An investigation of the impact of support services in land restitution with reference to Masakona community in Makhado municipality, Limpopo Province

By

Nkhumeleni Walter Makhuvha

MINI-DISSERTATION
Submitted in (partial) fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Development (MDEV)

In the

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND LAW

at the

UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

Supervisor: Prof. A. de Villiers
Co-Supervisor: Dr. T. Moyo

May 2012
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; and that all material contained herein has been duly acknowledged.

---------------------------------------------
Surname, Initials(tittle)                      Date

Student Number:....................................
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My sincere appreciations are directed to my supervisors Prof. A De Villiers and Dr. T. Moyo for having patiently spent many hours discussing and giving direction on the ideas contained in this mini-dissertation. I am very grateful for their support.

I would also like to thank my wife Nditsheni, my son Aluwani and daughters, Vhutshilo and Akonaho for their support and motivation during those long hours of hard work.

Finally, I would like to thank everybody who willingly participated in providing information during the field work.
ABSTRACT

This research presents a study to investigate impact of support services rendered to land restitution claim settlement, with a focus on Masakona community in Makhado municipality in Limpopo Province. There is encouraging evidence from a number of studies, however that the period after land settlement or restitution is the most critical because the success of land reform is not only measured by the number of hectares restitution, but by the support services rendered to those restituted projects.

However, in this study, indicators were developed with overall purpose of determining or assessing whether specific improvement is been realized after implementation of agricultural support services. The indicators include improved access to financial, (implements, mechanization and job creation), access to extension support (improved crop production owing to provided advisory services); access to market information; and capacity building (change in farmer’s skills and knowledge).

The study includes a review of international and local literature on land reform (especially land restitution). It is based on repeated field visits to Masakona land restitution projects, interview with employed beneficiaries of Masakona restituted project, CPA management committee members and extension officers from Limpopo Department of Agriculture who are servicing the restituted projects.

The findings of this study point to the need for the state to rethink its strategy on post-settlement support and the involvement of a range of institutions, especially local government, for the sustainability and productivity of these projects.
# TABLE OF CONTENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER: 1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Problem statement</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Operational definitions</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4. Aim of the study</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5. Objectives of the study</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6. Key research questions</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7. Unit of analysis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8. Significance of the study</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9. Research report outline</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER: 2 LITERATURE REVIEW</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Background of land reform in South Africa</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Land redistribution</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Land tenure</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4. Land restitution</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5. Communal Property Association</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6. Support services in agriculture</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.1. Post settlement support</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.2. Challenges of settlement support in South Africa</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7. Agricultural support services</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7.1. Financial support</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.7.1.1. Credit facility or loan  
2.7.1.2. Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)  
2.7.1.3. Mechanisation Revolving Credit Access Scheme (MERECA) 
2.7.1.4. Crop Input Supply (LETSEMA)  
2.7.1.5. Impact of financial support on land restitution projects  
2.7.2. Agricultural extension services and advisory support  
2.7.2.1. Impact of extension support in land restitution project  
2.7.3. Market access  
2.7.3.1 The impact of Market access  
2.7.4. Capacity building and skills transfer  
2.7.4.1. Impact of capacity building  

CHAPTER: 3 MASAKONA LAND RESTITUTION CASE STUDY  
3.1. Historical background of the case study  
3.2. Masakona land restitution process  
3.3. Masakona Communal Property Association  
3.4. Economic activities of Masakona land restitution project  

CHAPTER: 4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY  
4.1. Research design  
4.2. Area of the case study  
4.3. Population
4.4. Sampling method and procedure  
4.4.1. Sampling method  
4.4.2. Sampling procedures  
4.5. Research instrument  
4.6. Pilot study  
4.7. Data collection procedure  
4.8. Research ethics  
4.9. Data analysis

CHAPTER: 5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1. Introduction  
5.2. Findings and discussions  
5.2.1. Demographic information  
5.2.2. Financial support services  
5.2.3. Extension advisory support service  
5.2.4. Access to market  
5.2.5. Capacity building and skills transfer

CHAPTER: 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Introduction  
6.2. Key research findings
6.2.1. Financial support services 63
6.2.2. Extent to extension and advisory services 63
6.2.3. Access to market 64
6.2.4. Access to capacity building and skills transfer 64
6.3. Conclusion 65
6.4. Recommendations 65

REFERENCES 68
ANNEXURE: QUESTIONNAIRE 78
## LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 1: Gender of beneficiaries</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2: Age of beneficiaries</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3: Educational background</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4: Access to financial support from institutions</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 5: Access to government financial support programmes</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 6: Extension advisory services received</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 7: Extension advisory services needed</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8: Access to markets</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 9: Types of accessible markets</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 10: Training received</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 11: Last periods training received</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 12: Training needed</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANC- African National Congress
CASP- Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CPA- Communal Property Association
CRLR-Commission on the Restitution of Land Affairs
DLA- Department of Land Affairs
DoA-Department of Agriculture
GNU-Government of National Unity
LDA- Limpopo Department of Agriculture
LEDET-Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism
LETSEMA- Crop Production Input Support
MAFISA-Micro Agricultural Financial Institution on South Africa
MERECAS-Mechanical Revolving Credit
M&E- Monitoring + Evaluation
NDA- National Development Agency
NKUZI- Nkuzi Development Association
PMG-Parliamentary Monitory Group
PSS- Posts settlement support ( 
RSA-Republic of South Africa
URS- Umhlabo Rural Services