

Review of Land Reform
Programme Experience in
terms of Impact on the
Beneficiaries' Livelihoods,
Lessons Learnt and
Suggestions for possible
Interventions to enhance
Impact

Dr TK Takalani

4 April 2023



University of Venda
Creating Future Leaders

PROJECT PHASES

Characterization
and Categorization
of beneficiaries

Skills Audit

Training

Framework
Development

Mentoring

Monitoring and
Evaluation

Background information

- Land reform in South Africa sought to correct land ownership and access injustices created and sustained by the apartheid regime in South Africa.
- However, land reform is not yielding the expected results in South Africa.
- Land Reform is hailed for delivering land to the marginalised people, especially black South Africans.
- Lack of support to the newly resettled farmers and small businesses has sometimes resulted in low production and the collapse of formerly productive land.
- NB: Government has tried to support these newly resettled farmers in various ways, i.e., the state pays for the land to be restored and provides grants to the restituted farmers.
- However, there is a persistently high level of poverty, unemployment and food insecurity among the people who benefited from the land restoration.
- It is coupled with a lack of research on the impact of post-settlement support for the land reform beneficiaries.

Background information... contd

It becomes difficult to advise on policy on how best to sustain and increase agricultural productivity among the restituted farmers.

It was imperative to generate knowledge using participatory community methods to broaden the understanding of land restitution in South Africa.

Project Objectives

Overall, the project sought to achieve the following objectives.

- To characterise and categorise the different types of beneficiaries based on the different farming systems.
- Determine the level of participation of the beneficiaries in the farming activities.
- To evaluate and quantify land use, income-generating activities and post-settlement services provided to beneficiaries for each category of beneficiary groups.
- To analyse the pre and post-settlement livelihood options and status of the beneficiaries
- To evaluate the skills needs and stakeholder dynamics to the set objectives for each group.

Methodological Approach & Social preparation

- CPA participation was voluntary after being introduced by the Department of Land Reform and Rural Development official at provincial office.
- Invitations were sent to individual CPAs. Participants were drawn from management structure of the CPAs.

Characterization and Categorization of CPAs in Limpopo Province

Variables- land size, date of restitution, management structure, future plans, number of beneficiaries, gender and age dynamics in CPA management structures

Main Livelihoods after land restitution in Limpopo Province

| Livelihoods after Restitution | | CPA | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | Vhembe District Municipality | Mopani District Municipality | Capricorn District Municipality | Waterberg District Municipality | Sekhukhune District Municipality | |
| Non- farming Activities | % within CPA | 62.5% | 70.0% | 80.0% | 81.0% | 87.5% | 75.7% |
| | % of Total | 14.3% | 10.0% | 17.1% | 24.3% | 10.0% | 75.7% |
| Farming Activities | % within CPA | 37.5% | 30.0% | 20.0% | 19.0% | 12.5% | 24.3% |
| | % of Total | 8.6% | 4.3% | 4.3% | 5.7% | 1.4% | 24.3% |
| Total | % within CPA | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | % of Total | 22.9% | 14.3% | 21.4% | 30.0% | 11.4% | 100.0% |



Characterization and Categorization of CPAs in Mpumalanga Province

Variables- land size, date of restitution, management structure, future plans, number of beneficiaries, gender and age dynamics in CPA management structures

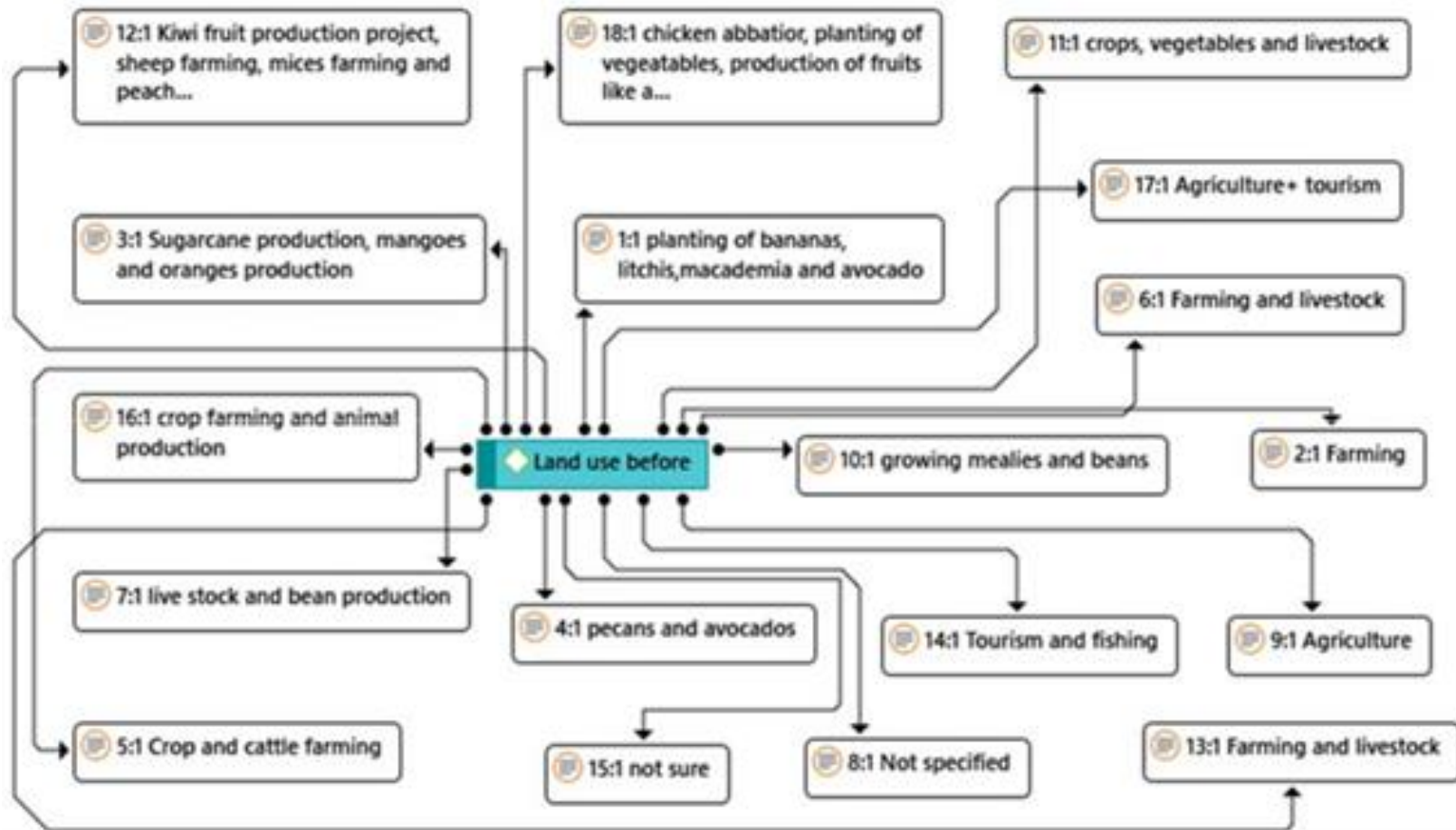
Main Livelihoods before settlement in Limpopo Province

| Farming livelihood before Restitution | | CPA | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | Vhembe District Municipality | Mopani District Municipality | Capricorn District Municipality | Waterberg District Municipality | Sekhukhune District Municipality | |
| Non- Farming | % within CPA | 62.5% | 40.0% | 53.3% | 71.4% | 87.5% | 62.9% |
| | % of Total | 14.3% | 5.7% | 11.4% | 21.4% | 10.0% | 62.9% |
| Farming | % within CPA | 37.5% | 50.0% | 46.7% | 28.6% | 12.5% | 35.7% |
| | % of Total | 8.6% | 7.1% | 10.0% | 8.6% | 1.4% | 35.7% |
| Total | % within CPA | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | % of Total | 22.9% | 14.3% | 21.4% | 30.0% | 11.4% | 100.0% |

Training needs Mpumalanga

| Name of skill | Priority Training Area (%) (n=19) | Level of Importance | Preferred Area of Training (%) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Crop Production | 94.7 | 73.7 | 84.2 |
| Animal Production | 89.5 | 63.2 | 63.2 |
| Horticulture production | 57.9 | 31.6 | 42.1 |
| Human Resource Management | 73.7 | 42.1 | 63.2 |
| Farm Mechanisation | 78.9 | 52.6 | 52.6 |
| Tourism Development | 73.7 | 57.9 | 63.2 |
| Leadership Skills | 73.7 | 52.6 | 63.2 |
| Farm Management | 78.9 | 63.2 | 73.7 |
| Farm Enterprise Budgeting | 78.9 | 63.2 | 63.2 |
| Marketing | 78.9 | 63.2 | 63.2 |
| Farm Enterprise Research | 73.7 | 52.6 | 73.7 |
| Information Communication | 78.9 | 57.9 | 68.4 |
| Farm Record Keeping | 73.7 | 57.9 | 63.2 |
| Report Writing | 78.9 | 52.6 | 57.9 |
| Farm Project Planning | 84.2 | 73.7 | 63.2 |
| Farm Risk Analysis and Management | 84.2 | 73.7 | 63.2 |

Main livelihoods or land use before restitution in Mpumalanga



Main land use after restitution and production in Mpumalanga Province

| Name of crop | Hectarage | Production level |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Banana | 263 | 100% |
| Sugarcane | 1200 | Not specified |
| Avocados | 4 | Not specified |
| Pecans | 34 | Not specified |
| Unspecified crops | 370 | 5% |

Main land use after restitution and production in Mpumalanga Province (cont....)

| Name of Animals | Hectarage | Production level |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Cattle | 1501 | Not specified |
| Sheep | 600 | 100% |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Name of the tourism activity | Total area covered | Production |
| Accommodation (Game Lodge) | 32 | Not specified |

Post
settlement
support, focus and
source received in
Mpumalanga
Province

| Name of support received | Focus of the support | Source of support |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Input support (tractors, trailers, cattle & seeds) | Production and mechanization | SAFTA |
| Recapitalization Grant | Production and Skills development | Department of Land Reform and Rural Development |
| Farm electrification | Production | Government |
| Water supply | Production | Government |
| Balance grant | Skills, Production & Mechanization | Department of Land Reform and Rural Development |

Post Settlement Challenges in Mpumalanga Province

- Allocation of land to the wrong CPAs,
- Lack of capital for business ventures,
- Lack of markets for the farm produce,
- Lack of warehouses for the CPAs in the province,
- Lack of leadership and management skills,
- Inferior quality control mechanism among the CPAs members,
- Lack of knowledge,
- Scarcity of water supply
- Lack of financial management skills

Way forward from now



Validation of the results with concerned CPAs.



Targeted trainings on CPAs



Thank you