while the categories scored one case each. The monthly turnover post production ranged between R50 000.00 and R100 000.00 (4), while the other two incomes range each scored 1 respondent income case.

The productivity of the farm after redistribution registered a balance of respondent cases of 3 respondents scoring cases each in terms of the “strongly agree” and “disagree” categories.

The study captured that 11 respondent cases had access to markets. The type of markets accessed the most, according to the research findings, are local and national.

Regarding production support 3 respondents indicated infrastructure improvement, while the other 3 respondents indicated that all the categories of support have to be considered.

#### **4.7.5. Responses from extension officers**

The study captured that the farm was supported in all the categories outlined (improvement of infrastructure, implementation of the business plan, financial support and management training). Three respondents indicated that the arrangement, business plan implementation and farm management were the key post redistribution support elements provided. One respondent in each of the categories “financial support” and “training of manager” indicated that these categories were a priority.

The productivity of the farm depended on the consistent integrated support provided. Post settlement support (training beneficiaries, implementation of business plan and

farm management training), according to the respondent was provided. Two respondents indicated that all three categories were provided.

Beneficiaries identified the type of support needed in meetings held with the extension officers (3), while others were identified through a questionnaire.

Most beneficiaries (3) indicated that support occurred once a year, meanwhile 1 respondent indicated that support occurred at least once a month and once a quarter.

The farm is regarded to be functional if production occurs in such a way that the farm becomes self-reliant; therefore quality production maximisation becomes a priority. Two respondents in each of the categories “increase financial support” and “all the above”) prioritised the two categories equally. Technical support received was captured by one respondent. The providers of support services also encountered stumbling blocks during the provision of support, both from the beneficiaries and the MDA. Lack of technical support (3) was the major challenge captured, followed by lack of farming will power (2) from the dependants. The category “all the above” was captured once.

## **CHAPTER FIVE:**

### **SUMMARY; CONCLUSION; AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1. Introduction**

Chapter five is the summative presentation of the research study findings; conclusions and recommendations based on the research evidence from sampled respondents. The research study reflected on the functionality, productivity and challenges of land redistribution in Ehlanzeni Region (District) of Mpumalanga Province; a case study of Mbombela Local Municipality with specific reference to Lahlamali Community Property Association distributed farm.

Redistribution is a fundamental mechanism used by the democratic government of South Africa to ensure that previously marginalised sectors of our community, especially the Black community access land, so as to redress the social ills of apartheid inflicted on them. Land access is a momentous move towards participation and the improvement of the standard of lives of the rural sector of our community. It has to be complemented by increased production, especially in redistributed commercial farms to ensure food security of the country.

The maintenance or accelerated production, according to Lahiff (2008) and, Jordaan and Jooste (2003) have to be complemented by integrated consistent support from all stakeholders. Support services amongst others has to include access to well coordinated extension services, access to inputs and production markets, technical training, and linkages suitable with suitable markets (Jordaan and Jooste : 2003), are some of the crucial support required for a redistributed farm to function successfully. The state is expected to play a primary role in service provisioning, mainly because the majority of the beneficiaries are poor, have no agricultural knowledge and skills as demonstrated in this research study.

Agricultural production is currently a highly mechanised sector (Mulyadari et al (2012)); it revolves around constantly changing scientific and technological production methods. Therefore beneficiaries who are scientifically and technologically crippled will not compete competitively with other highly skilled role players in the industry, who have access to private support from organised business institutions, like Agribusiness. The sector currently uses sophisticated technology in production, harvesting, processing and marketing of products (Mulyadari et al (2012)). It is therefore the responsibility of the state to ensure that it provides holistic support to the beneficiaries of land redistribution.

## **5.2. Summary of research findings**

### **5.2.1. Entrepreneurial acumen**

Entrepreneurial acumen refers to the commercial intelligence necessary to effectively manage a business venture to ensure its sustainability. An agricultural entrepreneur must have agricultural skills (farm management; technical management; market; communication and production management); knowledge and experience to ensure the viability of the farm (Jacobs: 2003) and CSIR (2005). It has been established in the research study that LPCA beneficiaries lack agricultural knowledge and experience, which is crucial for functionality and production enhancement. The beneficiaries employed an experienced operational manager to bridge the gap. The beneficiaries in LPCA are forward- looking, preparing for the future, hence the understudy of management skills by the selected ten (10) beneficiaries.

The research study discovered that no agricultural training was provided for before the restoration of the agricultural farm. The state, through its agricultural extension services, has to initiate tailor made programmes to assist new beneficiaries to acquire the necessary farming skills. It must not be the sole responsibility of the operational manager only. The transfer of skills (technical and business) through training will ensure that the farm's commercial competitive edge matches that of the other commercial farmers within the same geographical area. The acquired commercial intelligence will accelerate production and it will ensure the farms' competency and its ability to sustain the LPCA.

### **5.2.2. Market ability**

Responses from the respondents regarding markets seem to suggest that there are no challenges experienced. Produced products are currently massively sold to the local markets and street vendors. However, the success of the agricultural business is rooted in the constant search for new markets, where the business will have a competitive edge, hence the need for market information and intelligence. The markets highlighted in the study mostly range between local and national. The farm relies on fragmented market information provided by the state agencies. Thwala (2003) indicates that the success of redistributed land lies in the mobilisation of stakeholders beyond government departments to support land reform projects, monitor and evaluate institutional support. The state has to collaborate with experienced private agricultural entities in the provision of support. Without market viability, the farm's functionality and productivity will not be achieved. Markets form a link between productivity and the needs of the commercial customers. The farm has to step-up its market related intelligence through the assistance of the state.

### **5.2.3. Institutional support**

Institutional support refers to the summation of all stakeholders that have a bearing in agricultural activities within a specific geographical area. The support of redistributed agricultural farms is the responsibility of all agricultural stakeholders. This means that private agricultural entities have to play a pivotal role in the process of service provisioning. The recently redistributed farms require integrated, persistent support from all agricultural stakeholders. Kinsey and Biswanga (in Aihoon, 1991:4) indicate that in most redistributed farm sustainability is realised after a period of 3-5 years. They argue that during this period beneficiaries are still adjusting to the commercial way of farming. However, in South Africa (Mpumalanga Province) fragmented support (or no support) comes from the poorly resourced and poorly coordinated Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture (MoDA). This is indicative of the lack of or insufficient support provided to LCPA by the state.

#### **5.2.4. Access to production resources**

Deiningner and May (2000) argues that newly resettled farmers require assistance and resource provisioning beyond land transfer for the attainment of greater equity and efficiency.

Respondents persistently indicated that the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture provide LCPA with production resources like production capital, infrastructure development, evidence from the farm as indicated in the appendix, suggesting that the farm is operating as a subsistence farm, because of the shortage or lack of commercial productive resources. In this way, the necessary agricultural productivity cannot be achieved. A substantial number of respondents indicated that the farm has not as yet received the agricultural grant from the state, nor does it access finance credits, and they indicated that this hampers their productivity capacity. Farm workers (02.10.2013) indicated that flowering macadamia trees are not sprayed with the necessary insecticides, resulting in decreased production. The productive capacity of the macadamia trees are not fully harnessed, because of the lack of agricultural inputs. The trees (macadamia and litchis) are not well cared for.

#### **5.2.5. Employment potential of LCPA**

The research study indicated that above seventy households were involved in the acquisition of the farm. Beneficiaries expected to be employed in farm in large numbers, but that is yet to be realised, because of the under productivity of the farm, which drastically reduced the employment potential of the farm. The research study indicated that only thirty five beneficiaries are employed in the farm. LCPA is under producing even though they have employed an experienced farm manager. This can be attributed to the lack of operational resources. The number of employment generated is not comparable to the number of beneficiaries. The high expectations of beneficiaries regarding the farm are yet to be realised.

Evidence from farm worker suggest that the productive potential of the farm is directly related to the infrastructure (Dam washed away by flood, see appendix A), operational resources as result of poor planning and poor coordination by government institutions. The identified challenges in the research study and other (such as beneficiaries competing for limited job opportunities) problems leads to the

decline in the socioeconomic position of the beneficiaries and accelerated decline in production.

### **5.3. Conclusions**

Sustainable land redistribution requires honest involvement of all stakeholders, government, land owners and the beneficiaries. It has been argued that the market mechanism of land redistribution poses a number of challenges, like the exorbitant pricing of farms; and the rate of its occurrence. Evidence from African front line states, like Zimbabwe indicate that, the slow pace of land restoration has detrimental effect to socio-political and economic development of the country or geographic region. Government and the land owners need to accelerate the rate of **land redistribution**.

The functionality and productivity of redistributed farms, as indicated in the research is heavily dependent on the support provided to the beneficiaries.

The research study discovered that redistributed farms, like LCPA experiences a number of challenges, like operational resources, lack of infrastructure, lack of agricultural farming skills, and no access to production capital, lack of technical support play a major role in the under productivity of LCPA.

The envisaged rural economic development; creation of sustainable farm employment; and food security cannot be realised if productive and operational resources are not provided. The employment of a knowledgeable, experienced manager cannot be a catalyst for production maximisation in the absence of necessary agricultural resources. Thus the state has to provide these resources for the farm to be prosperous. It is the responsibility of the state to champion the changing national agricultural order.

### **5.4. Limitations of the research study**

The research findings of the study are limited to Lahlamali Community Property Association farm; and cannot be generalised. Lahlamali Community Property Association respondents were used to gather the interpreted data.

## **5.5. Recommendations**

Notwithstanding the limitations of the study, the research findings can have a bearing to the state regarding the extent of support provided to beneficiaries of redistributed farms. Agricultural institutions within the Mpumalanga Province in particular need to realise that productivity and functionality of redistributed farms is the responsibility of all agricultural stakeholders. It is the institutional prerogative, not a compulsory prerogative for those institutions to support newly redistributed farms. The beneficiaries of redistributed farms must also be prudent enough to understand that the agricultural business does not instantly provide success; they must be willing to persevere till success is realised.

### **5.5.1. Infrastructure development**

It has been argued in the research study that the infrastructure of LCPA is in a very bad state. To accelerate production, increase employment opportunities, the state has to play a major role.

It is the responsibility of the state to settle beneficiaries in redistributed farm. The state has to ensure that the **infrastructure in the farm is fully operational and serviced** before resettling the beneficiaries. Security measures have to be in place to protect available infrastructure. The farm must be fenced to prevent destruction of the infrastructure.

The goal of changing the developmental agenda of the rural population cannot and will not be realised if the state is unable to provide substantial tangible efficient support to redistributed farms.

### **5.5.2. Provision of operational capital**

The restoration of the farm has to be done parallel with the processing and release of operational capital to the farm. The state has to do away with the time consuming beaurocratic way of capital provisioning. Operational funds have to be instantly released to the redistributed farm to ensure continual production.

### **5.5.3. Technical support**

The agribusiness has become highly technically mechanised. It requires sophisticated skills and the use of agricultural machines to accelerate production. It is the responsibility of the state to provide technical support services to redistributed farms. Literatures indicated advanced technical support framework to farmers, but the implementation phase poses' grave challenge(s) that must be addressed.

### **5.5.4. Development of agricultural skills**

The state as the major role player in ensuring food security and provisioning of job opportunities has to play a pivotal role in the development of skills, and especially agricultural skills through its subsidiary structures. It is therefore the responsibility of the state to ensure to audit beneficiary's agricultural skills and come up with training programmes directed at ensure that production potentials of redistributed farm is enhanced. LCPA is currently having a mentor in the form of the operational manager to bridge the skill gap and ensure that farming skills is transferred to the beneficiaries, but the lack of resources remains a hindrance to the functionality of the farm.

### **5.5.5. Market information**

Market form a significant link between the farming process and the consumers. Farms produce goods for the market, therefore farmers have to be aware of the demand for specific goods in order to regulate the supply of such goods. It is very important for farmers to have access to reputable market information. The state as the custodian of the rural poor has the prerogative to provide market information to redistributed farms. The state can also provide incentives, like tax rebate to private organised business in order for them to mentor and provide market information to redistributed agricultural farms. The state can, on behalf of beneficiaries negotiate with private sector to enter into market contracts with the CPA`

### **5.5.6. Development of operational plan(s)**

Redistributed farms require a functional operational plan in order to succinctly outline the challenges and the activities of the agricultural business. The operational plans need to take the expectations of the beneficiaries in to account, like the employment

opportunities. The existence of the operational plan will ensure practical institutional organisation and the availability of individuals with relevant agricultural skills in the board of directors of the CPA's.

In conclusion, the state needs to coordinate role players to ensure consistent efficient support program for the farm. Support services should include all aspects for sustainable production, such as extension support; mechanisation; production credits; and most importantly linkages with sustainable markets.

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**APPENDIX A: FARM INFRASTRUCTURE AND FARM PRODUCTION**



**PICTURE 1(20131002): MACADAMIA NUT.  
SHED NOT IN USE**



**PICTURE 2(20131002): FARM  
SHED NOT IN USE**



**PICTURE 3(20131002): DAM USED FOR IRRIGATION**



**PICTURE 4(20131002): BANANAS IN UNDERUSED SECTION OF FARM**



**PICTURE 5(20131002): LITCHI TREES  
PACKAGING OF BANANAS**



**PICTURE 6(20131002): GRADING AND  
PACKAGING OF BANANAS**



**PICTURE 7(20131002): FARM IMPLEMENTS**

**PICTURE 8(20131002): FARM IMPLEMENTS**



**PICTURE 9(20131002): ELECTRIC WATER  
PUMP**

<b>APPENDIX B: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRES</b>
--

SECTION A

ADMINISTRATION

1	INTERVIEW DATE	Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M	D	D	
2	QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER/ SEQUENCE NUMBER/RESPONDENT NUMBER									

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

*(PLEASE TELL US ABOUT YOURSELF. NOTE THAT THIS INFORMATION WILL BE USED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY, AND WILL NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE SHARED WITH ANY THIRD PARTY.)*

*COMPLETE SECTION A OF QUESTIONNAIRE BY MAKING A CROSS(X) OR WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE SPACES PROVIDED. PLEASE NOTE THAT ENGLISH QUESTIONS ARE IN ITALICS.*

1. *To which gender group do you belong?*

Ungubuphi bulili?

Man/ Mdvuna

1
---

Female/ Msikati

2
---

2. *To which age group do you belong?*

UWELA NGAPHANSI KWAMIPHI MINYAKA?

16-24 1	25-34 2	35-40 3
41-45 4	46 AND OLDER 5	

3. What is the name of your residential area?

Uhlala kuyiphi indzawo?

JERRUSALEM 1	SWALALA 2	MGANDUZWENI 3	MAHUSHU 4
-----------------	--------------	------------------	--------------

4. To which race group are you classified?

Ungakuliphi lihlangothi lebantfu?

Umnyama	1	Ulikhaladi	2	Ulindiya	3	Umlumbi	4
Black		Coloured		Indian		White	

NOMALUPHI LUH	5
OTHEI	

*SPECIFY (CACISA).....*

5. How would you classify your work status/ responsibility within LCPA?

Umsebetnti wakho ungawubeka kuliphi licophelo kulenhlangano LCPA?

lophetse kusebenta kwemihla ngemihla	1	Lilunga lomkhandlu lophetse	2
Operational manager		Board of directors member	

MSEBENTI	3	LILUNGA LEBANIYO	4
BEMHLABA			

Working full time

Beneficiary member

6. What is your current work status at LCPA?

Kwanyaalo ukuliphi lizinga umsebenti wakho ku LCPA?

Full time employee/Ucashwe ngalokuphelele	1
Part-time worker/ Usebenta ngokwetigamu	2

**CONTRACT WORKER/ USEBENTA NGEKWESIVUMELWANO**

3
---

**OTHER /NOMALUPHI LUHLOBO**

4
---

**SPECIFY:**.....

7. *What is your educational level?*

Unatiphi tifundvo telibanga lelisetulu?

Primary

Secondary

Post-graduate

Ngaphansi kuGrade12

Ngina Grade 12

Tifundvo tasekolishi

1
---

2
---

3
---

8. *Do you have any agricultural qualification/ knowledge?*

Unalo yini lwati ngetebulimisi?

Yes

1
---

No

2
---

Yebo

Cha

9. *Please indicate the category of your personal and household income level monthly.*

Khombisa ngekumakha kuleluhla lemiholo lengentasi kwekutsi luholo lwakho kanye nalemndeni wakho luwela kuluphi luhla.

<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>		<b>PERSONAL INCOME LEVEL</b>
UNDER R 1 000.00	1	
R1 001.00- R 2 0000.00	2	
R2 001.00-R3 000.00	3	
Above R10 000.00	4	

**SECTION B ( TO BE COMPLETED BY BENEFICIARIES/WORKERS WORKING ON THE FARM )**

10. How many beneficiaries are working on the farm?

Bangaki labahlomula kulokwabiwa kwemhlaba labasebeta kulelipulazi?

Below 9

1

Between 10-29

2

Between 30- 49

3

Above 70

4

11. Are you an employee of LPCA?

Yes

1

No

2

Ingabe ungumsebenti we-LPCA?

Yebo

Cha

12. How long have you been working in LPCA?

Sekusikhatsi lesingakanani usebenta ku LPCA?

1-2years

1

3-5years

2

6-10 years

3

10 years and above

4

13. Have you been trained in any farm related skill?

**UKE WACECESELWA NOMANGABE NGULIPHI LWATI LETEKULIMA?**

Yes/ Yebo

1

No/ Cha

2

14. Briefly indicate the farm related skill in which you received training.

Chaza kabanti ngelwati lolitfole ekuceceshweni kwakho.

Application of inputs

1

Driving of farm vehicles

2

Ploughing and looking after crops

3

Harvesting of crops

1

All the above

5

15. What impact if any, did the acquisition of LPCA have in your life?

Kube naluphi lushintsho kubuyiselwa komhlaba(LCPA) emphilweni yakho?

Brought back our dignity

1

Provided us with income

2

Quality of life improvement

3

All the above

4

16. Provide any technical knowledge that you may have with regard to farming.

Niketa noma ngabe nguluphi lwati lonalo mayelana nokusebenta/ kungasebenti kwe LCPA.

Repairing of irrigation system	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Administration of irrigation system	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Planting of crops/trees	<input type="text" value="3"/>	All the above	<input type="text" value="4"/>

**SECTION C TO BE COMPLETED BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

17. Why did you lodge a claim for this agricultural land?

*Kungani ufake sikhalo sekubuyiselwa mhlaba ngalenzawo lelinywako?*

Acquisition of production factor  Acquire our father's land

Restoration of our dignity  To remove our land invaders

18. How many families (households) were involved in the acquisition of LCPA?

Mingaki miti letibandzakanye nale Lelahlamali Community Property Association

Below/ngaphansi kwa 19

Between/Emkhatsini kwa 20-39

**BETWEEN /EMKHATSINI KWA 40- 59**

**ABOVE/NGETULU KWA 60**

19. Who is currently managing the day-to-day activities of LCPA?

Kwanyalo ngubani lonakekela misebenti yamalanga onke ye LCPA?

Operational manager  Board of directors

Management committee  Beneficiary members

20. Why did you employ the current manager of LCPA?

Wacashelwani lomphatsi we L CPA lokhona nyalo?

Farming knowledge/ lwati lebulimisi

Previous owner or manager/Mphatsi wesikhatsi lesadlula

Impart skills to nominated future managers/ Kucatsatela lwati kumphatsi lotako

TO DO AWAY WITH MANAGERIAL GAP/ KUVALA SIKHALA SEMPHATSI

KWESIKH

4

21. For how long have the operational manager been managing the farm on behalf of the beneficiaries?

Lombambela sikhala unesikhatsi lesinganani engumphatsi welipulazi?

UNDER A PERIOD OF 4 YEARS	<input type="text" value="1"/>	FOR A PERIOD	<input type="text" value="2"/>
YEARS			
Ngaphansi kweminyaka lengu 4		Minyaka lengu 6	
For a period of 10 years	<input type="text" value="3"/>	For a period of 14 years	<input type="text" value="4"/>
Minyaka lengu 10		Minyaka lengu 14	

22. Are beneficiaries having current and future plans about the operational Management of the farm?

Ngabe lababuyiselwa mhlaba wabo banenjongo yamanje kanye nelikusasa ngekuphatfwa kwelipulazi?

Yes	<input type="text" value="1"/>	No	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Yebo		Cha	

23. If you answered Yes in Question 16 above, give a brief plan:

Uma impendvulo yakho kungu YEBO kumbuto 16 ngenhla, niketa lisu lakho kafishane.

Current plans (Lisulakho lanyalo)

-----

Future plans(Lisulakho langomuso)

24. Is LCPA receiving farming support?

Ingabe LCPA iyakutfolela kuchaswa ngetekulima?

Yes	<input type="text" value="1"/>	No	<input type="text" value="2"/>	(If you answered No, go to question 21)
Yebo		Cha		Uma imphendvulo kungucha iya kumbuto 21.

25. If your answer is YES in Question 18 above, which agency or structure is assisting Lahlamali Community Property Association financially?

Uma imphendvulo kungu YEBO, kumbuto 18 ngenhla, nguwuphi umtimba lolekelela i-LCPA ngetetimali?

Land Bank

Commercial banks

Non-governmental organization

All of the above

26. If your answer is YES in Question 18 above, which agency or structure is assisting LCPA through farming information?

Uma imphendvulo yakho kumbuto 18 ngenhla kungu Yebo, ngumuphi mtimba lolekelela iLahlamali Community Property Association ngelwati letekulima?

Department of Agriculture/Litiko letekulima

Non-governmental organization

~~AGRICULTURAL UNIONS/MKHANDLU WEBALIMI~~

~~NO ASSISTANCE/~~

AKUNALIBHAKA

27. Is LCPA producing for the market?

Ingabe i-LCPA ikhicitela imakethe?

YES/ Yebo

NO/ Cha

28. Do you have access to the market?

Ingabe ninaloligunya lokufinyelela kutimakethe?

Yes/ Yebo

No /Cha



35. What is the maximum salary of working beneficiaries?

Lingakanani liholo lelitfolwa banikati belipulazi labasebentako?

	R 600- R 699	R 700- R 799	R 800- R 899	R 900- R 1000	ABOVE
R1000	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>

36. Is the board of directors involved in the daily operation of the farm?

Lelikomiti lebaphatsi liyatibandzakanya yini kumsebenti wawonkhe malanga?

Yes/ Yebo

No /Cha

37. If NO, in question 20 above, who is currently managing the day-to-day functionality of the farm?

Uma imphendvulo yakho kumbuto 20 ngenhla kungu cha, ngubani lonakekela kusebenta onkhe malanga epulazini?

Select committee	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Operational manager	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Board of directors	<input type="text" value="1"/>	All of the above	<input type="text" value="1"/>

38. Is the current manager, in your view, competent in farm management?

Ngekubona kwakho, ingabe lomphatsi losaphetse unalo lwati ngetekuphatsa lipulazi?

Yes/ Yebo

No/Cha

Comment briefly.

Beka mbono wakho kafishane.

39. How often do you attend agricultural training or refresher training course(s)?

Uvame kuhambela kangaki kuceceshwa ngetekulimisa?

Monthly	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Quarterly	<input type="text" value="2"/>	Yearly	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Njalo ngenyanga		Njalo ngelikota		Kanye ngemnyaka	

40. Give a brief description of the production level of the farm when it was transferred to you (the beneficiaries)

Chaza kafishane ngelizinga lemkhicito welipulazi ngaphambi kokuhlomula kwenu?

Production above 80% [1]

FARM ABLE MAKING  
SUBSTANTIAL PROFIT. IT IS ABLE

Production between 50% and 70%[2]

FARM NOT MAKING SUBSTANTIAL  
PROFIT. IT REQUIRES

Production below 50%[3]

FARM NOT MAKING PROFIT. IT  
REQUIRES SUBSTANTIAL TECHNICAL

41. What is the current production capacity (level) of the farm?

Kwanyalo ukuliphi lizinga lomkhicito wetekulima epulazini?

Production above 80% [1]

FARM ABLE TO MAKE  
SUBSTANTIAL PROFIT. IT IS ABLE

Production between 50% and 70%[2]

FARM NOT MAKING SUBSTANTIAL  
PROFIT. IT REQUIRES

Production below 50% [3]

FARM NOT MAKING PROFIT. IT  
REQUIRES SUBSTANTIAL TECHNICAL

42. In your view, what should be done to reverse or improve the prevailing conditions in LCPA?

Ngekubona kwakho, yini lengentiwa kutfutukisa simo ku-LCPA?

Increase financial support

1

Increase technical support

2

Improvement of infrastructure

3

All of the above

4

43. What is the frequency of the meetings that the board of directors holds with the operational manager?

Lihlangana mahlandla mangaki likomiti leliphetse kanye nemphatsi msebeti?

Monthly

1

Quarterly

2

Yearly

3

Dictated by needs

4

Ngenyanga

Njalo ngekota

Njalo ngemnyaka

Ngokwetidzingo

44. What general issues are mainly discussed in such meetings?

Kuyini lokujwayelekile lekuvame kuboniswana ngako kulomhlangano?

Farm infrastructure/Takhiwo ncanti telipulazi

1

Production maximization Kukhushulwa kwemkhicito

2

Financial investment/ Ku-investwa kwemali

Farm management /Kuphatfwa kwelipulazi

All the above/Tonke timpendvulo letingenhla

45. Do you have mechanisms in place to monitor and evaluate farming activities in LCPA?

Tikhona yini tindlela lenitisebentisako kubona nekuba nesiciniseko sekutsi kuyasenjetw a epulazini?

Yes/ Yebo

No/Cha

46. If your answer is YES in Question 29 above, give a brief overview of the monitoring and evaluation strategies.

Uma imphendvulo yako kumbuto 29 kungu yebo, niketa tindlela lenitisebentisako ekuboneni nasekucinisekeni kutsi msebeti uyenteka?

Weekly reports

Monthly reports

Quarterly reports

All of the above

47. Provide any other information regarding the functionality/ non functionality of LCPA.

Niketa leminywe mininingwane ngekusebenta/ kungasebenti kwe LCPA.

---

**SECTION D TO BE COMPLETED BY THE OPERATIONAL MANAGER/ THE TEN TRAINEES**

**MANAGEMENT RELATED QUESTIONS**

48. How do you ensure that beneficiaries or employees stay focused to the major goals of LCPA?

Give monthly reports

Organize monthly meetings

Organize quarterly reports  organize quarterly meetings   
 All the above

49. Are you technical proficient in the use of agricultural inputs?

Yes  No

50. How often do you attend agricultural training or refresher training course(s)?

MONTHLY  QUARTERLY  YEARLY

51. What is the frequency of the meetings that the board of directors holds with you (the operational manager)?

Monthly  Quarterly  Yearly  Dictated by needs

52. What farm activitie(s) are mainly discussed in such meetings?

Farm infrastructure  Production maximization   
 Financial investment  Farm management   
 All of the above

53. What challenges are you experiencing in your responsibility as the operational manager?

Lack of finance  Malfunctioning infrastructure   
 Security of farm  Storage for produce

**PRODUCTION RELATED QUESTIONS (OPERATIONAL MANGER THE TEN TRAINEES)**

54. What production type occurred prior to redistribution?

Bananas  Litchies   
 MACADAMIA NUTS  ALL THE ABOVE

55. What was the monthly turnover of the farm before redistribution?

Below R 50 000  Between R 50 000 and R 100 000

Between R100 000 and 300 000

Above R 400 000

56. What production type is occurring after redistribution?

Bananas

1

Litchies

2

Macadamia nuts

3

All of the above

4

57. What is the monthly turnover of the farm after redistribution?

Below R 50 000

1

Between R 50 000 and R 100 000

2

Between R100 000 and 300 000

3

Above R 400 000

4

58. Redistributed agricultural farms are not productive

Strongly agree	1
Agree	2
Strongly disagree	3
Disagree	4

59. Do you have access to markets for your produce?

Yes

1

No

2

60. Specify market(s) type.

Informal markets	1
Provincial markets	2
National markets	3
Regional markets	4
International markets	5

61. What was the monthly turnover of the farm before redistribution?

Below R 50 000

Between R 50 000 and R 100 000

2

Between R100 000

1

000

3

Above R 400 000

4

62. What production type is occurring after redistribution?

1

2

Bananas

Litchies

Macadamia nuts

All of the above

63. What production support does LCPA needs in order to improve its production capabilities?

Technical support	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Financial support	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Improvement of infrastructure	<input type="text" value="3"/>	All of the above	<input type="text" value="4"/>

64. Do you have access to the market for your produce?

Yes	No
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>

65. What market type do you access?

Local markets	<input type="text" value="1"/>	National markets	<input type="text" value="2"/>
International	<input type="text" value="3"/>	All of the above	<input type="text" value="3"/>

**SECTION E ( TO BE COMPLETED BY AGENCIES OR GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS SUPPORTING REDISTRIBUTED FARMS)**

66. What post settlement activities did you provide for LCPA?

Drawing of a business plan	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Arrangement of financial support	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Training in farm management	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Market related information	<input type="text" value="4"/>
All of the above	<input type="text" value="3"/>		

67. Which post settlement support did you provide to beneficiaries of LCPA?

Training of beneficiaries	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Drawing of business plan	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Training managers in farm management	<input type="text" value="3"/>		
Improvement of farm infrastructure	<input type="text" value="4"/>		
All of the above	<input type="text" value="5"/>		

68. Which skills in your view is relevant for LCPA?

Production related skills	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Financial and general management skills	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Market related skills	<input type="text" value="3"/>	All the above	<input type="text" value="4"/>

69. How often do you visit LCPA for support purposes?

Once a month	1
Once per quarter	2

Once per semester	3
Once a year	4

70. Which institution(s) are/ is financially assisting LCPA?

Land bank  Commercial bank  Government departments   
 Agricultural formations  All the above

71. Can you suggest possible strategies to improve the productive level of LCPA?

Increase financial support  Increase technical support   
 Training of beneficiaries  All of the above

72. WHAT CHALLENGES (IF ANY) ARE YOU EXPERIENCING WHEN PROVIDING SUPPORT SERVICE TO LCPA?

Lack of financial support Lack of technical support

LACK OF COOPERATION FROM/AMONGST BENEFICIARIES ALL OF THE ABOVE