

**THE IMPACT OF LAND REDISTRIBUTION ON THE LIVELIHOODS OF
BENEFICIARIES: A CASE OF MOLWAMA POLOKWANE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

by

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MINI-DISSERTATION

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT

in the

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND LAW

(Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership)

at the

UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

SUPERVISOR: Prof. T. MOYO

OCTOBER 2016

DEDICATION

This is dedicated to my daughters Xingwavila and Nhluvuko Mathye and my husband Winsly Mathye, my source of inspiration and motivation to succeed.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the study on the “Impact of land redistribution on the livelihoods of beneficiaries” is my own work and all the sources used in the study have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references and that this work has not been submitted before for any other degree at any other institution

.....

Ms Daisy Jacqueline Mukhari

.....

Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank God almighty for giving me strength to continue with my studies. I express my gratitude to everyone for their contributions to this mini-dissertation, with special thanks to:

- My daughters, Xingwavila and Nhluvuko Mathye, for giving me courage to become someone who you can look up to when you grow up.
- My husband, Winsly Mathye for his love, patience, support and for believing in me.
- My supervisor, Prof. T. Moyo of the University of Limpopo for words of encouragement, patience and professionalism
- Not forgetting my parents, the late Mr. Jerold Mukhari and Mrs. Doreen Mukhari for taking care of my daughters when I needed you whilst I pursued this project I will be forever grateful for your support.

ABSTRACT

Land reform in a form of land redistribution has been implemented in developing countries including South Africa. Land reform in South Africa was introduced to address the effects of the racial discrimination practices of the apartheid government, which led to black people being denied access to land prior 1994. The objective of land redistribution is produce commercially viable land reform projects, which will be able to sustain livelihoods of the poor. However evidence from some studies suggest that a large number of these projects have failed.

This study aimed to explore the impact of land redistribution programme on the livelihoods of beneficiaries of the Monyamani, Lwalalemetse and Mabo3 (MOLWAMA) farms in the Polokwane municipality, Limpopo province who have benefited from Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG) a sub-programme of land redistribution. A quantitative research design was used. Data were collected through a semi-structured questionnaire and analysed using the SPSS software. Since the main objective was to determine how the standard of living, the researcher used key indicators such as household income, access to services, production of food for food security, empowerment, security and health. The main findings of the research are that while beneficiaries indicated a positive change on their standard of living, it was evident that because the land was not optimally utilised, the benefits could be much higher but for a number of challenges that they were still experiencing. Beneficiaries highlighted a number of challenges which include water shortages, drought, financial mismanagement, conflict amongst beneficiaries, uncommitted beneficiaries, low wages, low representation of women and youth and lack of financial assistance. In order to resolve these challenges, the study recommends a number of policy interventions. Specifically, on building capacity of beneficiaries by providing entrepreneurship and financial management trainings. The government and other stakeholders should encourage the youth to participate in land reform projects and provide them with necessary skills which, will enable them to work productively. Provision of infrastructure such as access roads, water, electricity and markets is very crucial for successful and sustainable projects.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC African National Congress

CPA	Communal Property Association
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture organisation
LR	Land Redistribution
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
LSCF	Large Scale Commercial Farming
MOLWAMA	Monyamane, Lwalalemetse, and Mabo3
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SLAG	Settlement Land Acquisition Grant
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This mini-dissertation articulates the impact of land reform in a form of land redistribution programme on the livelihoods of beneficiaries.

The role of South Africa's land reform programme was designed to reverse almost a century of dispossession of land on racial grounds since the introduction of the Native Lands Act of 1913 and to substantially increase black ownership of land for productive and residential purposes (Attfield, Hattingh & Matshabaphala, 2004: 409).

This Act restricted the area where Africans could establish new farming operations to the reserves, which totalled 8% of the country's area. The Act also restricted black people from buying land from whites and prohibited them from sharecropping, thus restricting them to sell their labour either to white commercial agriculture or to the mining sector. Due to this restrictive legislation on black agriculture reached the statute book, African households were eventually only able to meet 20% of their domestic food requirements (Bradstock, 2005: 1980).

Redistributive land reform has been pursued in South Africa over the past two decades. According to the White Paper on South African Land Policy (1997: 7), land reform programme is meant to address the apartheid legacy, foster national reconciliation and stability, contribute to economic development, increase employment opportunities and support business and entrepreneurial culture and improve household welfare. The land policy address and need to effectively deal with the injustices of racially based land dispossession of the past, equitable distribution of land ownership, security of tenure for all people and the need for land reform to reduce poverty and contribute to economic growth.

In South Africa at present there is a near consensus that land reform has been unsuccessful, but there is a lack of agreement as to its problems and the kind of remedies that should be administered (Attfield *et al.* 2004: 409).

A number of explanations have been offered for poor livelihoods and production outcomes, including poor extension and other support to land reform beneficiaries, inadequate

beneficiary skills, too little money spent per beneficiary, an economy that is hostile to small scale entrepreneurs and failure to subdivide large farms (Aliber and Cousins, 2013: 141).

The study will contribute to knowledge on land reform towards understanding the role of land redistribution on the beneficiaries and to assess the impact that the programme has on the livelihoods of beneficiaries. The proposed study's limitations are that the investigation is limited to only three land reform farms in the Polokwane municipality.

1.2 BACKGROUND

The 1913 Land Act long before apartheid government began, initiated the process where black people of South Africa were confined into specific areas that represented less than 10 percent of the country's land (Valente, 2009: 1540). The native lands Act, passed in 1913 not only prohibited black people to purchase land from white people, but also from entering into share cropping arrangement (Bradstock, 2006: 247). This was away from the cities and farms of the white people. After 1994 the democratic government was confronted with the need for the previously disadvantaged black people to be provided with land access, for housing, agricultural and non-agricultural purposes/activities (Valente, 2009: 1540).

Land is central to the rural development and environmental challenges facing the Southern Africa region and also as a source of natural capital and for earning a living it is most vital assets for millions of the poor people (Clover & Eriksen, 2009:53). May *et.al* (2002:305) state that there are high levels of poverty among land reform beneficiaries, which confirms that the group is in need of more secure access to land, assets and the livelihoods that they might bring.

Clover and Eriksen (2009: 54) further explain that land forms part of complex livelihood systems with multiple objectives, with implications for how we understand economic growth in the rural areas. The Bill of rights, Chapter 2 of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996, states the legal basis for land reform. Section 25 of the Constitution makes provision for the expropriation of property only in terms of a law of general application, for a public purpose or in the public interest, subject to just and equitable compensation (Jacobs, Lahiff & Hall, 2003: 1).

The White Paper on South African Land policy (1997: 13) states that property rights are critical for gaining access to capital for investment in entrepreneurial activity, either through selling the land or through gaining finance on the strength of it. Section 25 (4) states that

the public interest includes the nation's commitment to land reform, and to reforms to bring about equitable access to all South Africa's natural resources. Various sub-sections of Section 25 place responsibility on the state to carry out land and land related reforms and grant specific rights to victims of apartheid as follows:

25(5) the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to foster conditions which enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis.

25 (7) A person or community dispossessed of property after 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to restitution of that property or to equitable redress.

25 (8) No provision of this section may impede the state from taking legislative and other measures to achieve land, water and related reform, in order to redress the results of the past racial discrimination

Clover and Eriksen (2009: 54) further explains that land forms part of complex livelihood systems with multiple objectives, with implications for how we understand economic growth in the rural areas (Jacobs *et.al*, 2003:1).

The land reform policy which was established after 1994 by the ANC (African National Congress) government as part of their Reconstruction Development Program (RDP), which had three components and was devised, with the aim to redistribute 30 percent of the country's agricultural land from the white land owners to black South Africans.

The restitution component was to deal with the legal land claims and returning of land to people who were dispossessed of their land after 1913, or financially compensating them and to eradicate racially discriminatory laws. This process ensure participation of all concerned parties (Claims court, current owners, claimants and government).

The land Tenure reform is the most complex form of land reform. It was aimed at securing people's land rights to the land they already occupied on an informal basis and all people occupying land under unitary, legally validated system of land holding and resolve land tenure disputes. Land redistribution aimed to include urban and rural poor, labour tenants, farm workers as well as new entrants to agriculture, for the purpose of residence and productive uses to improve their livelihoods and quality of life (Department of land Affairs,

1997). The settlement land acquisition grant (SLAG) provided the applicants with capital to purchase land.

Clover and Eriksen (2009: 66) stated that since the end of apartheid in 1994 in South Africa, a wide range of state, community and private sector initiatives have aimed to redistribute wealth and extend social and economic opportunities to the previously disadvantaged people. One of the policies is land reform which aims to redistribute agricultural land among the wider population, restore ancestral lands to individuals and communities and strengthen land rights more generally.

The ANC government had made slow progress in bringing about social and economic change for the majority of black South Africans, in spite of being in power (Bradstock, 2006: 249). The South African land reform programme is experiencing many challenges which affect the success of land reform projects negatively. The Weekend Post (2010:1-4), has reported that “the dreams of emerging Eastern Cape farmers of owning their own land is lying in tatters amidst empty promises of follow-up assistance and training from provincial authorities.”

Food security or ability of all households members to all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs for an active and healthy life, is an important dimension of livelihood improvement expected from land reform (Valente, 2009: 1540). Clover and Eriksen (2009: 54) indicate that, many of the multiple strategies in which rural people engage in pursuit of livelihood security are based on access to ecologically diverse land, whether to ensure a harvest in the face of variable rainy season or rear livestock and poultry.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

According to May, Stevens and Stols (2002:310) the South African land reform programme has developed as a process of learning and doing. Valente (2009:1540) illustrate that much has been written about the impact of land redistribution in South Africa, but there is no econometric evidence provided so far, this may be due to data scarcity. Literature on land reform has been dominated by debate about the existence of the relationship between farm size and productivity. Jordaan and Grobler (2011: 45) further explained that, available statistics on land reform achievements mostly report on the number of hectares redistributed from white to black owners, but little empirical data is available on the impact in terms of livelihood effects and agricultural productivity.

Attfield *et al.* (2004: 409) explained that the role of South African land reform programme was designed to reverse almost a century of dispossession of land on racial grounds since 19 June 1913 and to substantially increase black ownership of land for productive and residential purposes. However the impact of the democratic government's land reform policies are increasingly being questioned across the political and social spheres, after 15 years of democracy in South Africa (Jordaan & Grobler, 2011:45).

The challenge of land reform is that it has been criticized both for its pace, about 8% of commercial farmland redistributed over 18 years versus the 30% over 5 years initially targeted. It has also been criticized for its performance, the livelihoods and production outcomes of the 8% of redistributed land (Aliber & Cousins 2013: 140). Bradstock (2006: 249) further explained that the land redistribution programme has made extremely slow progress since its inception.

Aliber and Cousins (2013: 157) state that there is failure and collapse of land reform projects in central-north Limpopo Province of South Africa, highlighting that even where projects have not failed, the benefits can be quite limited. They also identify specific circumstances in which land reform has provided access to land that has enhanced the livelihoods of the poor people.

The proposed study is designed to explore and assess the impact of SLAG-based land redistribution on the livelihoods of beneficiaries. Land redistribution as a programme of land reform will be explored to determine its impact on the livelihoods of beneficiaries.

1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- The study will explore the impact of land redistribution programme on livelihoods of the beneficiaries.

The Objectives of the study are as follows:

- To determine the impact of land redistribution on livelihoods of the beneficiaries.
- To assess the changes in the physical assets, financial, food security, employment, human and social capitals of the land redistribution beneficiaries.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND HYPOTHESIS

According to De Vos, Strydom, Fouché, Poggenpoel and Schurink (1998: 116), research questions are more relevant for use in qualitative studies whereas hypotheses are more

likely to be used in quantitative research. Therefore, this study will have both research questions and hypotheses. Creswell (2009:129), state that research questions in qualitative studies assume two forms: a central question and associated sub-questions. The study will only ask central questions towards understanding the impact of land redistribution on the livelihoods of beneficiaries.

1.5.1 Research Question:

- Is land reform in the form of land redistribution (SLAG), having a positive or negative impact on the livelihoods of farm beneficiaries?

1.5.2 Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested:

1.5.2.1 Null Hypothesis (H0): Land redistribution (SLAG) has no impact on the livelihoods of farm beneficiaries

1.5.2.2 Alternate (H1): Land redistribution (SLAG) has an impact on the livelihoods of farm beneficiaries

1.6 RATIONALE

The rationale for the study was to shed more light on livelihoods of beneficiaries after the land redistribution programme. The motivation for the study was finding gaps in existing knowledge of land reform projects. The study can generate knowledge on different models of farming enterprises within the SLAG-based land reform farms.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE

Land ownership in South Africa is still dominated by white people, where they own 87% of land and 13% of land is owned by black people This situation is still evident even today as the land ownership strongly reflect the political and economic conditions of the apartheid era (Tong, 2002: xiii). The proposed study will make an addition to land reform knowledge towards understanding the role of land redistribution on livelihoods of beneficiaries. The study will also benefit stakeholders such as the Limpopo Department of Agriculture (LDA) for better policy implementation and to review the production models that the land reform farms are currently using.

1.8 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

1.8.1 Impact

Impact is defined by the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2005:638) as an effect or influence. In this study the term 'impact' is used to refer to the strong effect (whether it is improvement or deterioration) felt by beneficiaries about the SLAG-based land redistribution land reform. Cloete (2002: 224) refers to two elements of impact, namely efficiency and effectiveness. Efficiency has to do with the output (what we do), whilst effectiveness has to do with outcomes (what we achieve). Livelihoods

1.8.2 Livelihood

Attfield *et al.* (2004: 406) define livelihood as adequate stocks and flows of food and cash to meet basic needs. The livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and the activities required for a means of living. The term livelihood is used rather than "job" or even "source of income". Individuals and households create a living from various sources including production farming (Perret, Anseeuw and Mathebula, 2005:9).

McCusker (2002:113) defined livelihood as mechanisms that people pursue to ensure household social reproduction, income and meet various obligations of self and society. A definition by Ellis (1998) in McCusker (2002:113) defined livelihood as more than just income and that, a livelihood also includes access to and benefits derived from social and public services provided by the state.

The South African literature on land reform suggest that indicators or outcomes for improved livelihoods through land reform should include improved food security (improved nutritional status from self-provisioning or from increased disposable cash income), more income (increased amounts and regularity of income from wages and other sources), increased well-being (improved access to services such as clean drinking water, electricity and sanitation), reduced vulnerability (improved access to social infrastructure like schools and clinics) (Hall, 2008: 41)

1.8.3 Land redistribution programme

Land redistribution programme is aimed at providing the previously disadvantaged and the poor people with access to land for productive and residential purposes. Its scope includes urban and rural poorest of the poor, labour tenants, farm workers as well as new entrants to agriculture (The White Paper on South African Land Policy, 1997:9).

According to Bradstock (2006:249) the purpose of this programme is to provide the poor with land for residential and productive purposes in order to improve their livelihoods. He also states that the programme is designed to assist other groups such as urban and rural poor, labour tenants, farm workers, the landless poor and new entrants to agriculture. The provision of Land Assistance Act, 126 Of 1993 provides the legislation that enables the government to make grants available to eligible beneficiaries.

The main grant up until 2001 was the Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG). A grant of R16 000 was made available to eligible beneficiaries defined as households with a jointly monthly income of less than R1 500. The majority of the beneficiaries of the SLAG would be the rural poor and in particular women. In 2001 a new sub-programme, called the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD), was introduced. The government estimated that LRAD would help to achieve a number of key objectives of land reform programme, for example, contributing to the redistribution of 30 percent of the country's agricultural land by 2015.

1.8.4 Beneficiary

Beneficiary in the context of the study refers to those individuals who received land from the land redistribution programme. Beneficiaries of land redistribution are poor people from previously disadvantaged background with a household income of R1500 or less, poor people from rural and urban areas. Bradstock (2005:1979) state that the majority of South Africa's poor live in rural areas, and the poverty rate (the percentage of individuals being classified as poor) is about 72%, compared with 28% in urban areas.

1.9 ETHICAL ISSUES

The researcher taken into consideration the importance of ethical issues, especially when conducting research involving human beings.

According to Broom (2006: 151) maintaining ethical standards is extremely important in social research as it protects the research participants and researchers, improves the

quality of the data recorded and ensures that the future researchers will have access to the participants within the community.

Qualitative research introduces special moral and ethical problems that are not usually encountered by other researchers during data collection, due to conversational tone of interviews and intimate nature of the interaction between and researcher and participants (Klopper, 2008: 71).

Neuman (2006:131), points out that the law and codes of ethics recognize some clear prohibitions which any researcher has to bear in mind. They were set out as follows:

Never cause unnecessary or irreversible harm or injury to those being studied; Secure prior voluntary consent when possible; and never humiliate, degrade, or release harmful information about specific individuals which was collected for research purposes.

The rights of the participants were protected: right to privacy, right to self-determination, right to confidentiality, right to protection from harm and discomfort. Informed consent was obtained from research participants as well as from the research site. The findings of the research were released to the respondents and various stakeholders should this be necessary. The ethical challenges that were encountered in the study were privacy of participants since the respondents were responding to questions asked in focus groups. In addressing the challenge, ground rules were laid out together with the respondents which protects both the participants and the researcher.

1.10 LIMITATIONS

The researcher had identified the following as limitations of the study:

- Some beneficiaries of the targeted groups are civil servants, business men or are working away from the farms. This means that the researcher will have limited number of respondents.
- The respondents know the researcher as an official from the Limpopo Department of Agriculture, and there is a possibility of dishonesty regarding financial disclosure as the projects apply for grants and financial assistance from the department.

The researcher had to visit the research respondents during weekends and public holidays and to disclose that their responses will only be used for study purposes in order to minimize the adverse impact of these limitations.

1.11 CONCLUSION

Land reform is a crucial aspect of social and economic transformation in South Africa in terms of redressing past injustices and alleviating poverty and inequality in the rural areas. This chapter discussed the background of land reform in South Africa, the problem statement was illustrated in the context of land reform. Three forms of land reform were discussed and their legislative framework. Research aim and objectives, research questions and hypotheses were discussed in detail. This chapter also considered the rationale and significance of the study and concepts were defined in detail according to various authors.

Ethical issues were also discussed, for example, the voluntary participation by the research subjects, avoiding harm to the research participants, upholding of the principle of anonymity and confidentiality, and not deceiving the participants. However the study had challenges with the privacy of participants since they were interviewed in focus groups. The study was limited to three land reform projects in the Polokwane municipality and only few beneficiaries were available interviews.

Land reform programme is still facing challenges in bringing economic development and improving livelihoods of poor South Africans in rural and urban areas.

1.12 OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

1.12.1 Chapter 1

This chapter provide the general introduction to the study with regard to the context of the study, the problem statement, the study aim and objectives, the research questions and hypothesis, rationale of the study, significance of the study, definition of concepts, ethical issues and limitation of the study.

1.12.2 Chapter 2

This chapter present the literature review and it also focused on the theoretical framework pertaining to the land redistribution programme and livelihoods of beneficiaries.

1.12.3 Chapter3

This chapter focus on the study area, population, sampling and methodology of data collection used in the study.

1.12.4 Chapter 4

This chapter provide the results of the study. It analysed and interpreted the research findings of the data collected.

1.12.5 Chapter 5

This chapter focused on the discussion, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS OF THE LAND REDISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF IMPACTING LIVELIHOODS OF BENEFICIARIES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A World Bank Report (1998: 289) emphasizes that access to land is a prerequisite for successful poverty alleviation, wealth distribution and social and economic development programmes. The importance of land reform in South Africa arises from the dispossessions that took place at the hand of white colonizers.

In the Black Land Act, of 1913 racial classification was a criteria used to obtain the right to own, rent or even share cropland. This racially oriented classification policy became cause of insecurity and landlessness and poverty amongst Black South Africans (The White Paper on South African Land Policy, 1997:9).

The Post-apartheid government had a burden to improve land ownership and economic status of the previously disadvantaged individuals after 1994. Land reform was one of the pillars of Reconstructive Development Program (RDP) which meant to fast-track the economic development and improve livelihoods of poor South Africans. The most common objection to the land reform programme has to do with the slow pace of implementation (Smith, 2004: 468).

Nxumalo & Antwi (2013: 161) referred to the South African land reform as the transfer (redistribution) of land and agricultural enterprises to previously disadvantaged persons in fulfilment of the government's objectives to address the past injustice of land dispossession and promote Black Economic Empowerment.

This chapter provides a background to the South African Land Reform Programme and an analysis of the impact relating to land redistribution in South Africa. It also demonstrates the challenges experienced by both government and the beneficiaries of the land reform process in the implementation of Land Redistribution Programme.

2.2 BACKGROUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN LAND REFORM PROGRAMME

Land reform is an important component of efforts to reduce poverty and create sustainable livelihoods, for the rural poor, but also for urban households as well (Moyo, 2013: 25). The land reform programme of the South African Government was developed as an intervention

strategy designed to redress the injustices of forced removals and the historical denial of access to land (Smith, 2004: 466).

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa sets out the legal basis for land reform, particularly in the Bill of Rights, which places a clear responsibility on the state to carry out land and related reforms, and grant specific rights to victims of past discrimination: "the public interest includes the nation's commitment to land reform, and to reforms to bring about equitable access to all South Africa's natural resources" (Section 25, 4). The framework for the policy on land reform was set out in the White Paper on South African Land Policy in 1997 released by the Department of Land Affairs (DLA) and is seen as a catalyst and foundation for eradication of poverty, economic development and growth to improve the quality of life of all South Africans. (White Paper on South African Land Policy, 1997:8).

The Reconstruction and Development Programme which was introduced by the democratic government in 1994 was intended to have land reform as the central driving force of a programme of rural development and it targeted redistributing 30% of agricultural land within five years (African National Congress 1994:21–3). However the current land ownership and land development patterns in South Africa strongly reflect the political and economic conditions which were predominant during the apartheid era (White Paper on South African Land Policy, 1997:8).

Table 2.1 Land Reform Legislation 1993-2005. Source: Hall, (2004).

Legislation	Purpose
Provision of Land and Assistance Act 126 of 1993	Empowers the Minister of Land Affairs to make available grants for land purchase and related purposes to individuals, households or municipalities.
Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994	Establishes the right of people dispossessed of property after 1913 to restitution of that land or alternative redress.
Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act 3 of 1996	Provides tenure rights to labour tenants living on private farms and enables them to apply to acquire full ownership of the land they already

	reside on and use.
Communal Property Association Act 28 of 1996	Enables groups of people to hold and manage their land jointly through a legal entity registered with the Department of Land Affairs.
Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act 31 of 1996	A temporary holding mechanism to protect the tenure rights of people who occupy land in the former homelands without formal documented rights, pending promulgation of an Act regulating communal land tenure rights (see Communal Land Rights Act below) – and renewed annually.
Extension of Security of Tenure Act 62 of 1997	Protects farm dwellers from arbitrary eviction and enables them to acquire long-term secure tenure rights, either on the farms where they currently reside or elsewhere.
Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act 94 of 1998	Repeals the Rural Areas Act 9 of 1987 ('Act 9') and establishes procedures for upgrading the tenure rights of residents to commonage and residential land in the 23 former 'coloured' reserves (formerly Act 9 areas).
Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act 48 of 2003	Empowers the Minister of Land Affairs to expropriate property without a court order, for restitution or other land reform purposes.
Communal Land Rights Act 11 of 2004	Provides for the transfer in ownership of land in the former homelands to communities residing there, or alternative redress, on the instigation of the Minister (not yet in effect).

2.3 LAND REDISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African land reform has three main pillars, which are Land Redistribution, Land Restitution and Land Tenure (Nxumalo & Antwi, 2013:161). The three forms of land reform will be discussed below.

2.3.1 Land Redistribution

Redistributive land reform will be based largely on willing buyer willing-seller arrangements. The Government assist in the purchase of land by provision of funds (grants), but in general, will not be the buyer or the owner of the land. This shows that the White Paper on the South African Land Policy sets out a market-based approach to land redistribution which is demand-led with a limited role for the state (Wegerif, 2004:10). The government targeted to redistribute 30% of the agricultural land by 2014 (Nxumalo & Antwi, 2013:161).

(a) The Settlement and Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG)

In the early stages of land reform in South Africa after apartheid the government saw it befitting to establish a number of sub-programmes to assist with the political achievement of land reform. Guided by the Land Assistance Act of 1993, the SLAG programme as the main sub-programme was initiated. The focus was to settle people in grouping on relatively small parcels of land in urban and peri-urban areas including the rural areas (Hall, 2004; DLA, 1997). The slag programme was implemented between 1994 and 1999 (Nxumalo & Antwi, 2013:161).

The SLAG programme encouraged procurement of land through groups to enable people to afford land purchase as one person/household was given R16 000. This emphasis on group projects has been largely due to the small size of the available grant relative to the size and cost of the typical agricultural holding and the many difficulties associated with subdivision of land. Also, many rural communities view redistribution as a means of extending their existing system of communal land holding and favour collective ownership (Jacobs, 2003:7).

According to the Department of Agriculture, the land reform database in Limpopo province has got 69 SLAG projects, of which 5 were part of the research. However the SLAG sub-programme failed due to: large group approach, prolonged conflicts among group members, insufficient grants, and poor project coordination by programme implementers, structural processes, and insufficient post-transfer support to projects. SLAG also failed to make a significant contribution to the development of semi-commercial and commercial black farmers (Nxumalo & Antwi, 2013: 161).

As a result, SLAG was halted in 1999 as informed by the policy review undertaken by the then Department of Land Affairs now called (Department of Rural Development and Land Reform).

(b) Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)

After the review of the first land reform policies in 2001, the sub-programme LRAD was established with the main focus of establishing the black commercial class of farmers (Hall, 2004). LRAD replaced SLAG sub-programme in 2001 (Nxumalo & Antwi, 2013:161). According to Elst (2007) LRAD was introduced to ensure that the previously disadvantaged South Africans access land for agricultural purposes. The political mandate was also to ensure that government reaches 30% land redistribution to previously disadvantaged people by 2014.

The LRAD programme was designed to ensure that all parties invest by contributing to the land purchase of which is between R5000 and R400 000 benchmark contribution. The LRAD sub-programme does not replace the programmes implemented in 1994, which still exist, but builds on the work of the SLAGs for projects concerning agricultural development. To encourage the development of farming activities, the LRAD sub-programme insists that the beneficiaries contribute own funds (either actual or in-kind) to the project. For contributions of R5000 to R400 000 per person, the LRAD subsidies vary from R20 000 to R100 000 (on a decreasing scale). The awarding of subsidies is thus not only based on the equity principle, but on the viability of the project.

According to the Department of Land Affairs (2001: 6), the strategic objectives of the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development, which are to be achieved in 15 years from 2000 are to:

- Increase access to agricultural land by black people (Africans, Coloureds and Indians) and to contribute to the redistribution of approximately 30% of the country's commercial agricultural land i.e. formerly "white commercial farmland" over the duration of the programme
- Contribute to relieving the congestion in over-crowded former homeland areas.
- Improve nutrition and incomes of the rural poor who want to farm on any scale.
- Overcome the legacy of past racial and gender discrimination in ownership of farmland.

- Facilitate structural change over the long term by assisting black people who want to establish small and medium-sized farms.
- Stimulate growth from agriculture.
- Create stronger linkages between farm and off-farm income-generating activities.
- Expand opportunities for promising young people who stay in rural areas.
- Empower beneficiaries to improve their economic and social wellbeing.
- Enable those presently accessing agricultural land in communal areas to make better productive use of their land
- Promote the environmental sustainability of land and other natural resources.

The Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development was designed to cater to a range of needs and demands, from so called “food safety projects,” to projects designed to assist blacks to get into commercial farming. However the programme was criticised by for its slow pace on transferring land to previously disadvantaged people. A lack of access to capital and the market, poor infrastructure, a lack of mentorship and limited financial management skills contributed to the failure of LRAD projects.

Mostly beneficiaries of land reform are resource-poor, and most of them have no capital besides the grant for purchase of farm land. Funds from the government were also not allocated according to the needs of the farmers. All these challenges led to the termination of the programme in 2008 (Nxumalo & Antwi, 2013: 162).

(c) Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS)

PLAS was officially launched in 2006 after which LRAD was phased out. PLAS aims to support local government to develop area-based planning and improve coordination among the institutions responsible for land reform. The objectives of PLAS are to contribute to growth, employment creation and equity (DLA, 2006). Under PLAS, the land is only permanently transferred to beneficiaries after they have demonstrated their production skills and capability in three seasons of monitoring by Agricultural officials (DLA 2008). The government make use of the “use it or lose it” principle that enables them to repossess the land it judges as not being used productively. This allows the government to pressurise the beneficiaries to use the land according to their command to avoid dispossession (Nxumalo & Antwi, 2013: 162).

2.4 LAND REFORM AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR FOOD SECURITY

Land is regarded as source of income, livelihood, food security, cultural identity and shelter for all citizens (FAO, 2006). According to FAO (2004), land distribution in South Africa can assist in breaking the cycle of food insecurity. The government of the Republic of South Africa has since 1994 prioritised food security (Kepe & Tessaro, 2012; du Toit, 2011) while land reform is regarded as a means to improve livelihood (Kepe & Tessaro, 2012), reduce poverty (Elst, 2007) and promote food security (Bonti-Ankomah, 2001).

Food security is the most important determinants of well-being that could be directly affected by land reform. Service delivery in a form of agricultural production to land reform beneficiaries seems to be better than to the rural population as a whole (May, Stevens & Stols, 2002: 305).

According to Valente (2009: 1541), it is widely accepted that improved access to land is good for the poor in terms of improving livelihood and food security, especially when it is land ownership rather than land use. Increased land ownership should also help to reduce vulnerability to shocks, due to the larger savings and enhanced insurance access enables by higher income if land is a liquid asset.

May *et.al* (2002:309) indicated that over 80% of land reform beneficiaries had expected to plant crops and to generate an income from agriculture, although only 22% actually met the expectations. According to the 2002 Agricultural Census, about 5% of large scale commercial farming units accounted for about half of aggregate gross farm income, and more than 60% of aggregate net farm income (Stats SA, 2005).

Antwi & Oladele (2013:278) showed that majority (85%) of the households in the land redistribution projects were food secure. This is a positive impact of the LRAD projects on the beneficiaries. The main source of the food security was through food produced from the projects and purchasing of some of the food using income from the projects and other sources as employment outside the projects and pension claims.

2.5 LAND REDISTRIBUTION ON LIVELIHOODS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Many studies have revealed the limited impact of most South African land reform projects in terms of productive land use and household livelihoods (Antwi & Oladele, 2013: 278).

The theory and international evidence on the impact of land distribution on its direct beneficiaries is a useful yardstick for South Africa case, because of the following reasons: first, land redistribution as a transfer tool of land ownership provide the disadvantaged and the poor with access to land for residential and productive purposes, in addition South African land reform environment differs from others because of the lack of farming experience among the targeted group. Third the beneficiaries were only given about R16 000 per household and this resulted in several hundreds of households needed to acquire the farm (Valente, 2009: 1541).

However, the policies that have been adopted by government are not assisting in achieving the land reform delivery targets. Some of these policies, according to Jacobs (2003:23), land acquisition through the open market, minimal support to new farmers and the structures imposing a group-based model of farming. In instances where land has been redistributed there is minimal impact on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries because of a lack of support services, poor project design, and a lack of capital, resulting in the underutilization of land.

Doubts have been raised with respect to the impact of the redistribution on the livelihoods of its beneficiaries. Indeed benefiting from land redistribution does not seem to be contributing to the livelihoods of the households involved. In 2001, no more than 34 percent of the projects surveyed by the Department of Land Affairs paid any salary to the land grant holders working on the projects, even if they worked full time (Ahmed *et.al.* 2003 in Valente, 2009: 1542).

Communal land redistribution projects (Communal Property Associations: CPA), showed that change in livelihoods as a result of land reform is minimal due to general disorganisation, conflicts, farm size problems, lack of capital, lack of skills and labour, gender bias and skewed age distribution (Valente, 2009: 1542).

In practice land redistribution programme has been relatively inflexible to the land needs of black people (Bradstock, 2006: 249).

The gross inequities in systems of economic and social support as well as access to markets, capital and labour further restrict agricultural livelihoods. Post-independence land reform have not successfully addressed the major threats to social, economic and environmental sustainability created by colonial systems of land rights, in some cases land reform has even the made worse the threats (Clover &Eriksen, 2009:66).

The livelihoods after land reform (LaLR) study, for which the field work was carried out between 2007 and 2009, sought to understand the livelihood and poverty reduction outcomes of land reform in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. In Capricorn and Vhembe districts of Limpopo Province, there were 119 land reform projects of which 81 were redistribution projects and 36 were restitution projects. The Large Scale Commercial Farming (LSCF) model fails to take into account the social realities, not least the abilities and aspirations of rural dwellers, resulting in land reform projects that are intrinsically unworkable and prone to collapse (Aliber and Cousins, 2013: 142).

Antwi and Oladele (2013:) further illustrate that, after ten years of land redistribution implementation, most of South African land reform supporters and opponents alike hold widespread perception that, where redistribution has occurred, it has not improved agricultural productivity or benefited the majority of participants in terms of livelihoods.

Zimbabwe, is an extreme example but at a smaller scale across the region. In Zimbabwe the impact of land reform on livelihoods has been devastating, resulting in the rapid deterioration of agricultural productivity, growing food insecurity and agrarian job losses (Clover & Eriksen, 2009: 66). Aliber and Cousins (2013: 157) revealed similar result where there is failure and collapse of land reform projects in central-North of Limpopo Province of South Africa, highlighting that even where projects have not failed, the benefits can be quite limited. They also identify specific circumstances in which land reform has provided access to land, and that has enhanced the livelihoods of poor people.

2.6. LAND REDISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION

May et.al (2002:308) found that land reform programme is concerned with the regeneration of an agrarian economy, of which agriculture, whether as for subsistence, exchange or as source of employment, is an important component.

Communal area farmers are found in very few SLAG projects, with the implication that their farming skills are not transferred to redistributed land. Middleclass beneficiaries such as teachers, civil servants and successful businessmen tend to be managers or investors in SLAG projects. SLAG-based redistribution projects are deference to LSCF model that accounted for generally unworkable project design, whereby a large beneficiary group attempted to maintain the production system of the previous commercial farmers. Because commercial farms in Limpopo have generally been designed over the years to rely as little

as possible on labour, this meant that most beneficiaries were no longer needed from the onset (Aliber and Cousins, 2013: 157).

The end result was that for those SLAG projects that adjusted and survived, a few former farm workers did benefit. However, the dominant pattern is the loss of farm worker jobs, and virtually no new livelihood opportunities for residents of commercial areas. Farm management hierarchy is absent in SLAG-based projects and perhaps helps to explain why they fail as commercial farms. The impact of SLAG projects on the livelihoods of beneficiaries is mixed views, viewed positively by many beneficiaries and despite limited improvements in income, many beneficiaries exit, especially from SLAG projects (Aliber and Cousins, 2013: 158).

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2.7 CHALLENGES OF LAND REDISTRIBUTION

According to Critchely, Versfeld and Mollel (1998: 54) the transfer of land through land redistribution has been the priority although the economic question about livelihoods of beneficiaries and viability of projects did not receive enough attention. Zwane (2010:3) indicated that the barriers to participation in the land redistribution programme are lack of ample free household labour, time considerable farming skills, willing to the risk of farming in areas unknown to the people. Land redistribution projects have not succeed in developing economic performance that matches expectations, nor poverty alleviation. The challenges of land redistribution include:

- (i) Underutilizing of farms that were acquired for the purpose of land reform to their full capacity

- (ii) Failure of beneficiaries to provide resources for simple work such as debushing, fencing and other responsibilities including unavailability of productive assets and technical support to go with land have often contributed to the failure of land redistribution projects.
- (iii) Transfer of land without training and technical assistance have made it difficult for the land redistribution beneficiaries to reach an equilibrium characterized by high levels of productivity and savings
- (iv) Challenges with regard to market access for output and credit may fail to make the land redistribution projects to succeed (Groenewald, 2003: 1).

The constraints in terms of inadequate infrastructural development and poor service provision are due to poor integration with other programmes of National, Provincial and Local government (Zwane, 2010:4).

2.8 CONCLUSION

This chapter reviewed the theoretical framework, evidence from literature, issues emerging from literature and gaps of knowledge concerning the South African land redistribution programme. The main indicators of livelihood which were discussed in the literature include food security, income, employment, and skills. The literature revealed that in terms of food security 85% of land redistribution projects were food secured and they were able to purchase food using the income generated from the projects. However the literature shows that there is minimal impact on livelihoods of beneficiaries because of lack of support services and lack of capital, which resulted in underutilization of land, low agricultural productivity and job losses. This results are consistent by with those found by May *et.al* (2002:309).

The impact of land redistribution has mixed views, it is viewed positively by many beneficiaries due to improvements in their income, but despite the limited improvements in income, many beneficiaries exit the projects. This is supported by literature findings, which indicate minimal change in livelihoods due to general disorganisation, conflicts, farm size problems, lack of capital, lack of skills and labour and skewed age distribution (Valente, 2009: 1542).

Although a lot of research has been conducted on land redistribution and livelihoods, gaps in literature relating to the benefits of beneficiaries belonging to a group of farmers or social networks exist.

The study adopted methodological approach from literature and other studies, which helped with the methodological design of the study, where field work was carried out using a structured questionnaire. This method is consistent with that of Antwi and Oladele (2013:274) and Nxumalo and Antwi (2013:163), which included livelihood indicator variables such as physical capital, income, employment, food security and infrastructure.

The literature review is relevant to the study since the livelihood indicators reviewed in the literature are going to be discussed and applied in the study.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter focused on the study area, population, sampling and methodology of data collection used in the study. The chapter details the research methodology applied to answer questions asked in chapter 1. The research paradigm for this study is qualitative research in the form of a case study. A case study provides the most flexibility for researchers conducting everything from programme evaluations to exploratory resource examinations to even people's perceptions of their need in specific situations (Dawidowicz, 2011: 6).

The rationale of the research design was to explore and capture the perceptions of beneficiaries on land redistribution impacting their livelihoods. Assessing whether land reform affects livelihoods necessitates the identification of the benefits, opportunities, problems, etc. of the beneficiaries.

Babbie and Mouton (2006: 647), define research methodology as methods, techniques and procedures that are employed in the process of implementing the research design or the research plan as well as the underlying principles and assumptions that underlie their use.

3.1 STUDY AREA

The study was conducted on three land reform farms called MOLWAMA (Monyamane, Lwalalemetse and Maboï3), located in Polokwane Municipality, Limpopo province, South Africa. Polokwane is one of five municipalities in the Capricorn District. Monyamane farm is located in the Mamabolo tribal area and it is about 2500 hectares of land. Lwalalemetse is located approximately 25 km away from Mankweng in the Mamabolo tribal area, it is about 1566 hectares in size and have 18 active beneficiaries. Maboï3 is located approximately 23 km south of Polokwane in the Majeskraal area and it consists of 4000 hectares of farm land and 40 active beneficiaries.

The study area was chosen for several reasons, Firstly, the Polokwane area shows an extremely skewed distribution of land ownership arising from the homeland system. There are approximately twenty two farms that were redistributed to black communities around the area. Thirdly, the land circumstance patterns in Limpopo are strongly linked with the relative poverty of the Province and Polokwane Municipality is no exception. Land and agriculture

are important features in the economy of the Limpopo Province including villages around the city of Polokwane.

Land reform could thus be a very useful instrument to alleviate poverty and to improve local livelihoods in the area. Though most of the areas in the Polokwane municipality is suitable for this research, time constraints prompted the choice of only three land reform farms as the research area.

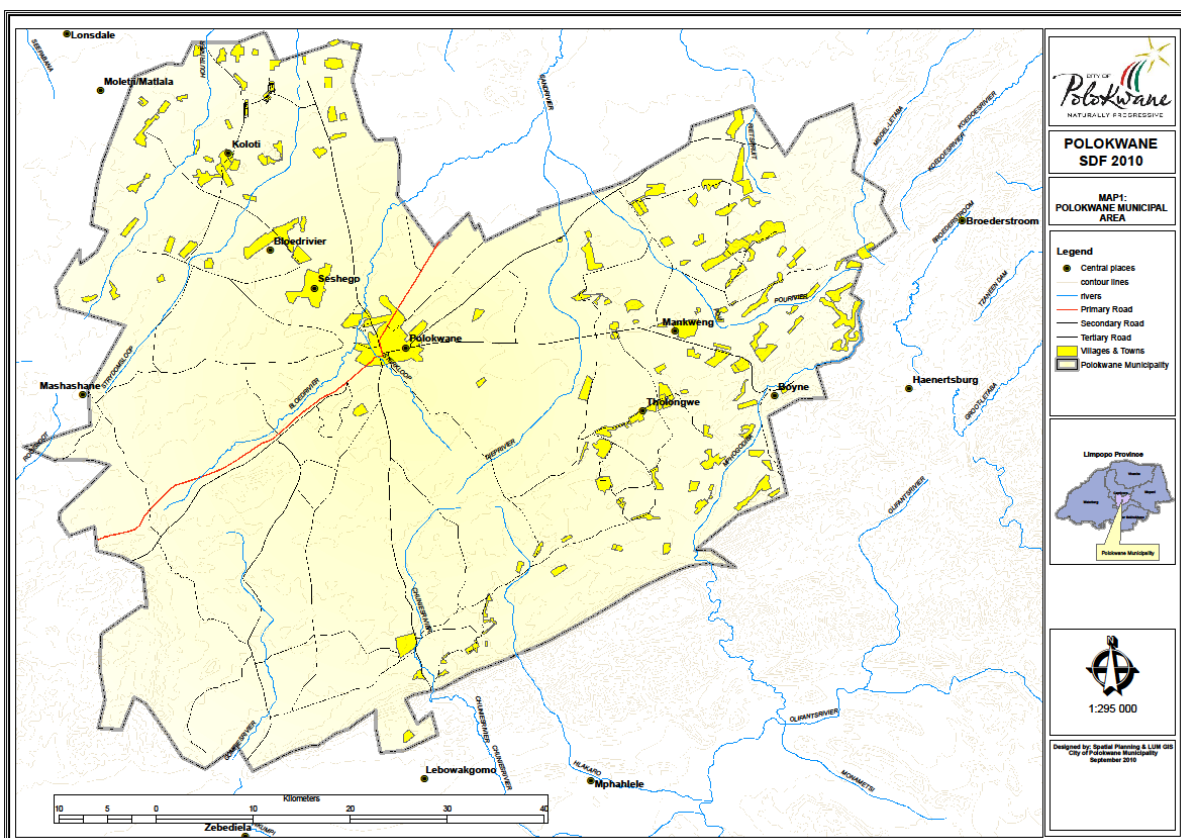


Figure 3.1. Map of Polokwane Municipality. Source: Polokwane Municipality SDF, 2011

3.2 POPULATION

Population refers to all the elements (individuals, objects or substances) that meet certain criteria for inclusion in a given universe (Klopper, 2008: 69). Newman (2006: 224), describes population as an abstract idea of a large pool of many cases from which a researcher draws a sample and from which conclusions are generalized.

Welman and Kruger (2001: 46), explain that the population is the study object which may be individuals, groups, organizations, human products and events or conditions to which they are exposed. The size of the population then determines whether it will be appropriate to include all members of the population or not. Other issues to consider while choosing the population are those in relation to time and cost- effectiveness.

The population (N) of the study made up of farms acquired through the land redistribution programme. The Polokwane Municipality has approximately 22 land redistribution farms. The research studied three cases of Monyamane, Lwalalemetse and Maboï3 (MOLWAMA), which are the SLAG-based land reform farms in Polokwane Municipality. Since it will be costly and time consuming to conduct research in all land redistribution farms around the area.

Sample:

Strydom and Venter (2002:197) cite Seaberg who describes a sample as a small portion of the total set of objects, events or persons that together comprise the subjects of a study. A sample was drawn from a population of SLAG-based land reform farms in Capricorn District of Limpopo Province.

Sampling methods:

Non-probability, purposive sampling method was used to select a sample for the present study. The sample was purposively selected because of the beneficiaries' experience, knowledge, common farming practices and same climatic conditions. Purposive sampling is often used during exploratory research, in which case selection is undertaken with a specific purpose in mind. (Neuman, 2006: 222). Three farms were selected with a sample of 15 households per farm.

The following purposive strategies were applied for sample selection of the three projects and the forty five research participants on which this study focused on.

The three farms selected displayed the following characteristics;

- SLAG farms
- Farming with beef cattle breeds (especially Nguni cattle)
- Emerging farms
- Lack of infrastructure e.g fencing

- Beneficiaries do not live in farm premises
- Grazing capacity
- Annual rainfall and climatic conditions

In order to uphold the principle of confidentiality and anonymity, the researcher did not disclose the information about the characteristics displayed by each of the identified projects.

Sample size:

Three SLAG-based land reform farms were selected, each with an average of 15 active beneficiaries who were the study respondents. The beneficiaries, in this context, are groups of individuals who pooled together the grants they received from the government through SLAG grants provided by the Department of Land Affairs to purchase their farms. The beneficiaries are both the managers and workers of their farms. Each of the three projects has a project leader who is the chairperson of the farm committee, appointed amongst the beneficiaries to direct the farming operations. The individuals selected for data gathering were those who had first-hand knowledge and experience about the phenomenon being studied.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION

The researcher collected data on livelihoods of SLAG-based land reform beneficiaries. The livelihood is defined as adequate stocks and flows of food and cash to meet basic needs. The livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and the activities required for a means of living, (Attfield *et.al*, 2004: 406). The researcher made use of group administered questionnaires with open-ended questions to collect data from land reform beneficiaries for data collection purposes.

Data for the study was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire which has both closed and open-ended questions. The interviews for the beneficiaries were conducted at the project site. This allowed the researcher to ask follow-up questions as the need arises.

De Vos *et al* (2002:302), state that the aim of a semi-structured questionnaire is to gain a detailed picture of the participant's beliefs or perceptions about accounts of a particular topic. With this approach the researcher will have a set of predetermined questions on an interview schedule that guides rather than dictate the interview.

Semi-structured questionnaires also allows the researcher and the participant much more flexibility. “The researcher is able to follow up particular interesting avenues that emerge in the interview, and the participant is able to give a fuller picture.

The questionnaire was designed using different rating scales which are appropriate for the study. The questionnaire was self-administered in instances where respondents are able to write. The researcher, however, administered some questionnaires in cases of those that were not comfortable with completing them.

Data on livelihoods was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire which included the main indicators of livelihood such as Income, assets, Infrastructure, employment, skills and food security amongst others. The questions were asked by the interviewer and all answers were recorded. The data collection method was consistent with standard practice in research methodology as explained by, among others, De Vos (2000) and Neuman (2010). The questions were clearly explained to the beneficiaries and interpreted in a language that they understand. Extreme caution was exercised to ensure that answers were not influenced by explanations. The responses from the beneficiaries were manually recorded to ensure that none of the information obtained was lost. Research ethics were followed to ensure that no harm or humiliation of respondents occurs.

3.4 DATA ANALYSIS

The process of data analysis in qualitative research is not prescribed; various approaches can be implemented (Creswell, 2005:153). Qualitative and quantitative analyses were performed on the data collected from three purposeful selected SLAG farms in Polokwane area. Indicator areas, indicators, measurements and tools of their analysis guided the development of the questionnaire. Analysis of quantitative data gathered through the questionnaire was performed through the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Programme.

The research defined the key variables for the study. The dependent variable is livelihoods, which is depends on independent variables such as physical capital (Transport, roads, electricity, storage facilities, animal handling facilities, dipping facilities and telecommunications), skills, size of land, technical assistance in a form of transferring skills

and knowledge, financial assistance, market accessibility etc. (Nxumalo & Antwi, 2013: 163). Independent variables were developed based on indicators of livelihoods.

The analysis tested the association between livelihoods and the given measures of land redistribution. Since the dependent variable was categorical, a Chi-squared test was used to test for association. Correlation tests were also performed to test if the variables are in fact correlated.

Depending on the quality of data collected and also the availability of quantitative data on the variables. Appropriate statistical tests for significance was conducted and inferences drawn. Graphs, bar charts and tables were used to present the results of frequency indicator variables.

3.5 CONCLUSION

This chapter considered the practical steps and activities that were applied in collecting data regarding the impact of land redistribution programme on livelihoods of beneficiaries of the identified land redistribution projects within the Polokwane Municipality. Semi-structured questionnaires were used to collect primary information from the beneficiaries. Ethical standards were also considered when collecting data for example, the voluntary participation by the research subjects, avoiding harm to the participants, upholding of the principle of anonymity and confidentiality, and not deceiving the participants. The data was analysed and interpreted into results.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the results of the data collected from the study. The foundation of the study was to find answers to the research objectives and questions. Respondents from three farms in the Polokwane Municipality were interviewed to obtain data for the research study guided by the main research question, which inquired whether land redistribution has a positive or negative impact on livelihoods of beneficiaries.

The objectives of the study were to determine the impact of land redistribution on livelihoods of the beneficiaries and to assess the changes in the physical assets, financial, food security, employment, human and social capitals of the land redistribution beneficiaries. The three farms were purposefully selected since they are all SLAG farms farming with livestock and the land was redistributed in the early 1990's.

The data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire, which included the main indicators of livelihood such as Income, assets, Infrastructure, employment, skills and food security amongst others. The questionnaire was designed using different rating scales which are appropriate for the study. The questionnaire was self-administered in instances where respondents are able to write.

This chapter is divided into six sections following the introduction. Section A presents the profile of beneficiaries, where demographics such as gender of respondents, age of respondents, number of dependents per household, educational level of respondents, household assets, training received by respondents, skills of respondents, extension and size of farm are discussed in detail to capture the current status of respondents.

Section B captures the views of beneficiaries on the impact of land redistribution programme on their livelihoods, and how land redistribution improve respondents standard of living. Section C discusses the status of beneficiaries prior to post land redistribution programme. This section it captures the influence on land redistribution and its effect on the livelihood of beneficiaries.

Section D presents the challenges faced by respondents in land redistribution projects, since farmers experiences are complex and vary from farm to farm. Section E discusses

the possible solutions that can improve the effectiveness of land redistribution projects. The last section of this chapter concludes all the sections and give the reflection of the key findings. The data collected from research respondents was analysed using SPSS. The analysis involves the description and correlation of variables.

SECTION A: PROFILE OF BENEFICIARIES

4.2 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHICS

This results were compiled from 45 respondents who are beneficiaries of three land redistribution (SLAG) farms in the Polokwane Municipality.

4.2.1 Gender

This is important to assess the gender dimension in the projects. Gender is regarded as a suitable variable to with regard to decision making processes and representation of women in land reform projects.

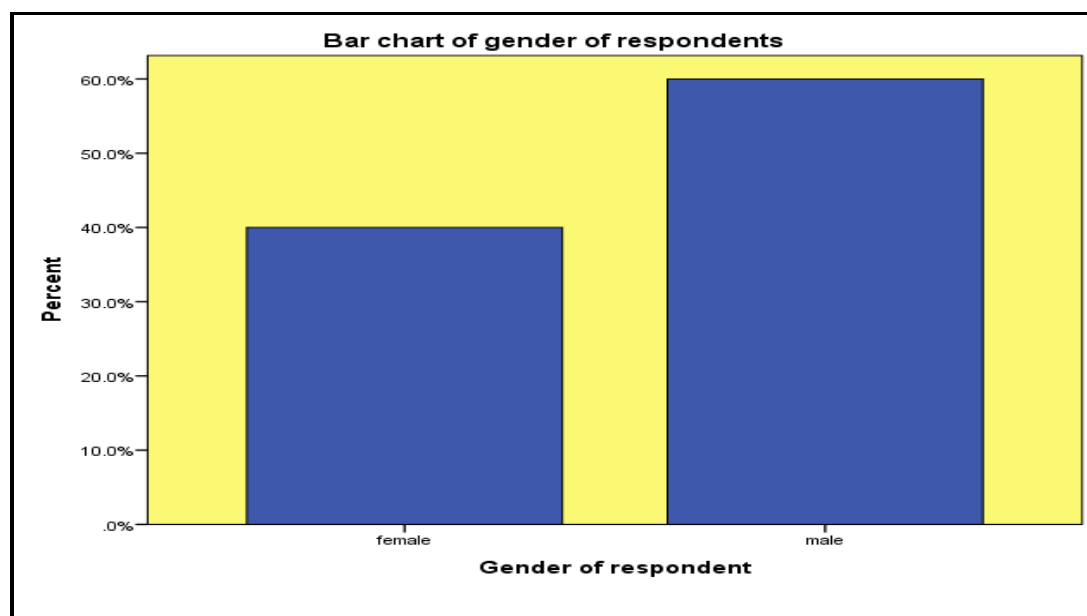


Figure 4.1: Gender of respondents

40% of the respondents were female and 60% were male, which represent 45 respondents from three farms. It is observed from the graph above that women participation is low when compared to male participation in MOLWAMA Farms. In terms of participation of

beneficiaries, the study observed that women and youth are underrepresented. The study registered the highest representation of males than representation of female beneficiaries in terms of gender participation in MOLWAMA farms.

Deere and León (2001) in (Antwi & Oladele, 2013: 275) argue that, it does not matter whether women or men enjoy enhanced land access but that, increasing women's claim to land, whether as joint or individual owners, can be expected to have positive income and welfare effects both for women and for their children. Davis, Horn & Govender-Van Wyk (2004: 274) a major gender related concern with land redistribution programme projects such as MOLWAMA farms which were redistributed under SLAG, was the use of household as a basic unit for grant allocations, this led to male domination in the projects since most households are headed by males. However after the year 2000 Land redistribution for Agricultural development (LRAD) was introduced to address the general redistribution problems including women's access to land. LRAD allowed each individual adults in specific household to apply for a grant to purchase land. This provided an opportunity for women to acquire land in their own regardless of their marital status. The question is did LRAD resolved the challenge of women access to land.

4.2.2 Age

The study showed poor youth involvement in the three land redistribution farms, where there was only 12 (26.6 %) of youth in all three farms. The reason for poor participation of youth in these land redistribution projects was not captured. The majority of respondents were aged between 51-80 years, which represent 57.8% of the respondents from the study, while 7 (15.6%) of respondents represent respondents aged between 36-50 years. The study also found that poor participation by the youth (respondents aged <20 -35 years). In this age category there was an equal representation in terms of gender where 6 respondents were males and 6 respondents were females. The reasons for poor participation by the youth were not captured. However youth participation is essential for the succession of older beneficiaries and for doing exhausting work activities. These reasons are also mentioned by Antwi and Odalele (2013: 275)

Table 4.1. Age of respondents (n=45)

Values	%
< 20	4.4
20-35	22.2
36-50	15.6
51-65	31.1
66-80	26.7
Total	100

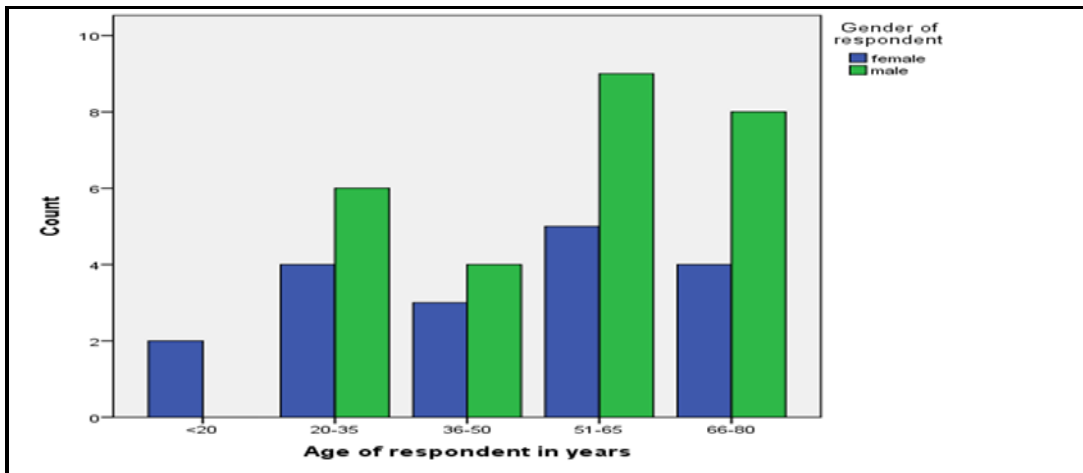


Figure 4.2. Cross-tabulating gender and age of the respondents

The study found that there were 2 cases of female respondents aged <20 years, 4 cases of females and 6 cases of males aged 20-35 years, 3 cases of females and 4 cases of males aged 36-50 years, 5 cases of females and 9 cases of males aged 51-65 years and 4 cases of females and 8 cases of males aged 66-80 years as indicated on figure 4.2 above.

4.2.3 Number of dependants

This is an important variable that indicate the level of dependency by respondent's dependents for livelihood. Respondents with 2 and 3 dependents represented 80% (36) of the respondents, while 11.1% (5) of the respondents had 1 dependent and 8.9% (4) of the respondents had 4 dependents (table 4.2).

Table.4.2. Respondent's number of dependents (n=45)

Number of dependents	%
4	8.9%
1	11.1%
2	40.0%
3	40.0%
Total	100%

4.2.4 Educational level

The educational level of land reform beneficiaries is regarded as an appropriate variable, which allows for the use and better interpretation of the information received from respondents of the farms for improved livelihoods. The level of education assists respondents to make decisions that are important for functioning of the projects. Figure 4.3 below represents the results from the study where it indicates the percentage of respondents and their level of education. Respondents with no schooling were 8.9% whereas 35.6% had some primary education. At least 8.9% had completed primary education and 26.7% had some secondary. Respondents with tertiary education were only 15.6% and 4.4% had other form of education.

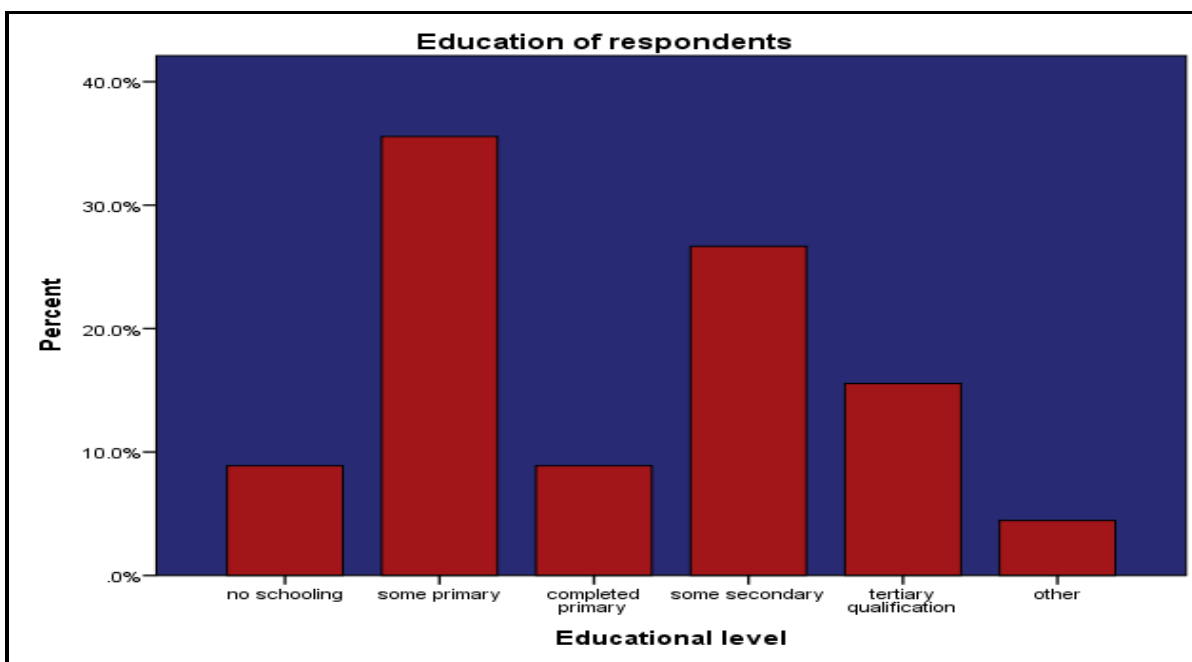


Figure 4.3. Educational level of respondent

4.2.4.1 Tabulating gender by education

Table 4.3. Gender by education of respondents (n=45)

EDUCATION	GENDER		TOTAL
	Female	Male	
No schooling	2	2	4
Some primary education	9	7	16
Completed primary	1	3	4
Some secondary education	3	9	12
Tertiary qualification	3	4	7
Other	0	2	2
TOTAL	18	27	45

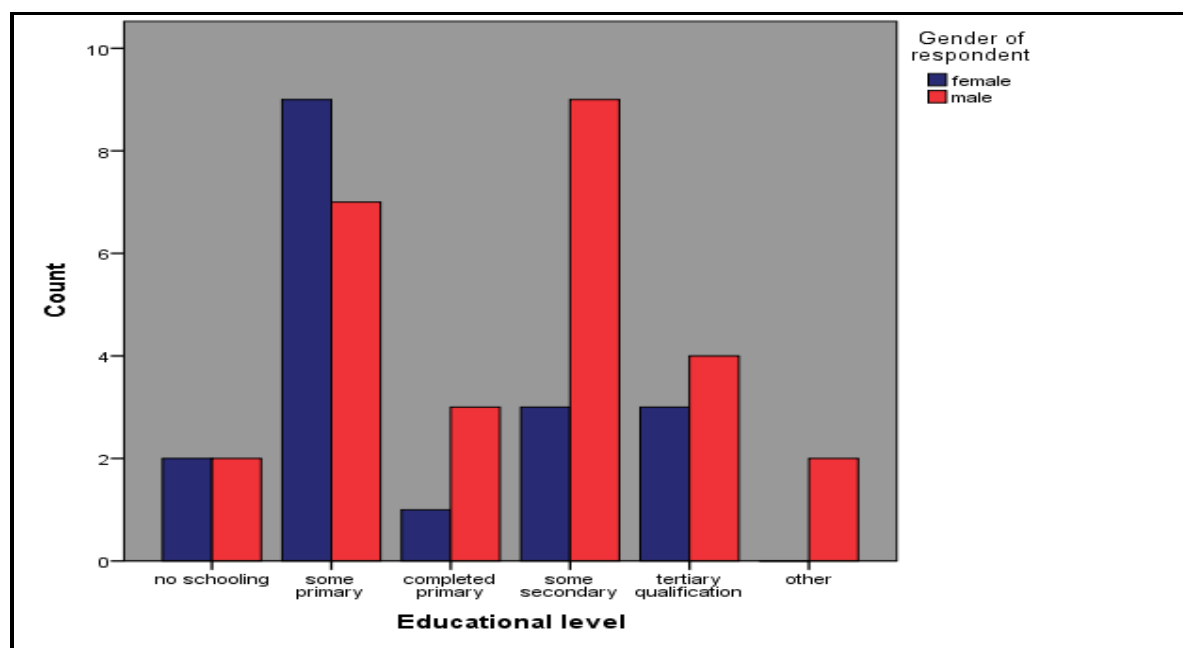


Figure 4.4. Gender by education of respondents

Only two respondents from each gender category had no schooling, those who had some primary education were 9 female and 7 male respondents. While those who completed primary were 1 female and 3 male respondents. 3 female and 9 male respondents managed to have some secondary education, while 3 female and 4 male respondents had tertiary qualification and only 2 male respondents had other educational qualifications.

4.2.5 Household assets apart from land

The land in MOLWAMA farms is owned by beneficiaries under the Communal Property Association (CPA), which is regulated by the Communal Property Act, Act no.28 of 1996, which enables communities to acquire, hold and manage land on a basis agreed to by members of a community in terms of a written constitution. The CPA is placed under the administration of the Director General of Land Affairs. In terms of the Communal Property Association Act 28/1996 in the event of maladministration or insolvency, a CPA may be placed under administration of the Director General (Barry, 2009: 1). The assets are important in enabling households not only to reduce their vulnerability to shocks but also to establish a platform from which they can develop poverty reduction pathways (Bradstock, 2006: 252).

Table 4.4. Household assets of respondents apart from land (n=45)

Values	Frequency	%
Vehicle	3	6.7
goats	4	8.9
cattle	17	37.8
house	21	46.7
Total	45	100.0

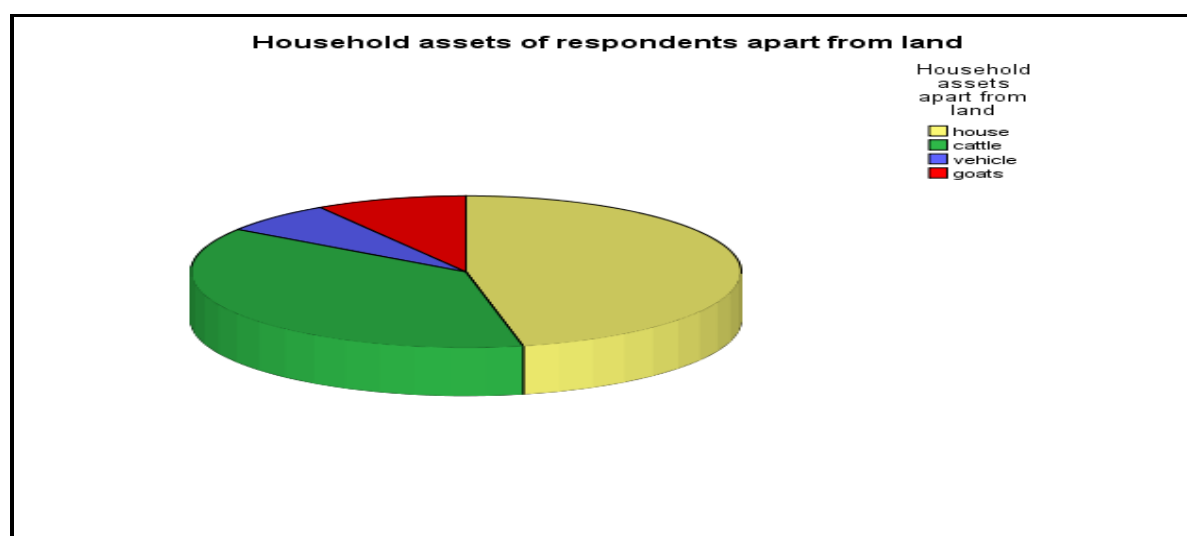


Figure 4.5. Household assets of respondents

The chart above presents the results from the study, which indicates the household assets that the respondents own apart from land they received through land redistribution programme. This variable indicate the wealth that respondents have for their livelihood. Majority of the respondents 46.7% owned houses, followed by respondents who owned cattle 37.8%, 8.9% of respondents owned goats and the least of respondents owned a vehicle 6.7%. The results of the study are represented in the charts above.

4.2.6 Number of respondents who live on the farm

This variable indicate the respondents who live on the farm and those who do not live in the farm on a full time.

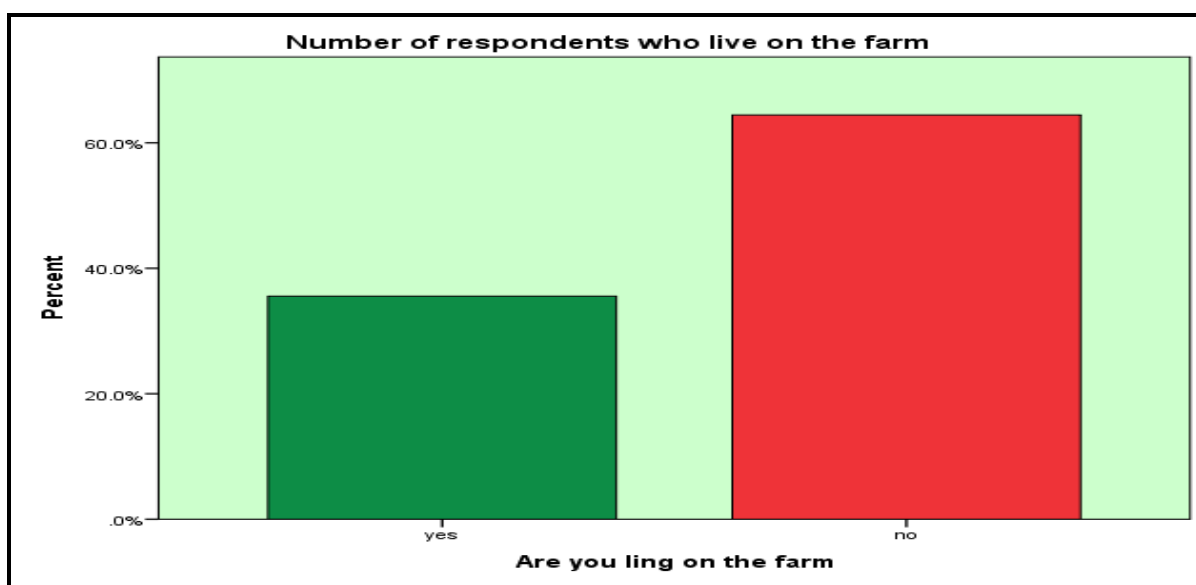


Figure 4.6. Number of respondents living on the farm premises

It is an important variable since it indicates the time spent on farm activities and how beneficiaries oversee the farming activities. The beneficiaries who live on the farm are expected to have better production than those who live in villages due to time spent on the farm. Only 16 (35.6%) of respondents live on the farm on a daily basis and the other 29 (64.4%) of respondents live in villages. The chart above represent the results from the study.

4.2.7 Training



Figure 4.7. Number of respondents who received training

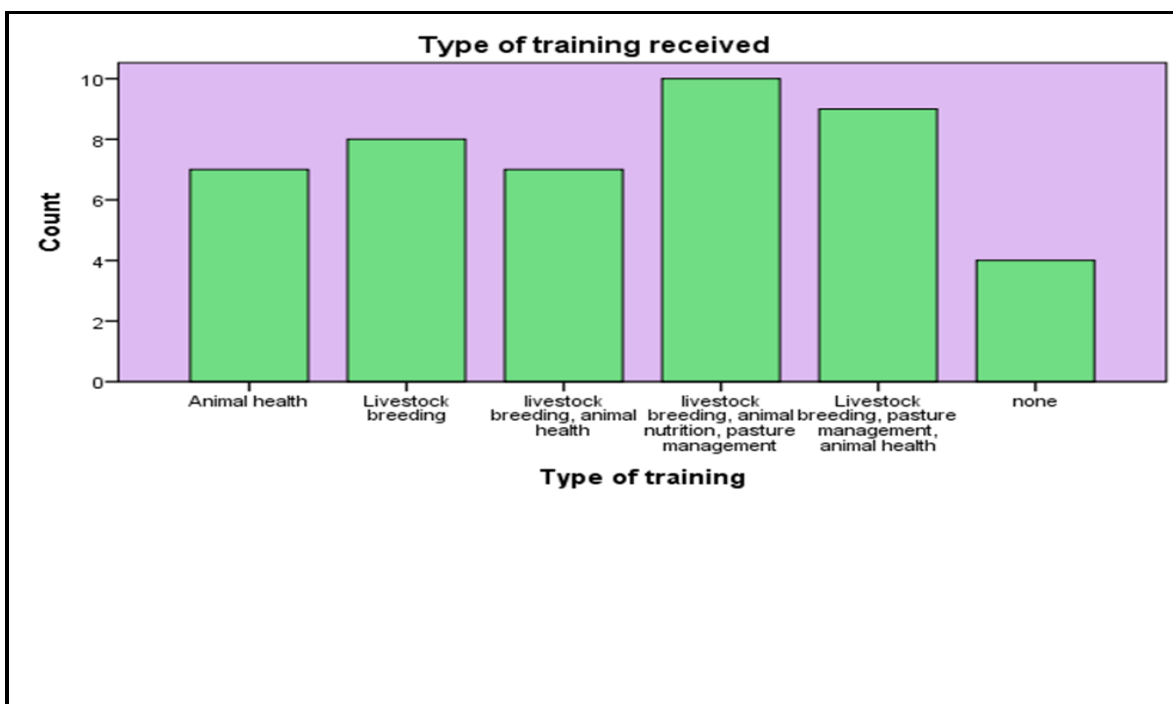


Figure 4.8. Type of training received

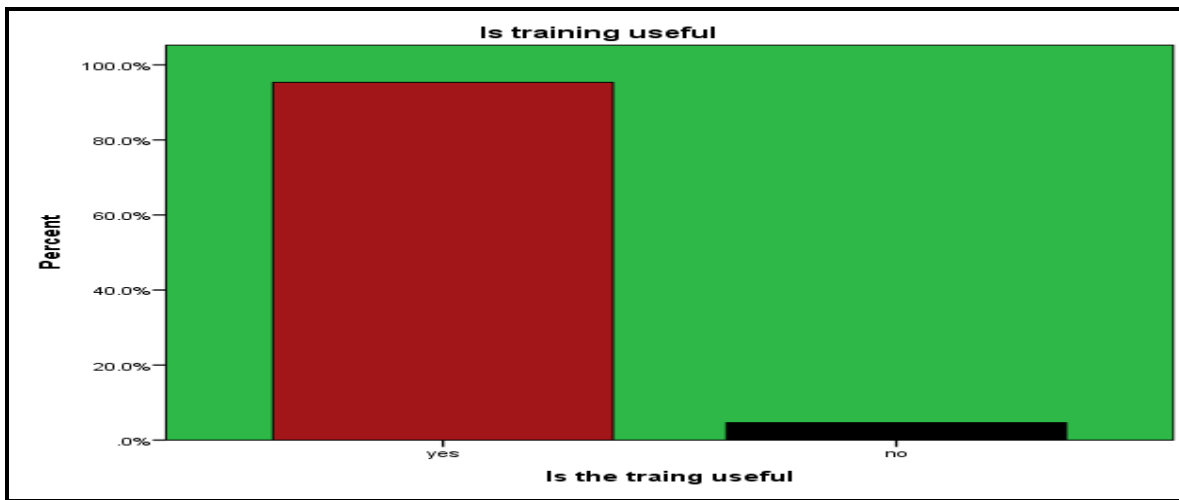


Figure 4.9. Number of respondents who believe the training is useful

Training is valuable for successful farming and improved livelihoods. The trainings are useful since beneficiaries that are trained in various agricultural trainings have a better understanding of farming and how to farm efficiently and effectively. The charts above represent the results. 41 of the respondents received training which amounts to 91.1% of the total population and only 4 respondents 8.9% did not receive training. The type of trainings that the respondents received were animal health, livestock breeding, animal nutrition and pasture management.

4.2.8 Skills

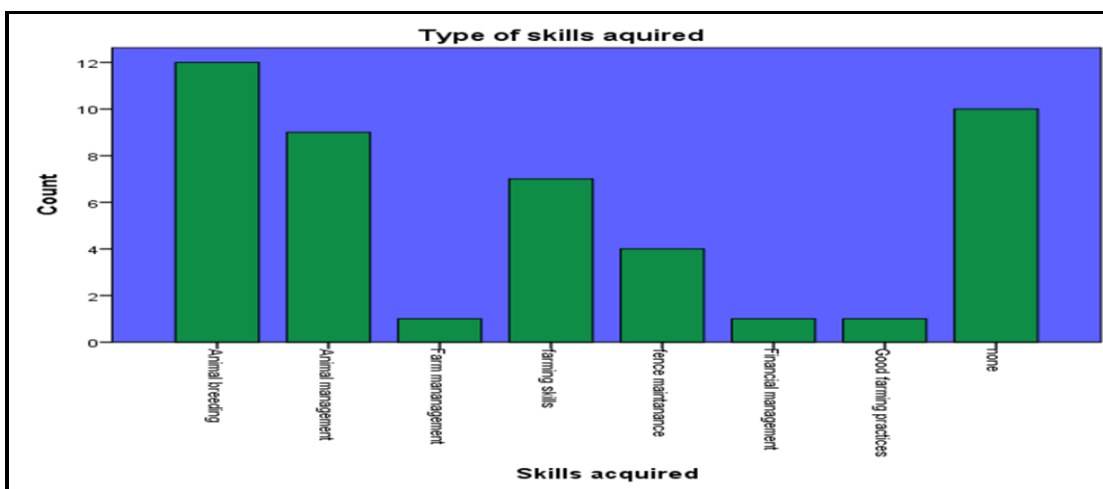


Figure 4.10. Type of skills that respondents have

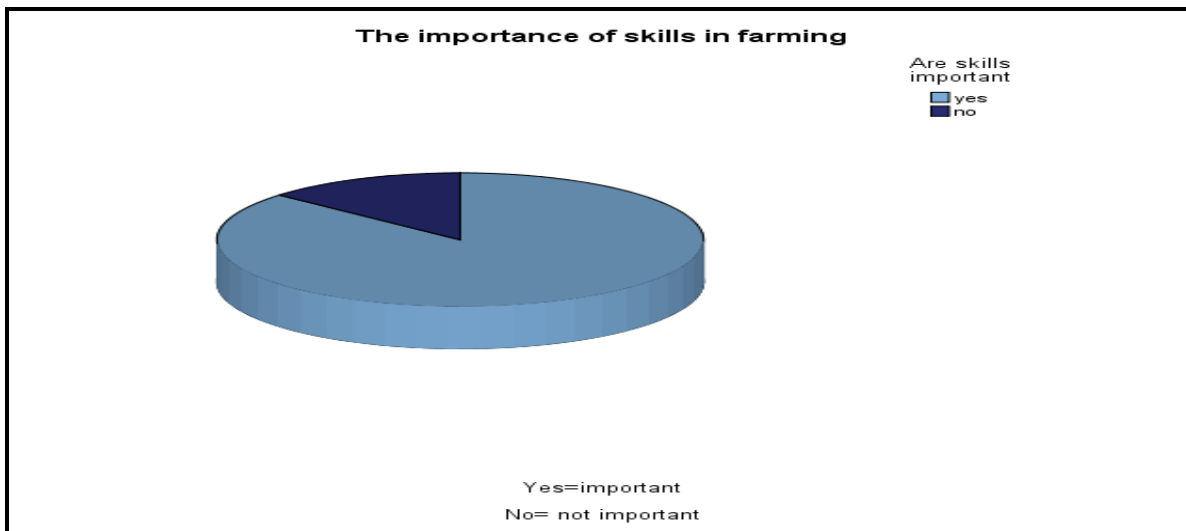


Figure. 4.11. The importance of skills in farming

Table 4.5. Are skills important in farming? (n=45)

Values	%
Yes	13.3
No	86.7
Total	100

The skills are important in farming as they impart some of the much needed knowledge, skills, as well as confidence of the participants. The respondents indicated the type of skills they have such as farming skills, animal breeding, animal management, fence maintenance and financial management. 86.7% of respondents indicated that skills are important for successful farming, 13.3% indicated that skills are not important in farming. This results are similar to the study by Antwi and Odalele (2013: 277), where LRAD beneficiaries expressed the view that the impact of skills received from training on the projects performance is high.

4.2.9 Extension

Extension services assist the beneficiaries in achieving their goals for successful farming enterprises. The extension services received by beneficiaries from the three farms ranged from agricultural advice, agricultural management, animal health, crop production, livestock vaccination, business plans and fence maintenance.

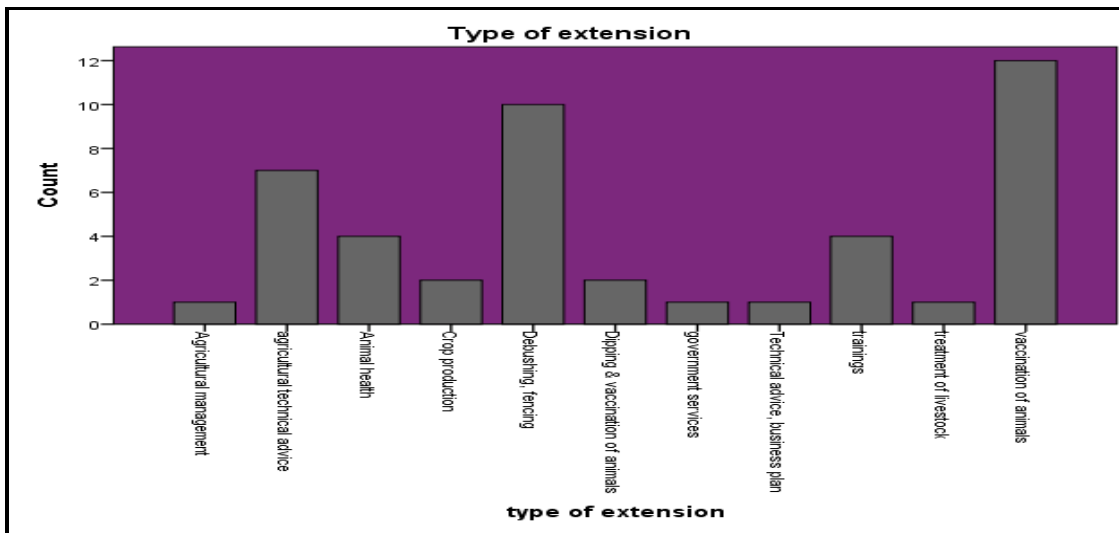


Figure 12. Extension services received by respondents

The extension services received by beneficiaries from the three farms ranged from agricultural advice, agricultural management, animal health, crop production, livestock vaccination, business plans and fence maintenance, where the majority of respondents received vaccination of cattle from the Department of Agriculture. Extension services assist the beneficiaries in acquiring technical knowledge and transferring skills to farmers for successful farming enterprises. The study revealed that the majority of the respondents 19 (42.2%) received 3-5 extension visits per annum, while 14 (31.2%) of the respondents indicated that they had 6-10 extension visits per annum and 12 (26.7%) received 1-2 extension visits per annum.

4.2.10 Size of land redistributed

The size of the farm (number of hectares) determines the type and amount of activities that can be done on the farm. All three farms 100% had more than 1501 hectares of land at disposal owned by beneficiaries, which is utilized for livestock farming. However not all of the available land is fully utilized by the respondents. At Mabo 3 they have 4000 hectares, which is not fully utilized. 1000ha is leased to another farmer for game farming and about 500 hectares are unutilized. This brings out the question of efficiency. Land at Lwalalemetse and Monyamane farms is also not fully utilized by the beneficiaries since the terrain is mountainous and cattle are unable to graze the land.

SECTION B:

4.3 VIEWS OF BENEFICIARIES ON IMPACT OF LAND REDISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME

4.3.1 Standard of living improvement



Figure 4.13. Change in standard of living post LR

68.9% (31) of respondents indicated that there was an improvement on standard of living post land redistribution and 31.1% (14) of respondents indicated that there was no improvement on their standard of living.

4.3.2 Rating standard of living indicators

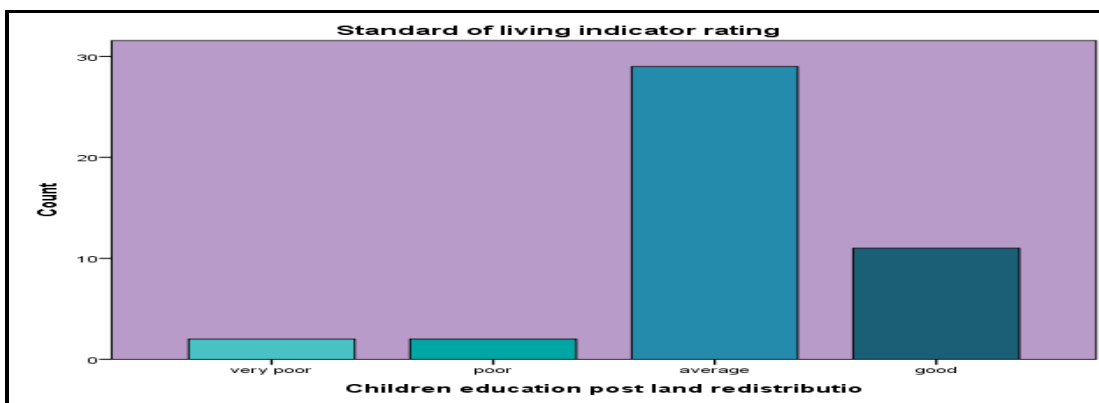


Figure 4.14. Children education

Majority of the respondents indicated that children education rated average in improvement to their standard of living post land redistribution.

4.3.2.1 How did the standard of living improve?

Table 4.6. Frequency table of how the standard of living have improved (n=45).

Values	%
Access to services	2.2
Farm income	2.2
Fire wood sales	17.8
Income from cattle sales	2.2
Income from farm	15.6
Livestock ownership	4.4
Meat from slaughtered cattle	2.2
Monthly salary	6.7
Not improved	31.1
Production of food	13.3
Services from government	2.2
Total	100

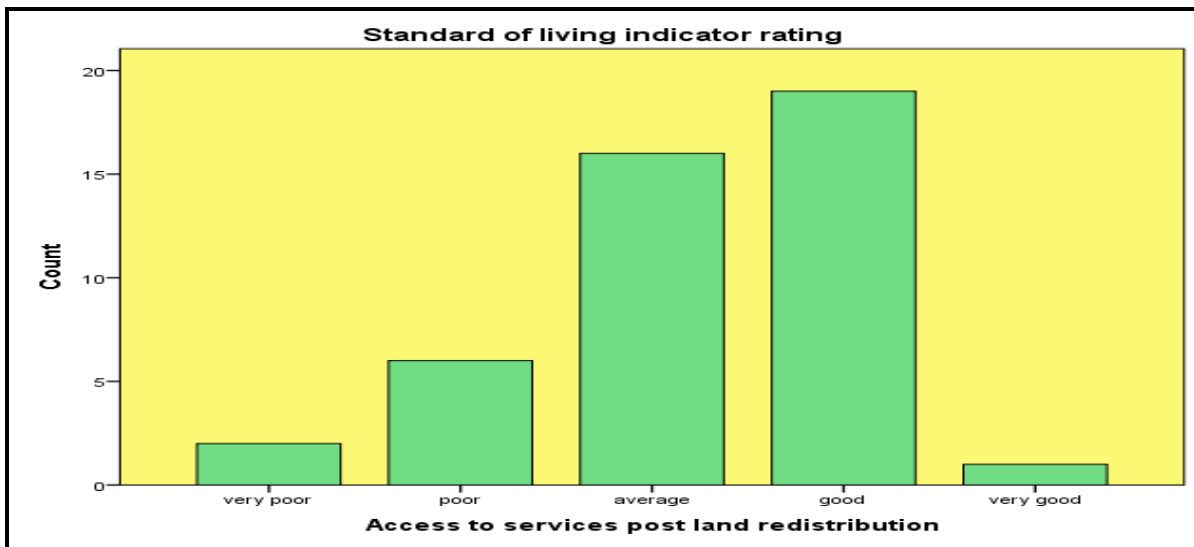


Figure 4.15. Access to services

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents perceived access to services to be good post land redistribution.

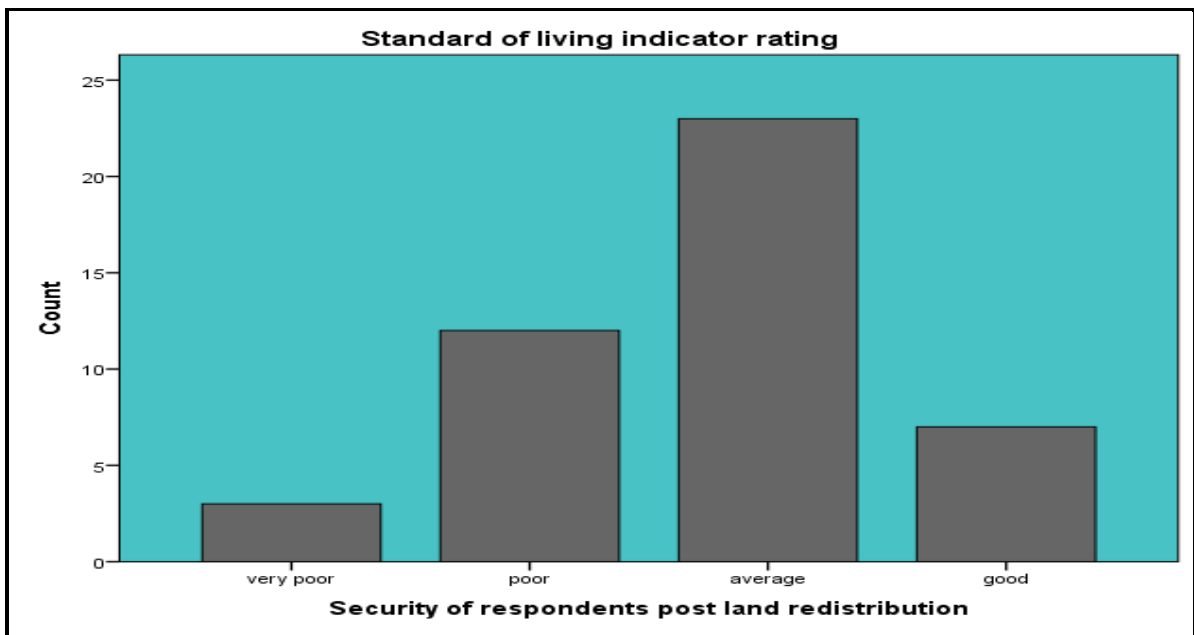


Figure 4.16. Security

The chart above indicates that the majority of the respondents perceived the security to be average post land redistribution.



Figure 4.17. Income

The majority of the respondents indicated their income to be average post land redistribution.

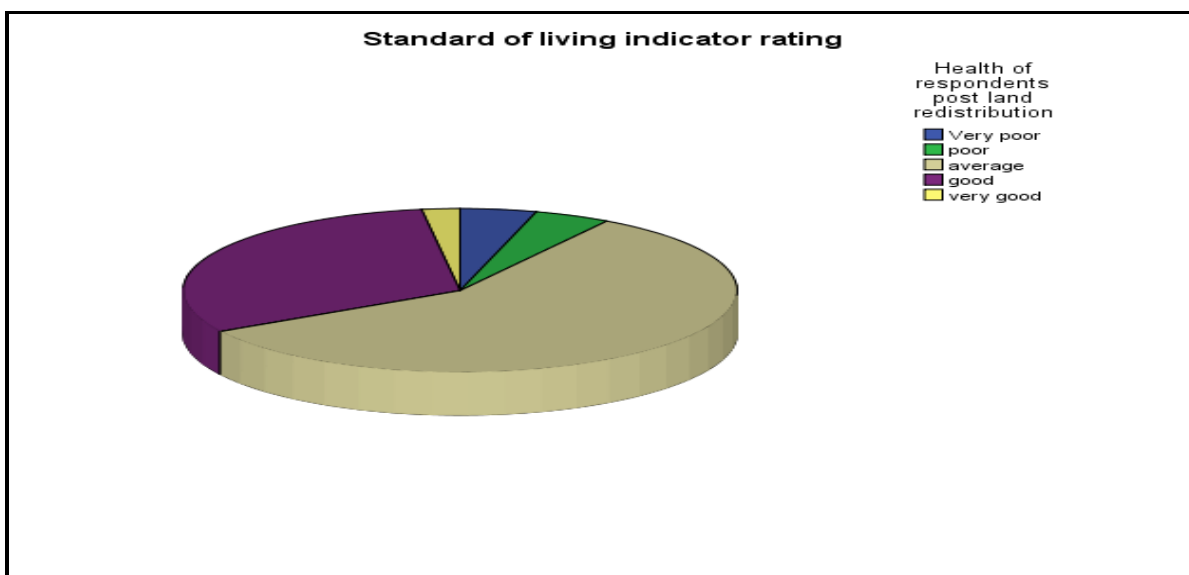


Figure 4.18. Health post LR

The study indicated that the majority of respondents viewed health to be average post land redistribution

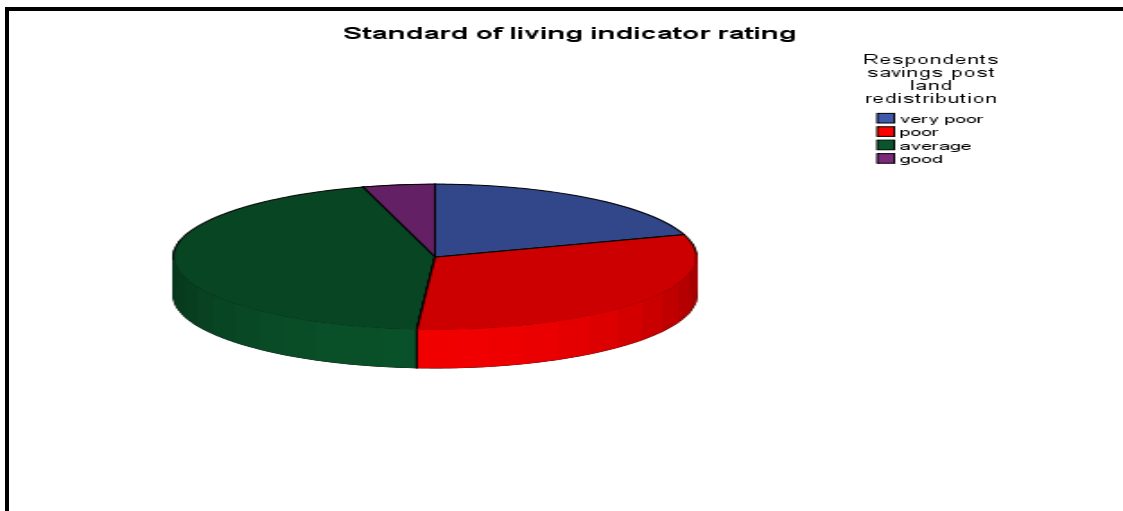


Figure 4.19. Savings post

Majority of the respondents indicated that they perceived savings to be average post land redistribution.

4.3.3 Three things that changed respondent's livelihood post land redistribution.

Table 4.7. Frequency table of things that changed livelihood of respondents (n=45)

Variable	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Land	31	68.9	14	31.1
Income	38	84.4	7	15.6
Belonging to association	18	40	27	60
Access to government services	33	73.3	12	26.7

31 (68.9%) of respondents indicated that land was one of the things that changed their livelihood, 38 (84.4%) of respondents indicated income as one the things that changed their livelihood, 18 (40%) indicated that belonging to an association changed their livelihood and 33 (73.3%) indicated that access to government services changed their livelihood.

SECTION C:

4.4 STATUS OF BENEFICIARIES PRIOR TO POST LAND REDISTRIBUTION

4.4.1 Marital status

The charts below indicates the marital status of respondents prior and post land redistribution. This variable shows the relationships the respondents had prior and post land redistribution.

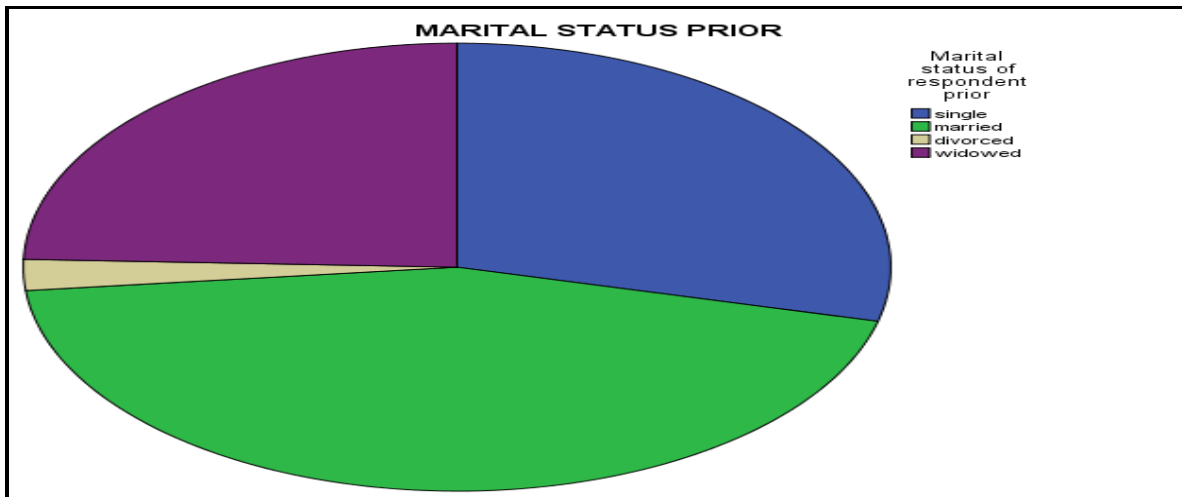


Figure 4.20. Marital status prior land redistribution

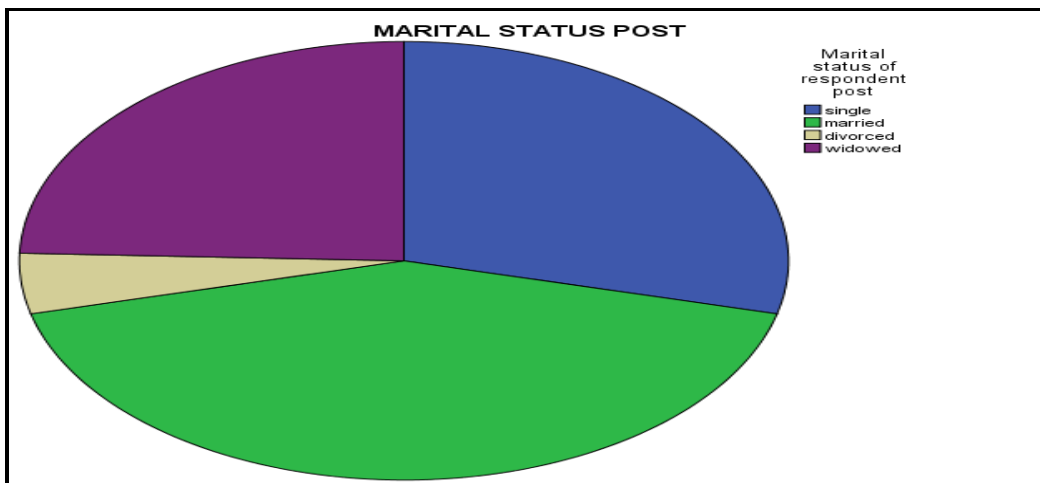


Figure 4.21. Marital status of respondents post land redistribution

Marital status of respondents indicate ownership status of assets, where assets such as livestock, house, vehicle etc. are owned by beneficiaries. It can also indicate the change in relationships since there is change in ownership of land as an asset. The percentage of single respondents prior and post land redistribution remained the same at 28.9%. 20 respondents 44.4% were married prior land redistribution, whereas 19 42.2% of

respondents were married post land redistribution. There was 1 divorced respondent 2.2% prior land redistribution as compared to 2 divorced respondents 4.4% post land redistribution. Widowed respondents were 11 (24.4%) prior and post land redistribution. There results of the study shows that there is no significant change/difference in marital status of respondents prior and post land respondents.

4.4.2 Occupation of respondents prior to post land redistribution (LR)

Occupation is a variable that indicate what respondents did for a living. The results from the study shows that there were 17 (37.8%) of respondents who were unemployed prior LR and 2 (4.4%) of respondents who were unemployed post LR. Self-employed respondents were 8 (17.8%) prior and post LR. 9 (20.0%) of respondents were pensioners Prior LR as compared to 14 (31.1%) post LR. Only 1 respondent (2.2%) worked for government prior and post LR. Respondents who worked for private sector were 7 (15.6%) Prior LR and 5 (11.1%) post LR. The remaining respondents were those who worked in other occupation which included farm workers were 3 (6.7%) of prior LR and 15 (33.3%) post LR.

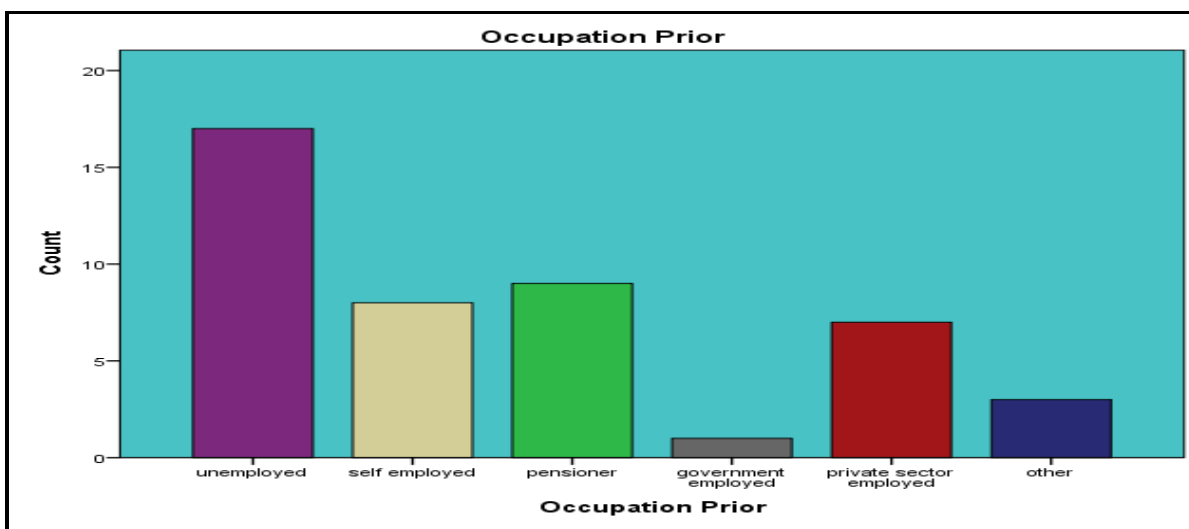


Figure 4.22. Occupation of respondents prior LR

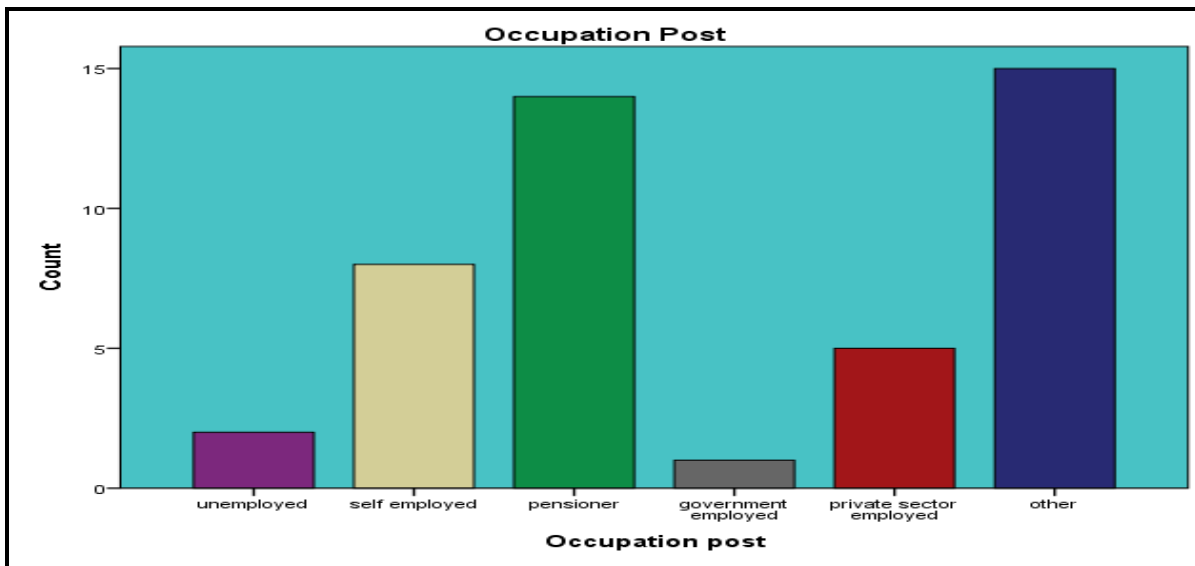


Figure 4.23. Occupation of respondents post LR

The results indicate the progression in occupation of respondents where the majority of respondents were unemployed prior land redistribution, however the results also indicate the increase in pensioners post land redistribution, which indicate that more old respondents in these farms. This indicate that there are employment opportunities for the youth and for succession of the projects when the older beneficiaries retire.

4.4.3 Total monthly income per household prior and post LR

Table 4.9. Frequency table of household total monthly income Prior LR

Value	N	%
Up to R500	15	33.3
R501 to R800	7	15.6
R801 to R1000	4	8.9
R1001 to R1200	9	20.0
R1200 to R3000	9	20.0
more than R3000	1	2.2
Total	45	100.0

Table 4.10. Frequency table of household total monthly income Post LR

Value	N	%
Up to R500	6	13.3
R501 to R800	2	4.4
R1001 to R1200	23	51.1
R1200 to R3000	12	26.7
more than R3000	2	4.4
Total	45	100.0

33.3% (15) of the respondents indicated that their household monthly income is up to R500 Prior LR and 13.3% (6) Post LR. 15.6% (7) of the respondents indicated that their household monthly income was between R501-R800 prior LR and 4.4% (2) of the respondents post LR. 8.9% (4) of the respondents had a household monthly income between R801-R1000 Prior LR. 20% (9) of the respondents indicated monthly income between R1001-R1200 prior LR and 51.1% (23) Post LR. 20% (9) indicated that their monthly income was between R1200-3000 Prior LR and 26.7% (12) Post LR, while 2.2% (1) prior LR and 4.4% (2) post LR indicated that their household monthly income was more than R3000. These results show an increase in income of respondents post land redistribution. A study by Antwi and Oladele (2013: 276) shows that an accrual in incomes to farmers is very important motivating factor in the present world since this help them take care of their dependants as well as ensuring food security.

4.4.4 Statistical correlation of variables

Table 4.11. Correlation between variables

Variables	P-value	Decision
Income Prior and Income Post	0.528	NS
Education and income	0.539	NS
Size of household and income	0.455	NS

NB: The P-value indicates the correlation if it is statistically significant or not. NS= Not statistically significantly correlated.

The p value indicates if the correlation is statistically significant. The study indicated the correlation between the income prior and income post land redistribution is 0.528, which is higher than 0.05. This suggest that there is no statistically difference between the means of the two variables. Therefore we fail to reject the null hypothesis. The results of this study

showed a strong negative relationship between the size of household and income at 0.455 and there was also a negative correlation between education of respondents and income, which suggested that the difference is statistically insignificant.

4.4.5 Savings



Figure 4.24. Savings according to household monthly income Prior LR

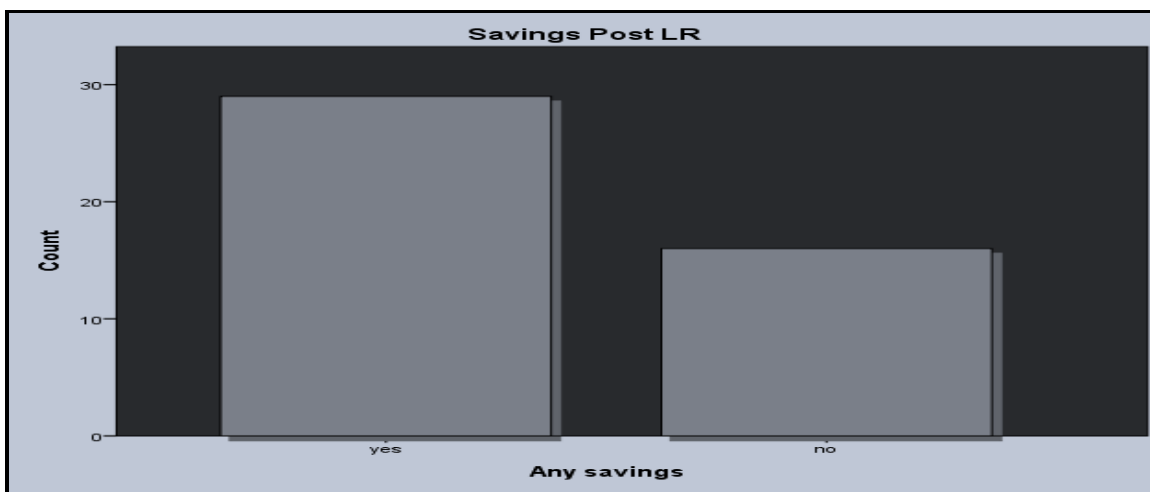


Figure 4.25. Savings according to household monthly income Post LR

This variable indicate whether the respondents had adequate income for saving or not. The results of the study are indicated above. The results from the study indicated that 26 (57.8%) of the respondents had savings prior LR and 19 (42.2%) did not have any savings prior LR. 29 (64.4%) of the respondents had savings post LR, while 16 (35.6%) of the respondents did not have any savings post LR.

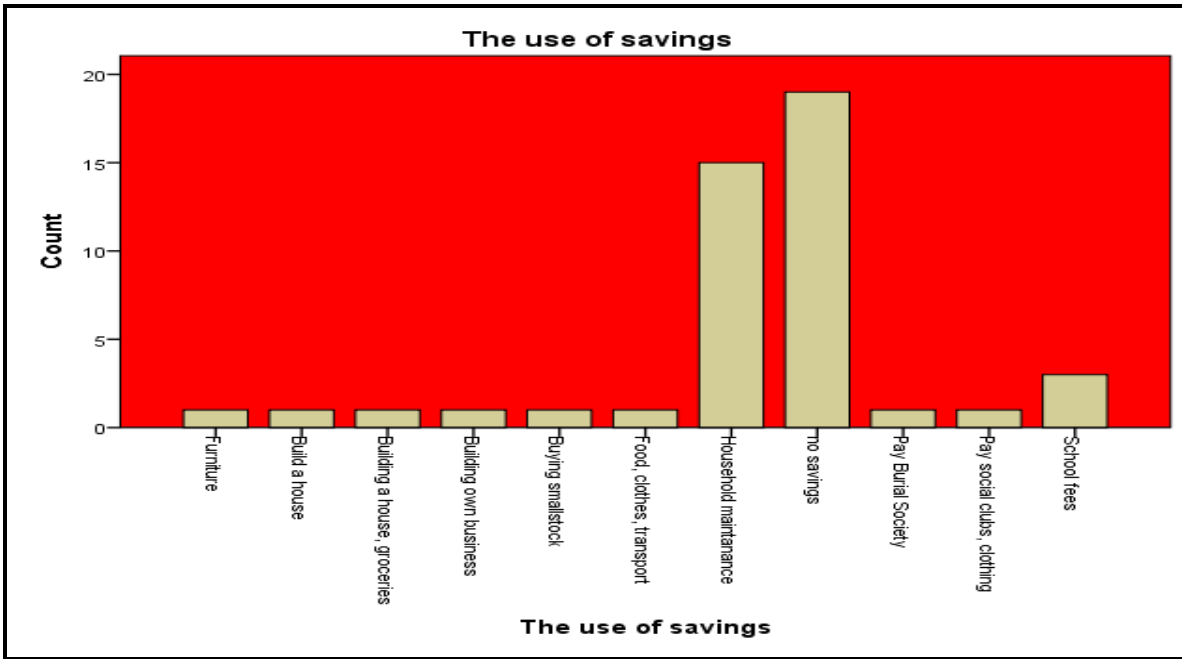


Figure 4.26. The Use of savings

4.4.6 Food production

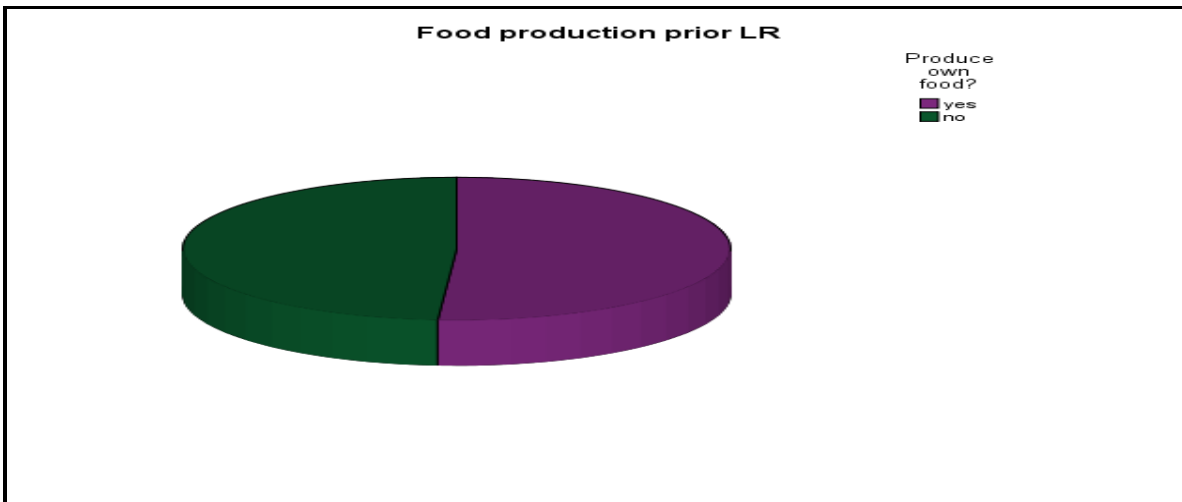


Figure 4.27. Food production prior LR

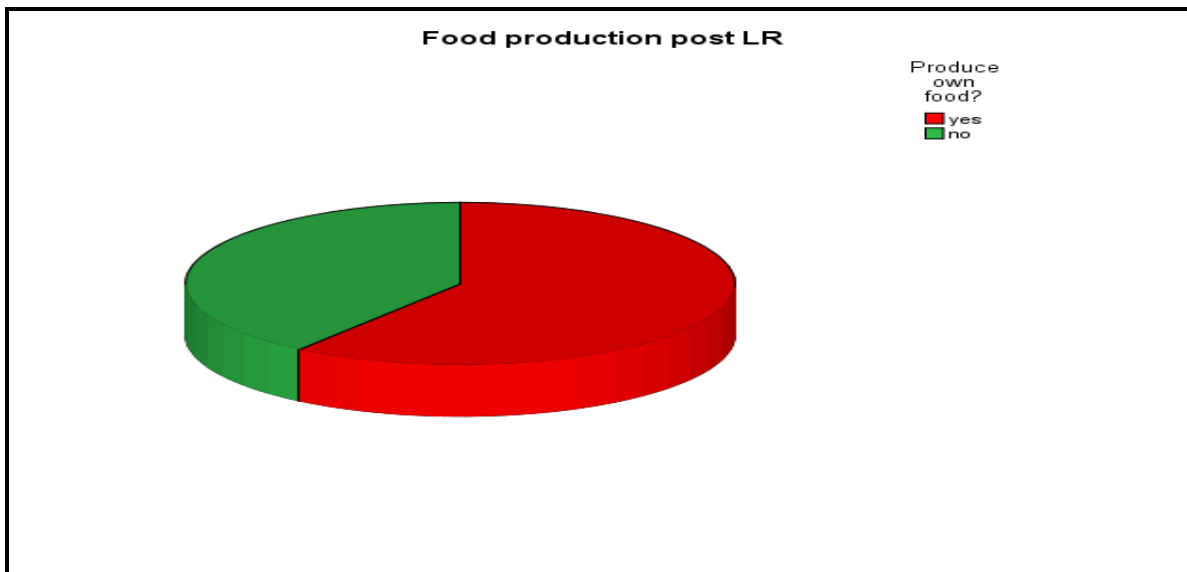


Figure 4.28. Food production post LR

Food production and transfers from rural areas give farmers an additional option for accessing food outside the urban food market channels (Moyo, 2013:29). 51.1% (23) of respondents produced their own food prior LR, 48.9% (22) of respondents did not produce their own food prior LR. 60% (27) of respondents produced their own food post LR, 40% (18) of respondents did not produce their own food post LR. The results of the study shows improvement on food security as more beneficiaries are able to produce their own food.

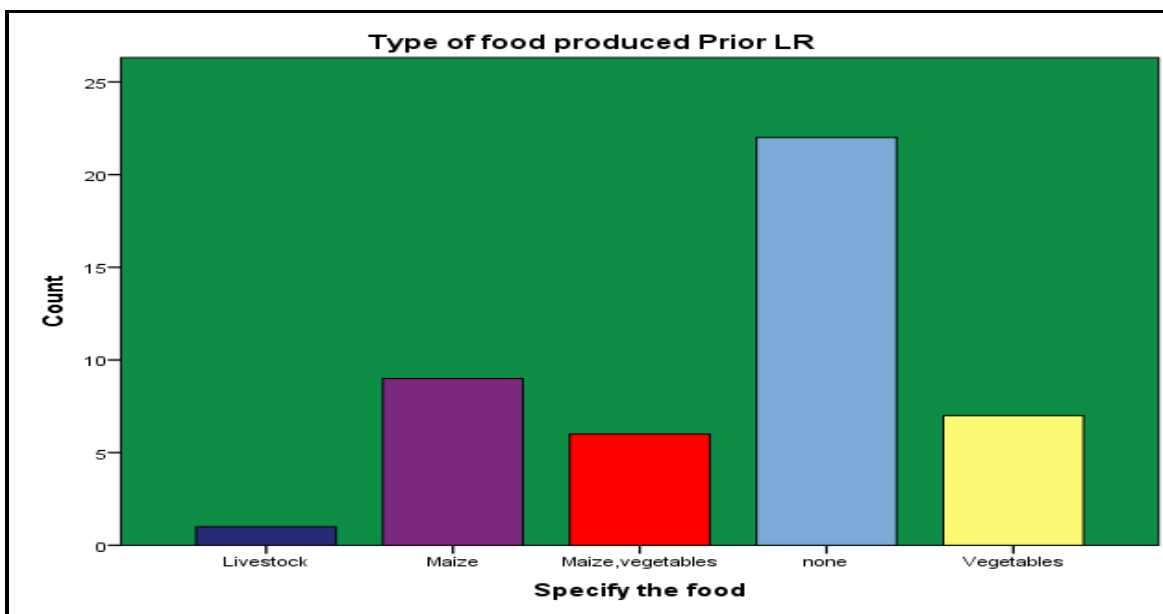


Figure 4.29. Type of food produced prior LR

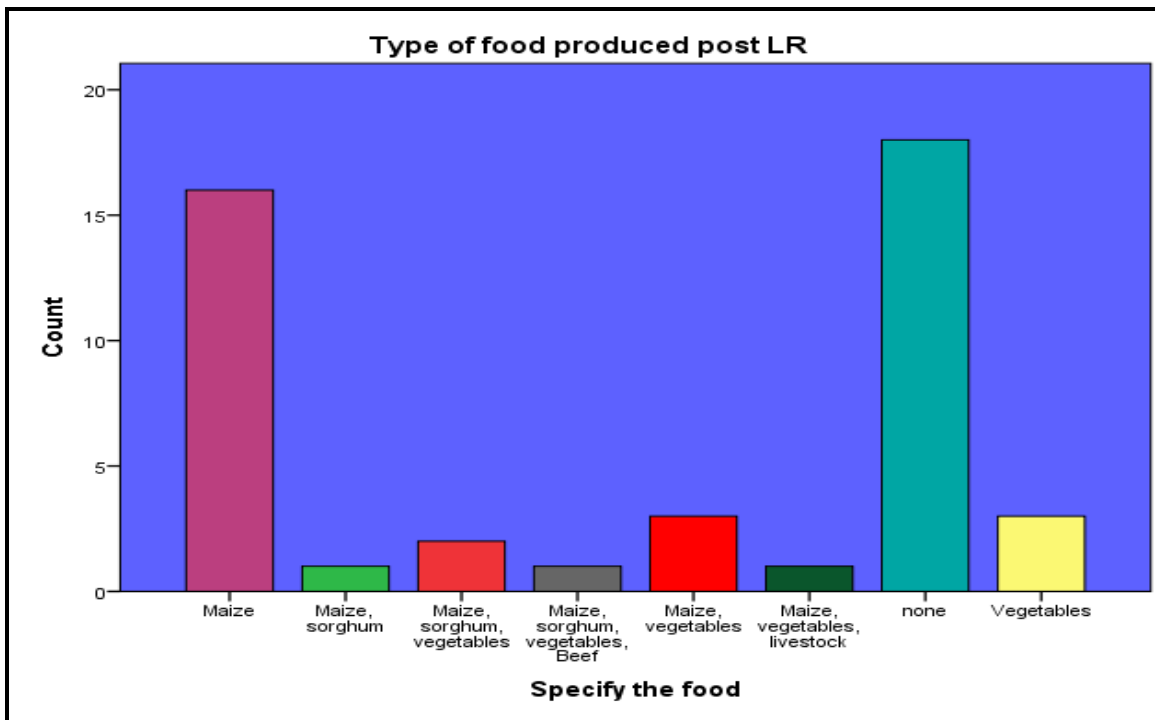


Figure 4.30. Type of food produced post LR

Majority of the respondents produced maize followed by vegetables prior and post land redistribution.

4.4.7 New assets acquired by respondents post land redistribution

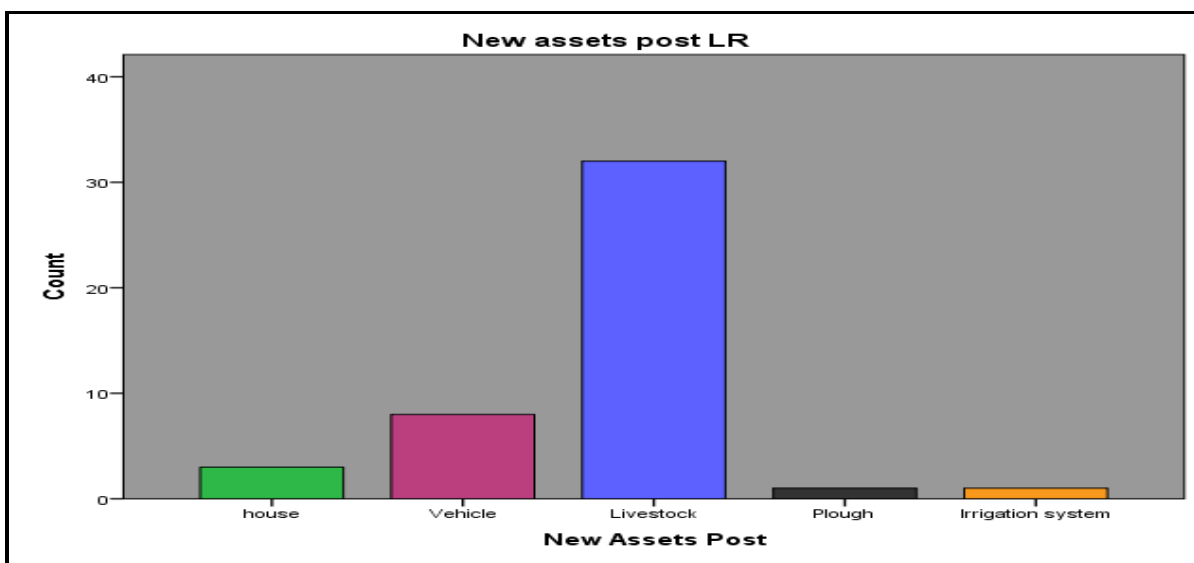


Figure 4.31. New assets post LR

The study revealed that the respondents acquired new assets post land redistribution. Majority of the respondents acquired livestock as new assets, followed by vehicle, house, and then plough and irrigation system.

4.4.7 Access to services

Table 4.12. Frequency table of respondent's access to services prior LR

Variable	Prior				Post			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Access to services	18	40	27	60	38	84.4	7	15.6

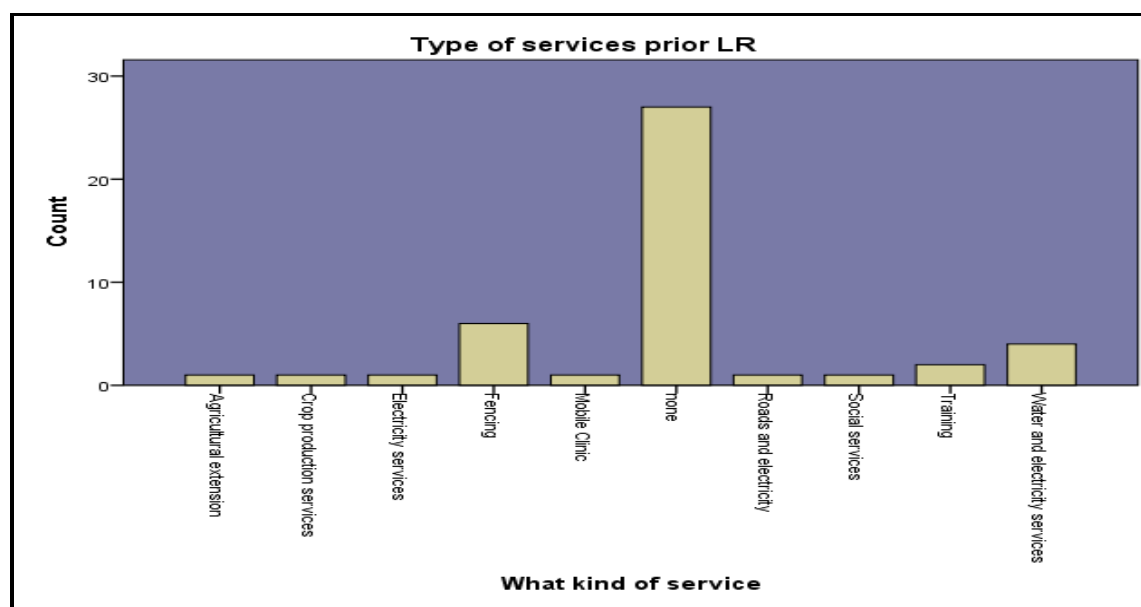


Figure 4.32. Type of service prior LR

Only 18 (40%) of respondents had access to services prior LR as compared to 38 (84.4%) of respondents who had access to services post land redistribution. 27 (60%) represent the respondents who did not have access to services prior LR and 7(15.6%) represent those who had no access to services post LR. 37 (82.2%) of respondents indicated that they are receiving better services post LR, 8 (17.8%) of respondents indicated that they do not receive better services post LR.

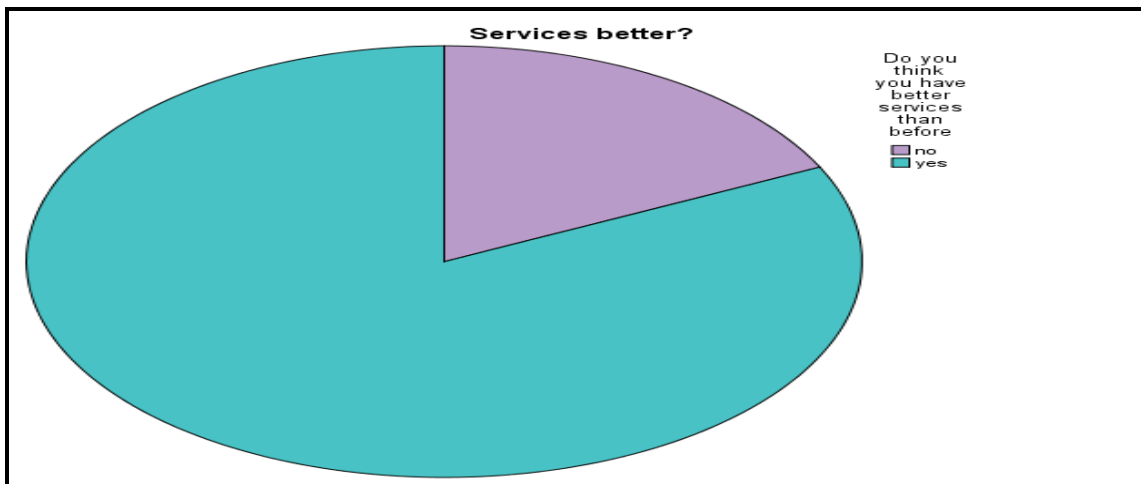


Figure 4.33. Are services better post LR

Table 4.13. Are services better post land redistribution (n=45)?

Values	N	%
Yes	37	82.2
No	8	17.8
Total	45	100%

The study shows that there was an improvement in access to services. 37 (82.2%) of the respondents indicated that the services were better post land redistribution when compared to prior land redistribution.

4.4.8 Community associations

Table 4.14. Community association prior and post land redistribution (n=45)

Variable	Prior				Post			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
Community association	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	27	60	18	40	34	75.6	11	24.4

The community associations are significant for social capital as beneficiaries form part of the community social networks and do things for each other. The community association that the respondents belong to were burial societies, social clubs, community policing, tribal leadership and political parties. 27 (60%) of respondents belonged to association prior land redistribution, while 34 (75.6%) of respondents belonged to an association post land redistribution.

4.4.9 Farm infrastructure

Table 4.15. Farm infrastructure available (n=45)

Values	%
Borehole	2.2
Crush pen, Kraal, fencing, grazing camps	24.4
Dip tank, Crushpen, Kraal, Fencing, grazing camps, Borehole	37.8
Fencing, Borehole	2.2
Kraal, fencing, grazing camps, borehole	33.3
Total	100%

Majority of the infrastructure in Molwama farms 37.8% consist of boreholes, crushpens, cattle kraals, fences, diptanks and grazing camps. This infrastructure is vital for the farm operations. The farmers are able to do rotational grazing from the camps, water is available for the livestock, the crush pens assist them with handling the animals and the fences are vital to protect the livestock from predators. The infrastructure is fully owned by the beneficiaries of the farms. However the respondents were not satisfied with the infrastructure on the farms since it is old and the maintenance is costly. The respondents also indicated that there is a need for new infrastructure and equipment, such as boreholes for irrigation of crops and fodder for the livestock.

4.4.10 Health services

The results indicate that the mean is lower post LR 3.36 than the 3.64 mean prior LR. The standard deviation for both prior and post land redistribution is higher than the mean, which means there are outliers at the low end.

Table 4.16. Visits to the doctor prior and post land redistribution (n=45)

Values	Prior			Post		
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Doctor/clinic visits per annum	45	3.64	3.142	45	3.36	3.700

4.4.11 Skills

The study established that the majority of respondents did not have skills prior to land redistribution. The results are identical with those of Anti and Odalele (2013:277), which

also reveals that prior to joining the LRAD projects most of the beneficiaries did not have good farming skills. However one of the major contributions that each of the projects has made to the direct beneficiaries is to expose them to different training and skills development post Land redistribution

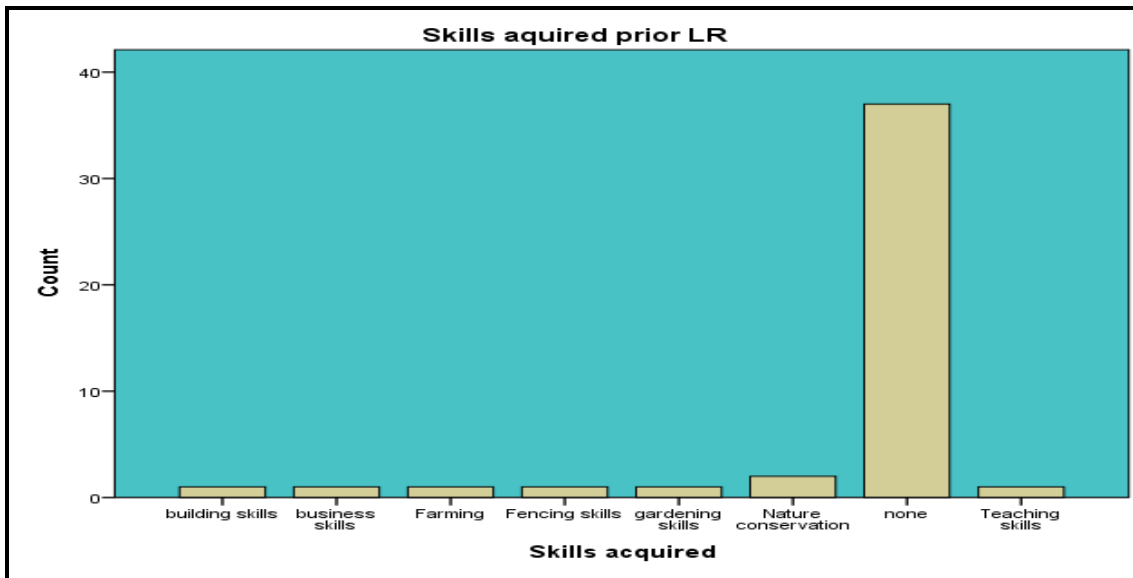


Figure 4.34. Skills acquired prior LR

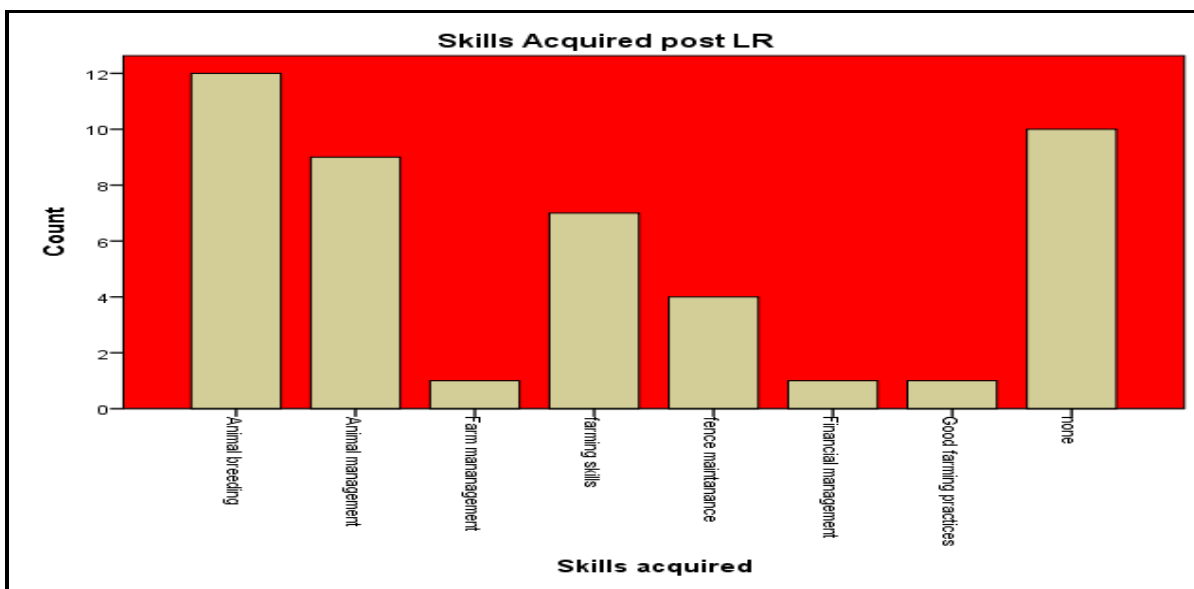


Figure 4.35. Skills acquired post LR

The results of the study indicate that the skills prior LR included Building skill 2.2% (1), business skill 2.2% (1), farming skill 2.2% (1), gardening 2.2% (1), nature conservation 4.4% (2), Teaching skill 2.2% (1) and those with no skills were 82.2% (37). Post LR the skills of the respondents were animal breeding 26.7 (12), animal management 20.0% (9),

Farm management 2.2% (1), fence maintenance 8.9% (4), financial management 2.2% (1), farming skill 15.6% (7), good farming practices 2.2% (1) and those respondents with no skills were 22.2% (10).

SECTION D: CHALLENGES

4.5 CHALLENGES OF BENEFICIARIES

9 (20.0%) of the respondents indicated water shortages as their challenge in the farm. 8 (17.8) indicated that hunters destroying fences on farm property as their challenge. 6 (13.3%) mentioned conflict amongst beneficiaries and financial mismanagement as their challenges. 3 (6.7%) of the respondents indicated financial mismanagement and lack of funds to increase production as their challenges. 2 (4.4%) of the respondents indicated group dynamics and many beneficiaries in the farm as their challenges, while 1 (2.2%) of the respondents indicated animal diseases, lack of financial assistance, lack of leadership skills, less cattle sales, low wages and uncommitted beneficiaries as their challenges (Table 4.17).

Table 4.17. Challenges (n=45)

Values	%
Animal Diseases	2.2
Conflict amongst beneficiaries	13.3
Drought	6.7
Financial mismanagement	13.3
Group dynamics	4.4
Hunters destroying camp fences	17.8
Lack of financial assistance	2.2
Lack of funds to increase production	6.7
Lack of leadership skills	2.2
Less cattle sales	2.2
Low wages	2.2
Many beneficiaries in a farm	4.4
Uncommitted beneficiaries	2.2
Water shortages	20.0
Total	100

SECTION E:

4.6 SOLUTIONS

4.6.1 What could be done to improve the effectiveness of land redistribution projects?

13 (28.9%) of respondents indicated that training of beneficiaries on various skills can help improve the effectiveness of LR projects, 10 (22.2%) of respondents indicated finance assistance will improve LR projects. 6 (13.3%) indicated that financial assistance from government will assist in improving LR projects. 2 (4.4%) of the respondents indicated that improving infrastructure and soil fertility will improve LR projects, while 1 (2.2%) of the respondents indicated that increasing farm size and cattle of different breed will improve the effectiveness of LR projects (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18. Things that can be done to improve the effectiveness of LR projects (n=45)

Values	%
Cattle of different breed	2.2
Finance assistance	22.2
Financial assistance from government	13.3
Improving infrastructure	4.4
Improving soil fertility	4.4
Increase farm size	2.2
Land should be redistributed to committed people	2.2
More livestock	2.2
Reduce number of beneficiaries per farm	4.4
Technical advice from government	2.2
Training beneficiaries on various skills	28.9
Water availability	4.4
Working as a team	2.2
Total	100

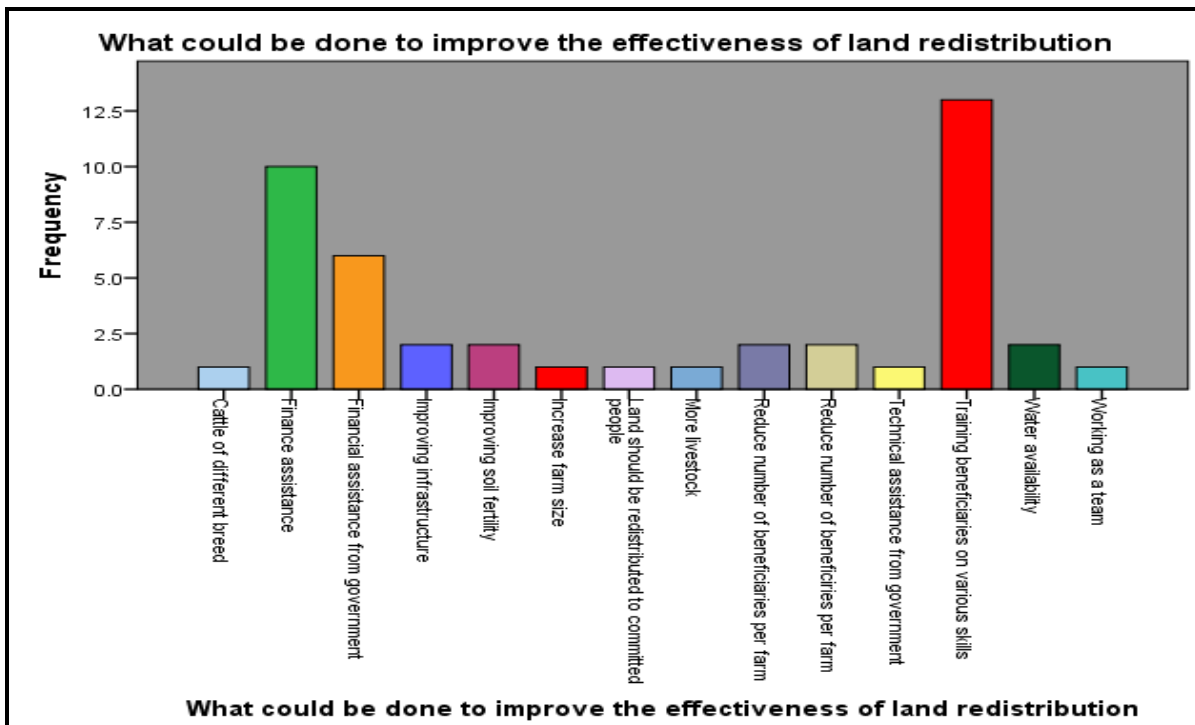


Figure 4.36. Things that can be done to improve LR effectiveness

4.6.2 Possible solutions

Table 4.19. Possible solutions to the challenges (n=45)

Values	%
Availability of boreholes	2.2
Financial Assistance from government	48.9
Financial management training	2.2
Improving infrastructure	2.2
Law enforcement on hunters	17.8
Remove uncommitted beneficiaries	4.4
Training on problem solving skills	2.2
Upgrading security	17.8
Total	100

22 (48.9%) of the respondents mentioned financial assistance from government as a possible solution to the challenges they are facing. 8 (17.8%) of the respondents indicated that law enforcement on hunters who intrude their farms and upgrading security could be the possible solutions to their challenges. 2 (4.4%) of the respondents mentioned removal

of uncommitted beneficiaries as a possible solution. 1 (2.2%) of the respondents indicated that availability of boreholes, financial management training, improving infrastructure and training on problem solving as their possible solutions to the challenges they are facing (Table 4.19).

SECTION F:

4.7 Synthesis of emerging issues

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether land redistribution has a positive or negative impact on livelihoods of beneficiaries and to determine the changes in physical assets, financial status, food security, standard of living, employment, human and social capital of beneficiaries post land redistribution to answer the research question of the study. Valente (2009:54) indicates that a much has been written about the impact of land redistribution in South Africa, but there is no econometric evidence provided, this may be due to data scarcity and the literature on land reform has been dominated by the existence of the relationship between farm size and productivity. This lack of evidence created the research problem of this study.

The study findings can stimulate debate as to whether redistributing land alone can have a positive impact on the livelihoods and whether the importance of efficient use of land is taken into consideration when redistributing land. A number of important issues emerged from the study. The critical findings are as follows:

4.7.1 Financial/Income status

The study identified that the household income improved post land redistribution. However the difference was insignificant statistically. The income range of between R1000 to R3000/month increased from 40% to 78% post land redistribution. However the beneficiaries were not satisfied with the income generated from the farms, since they are not making much profits. As a result of low profits the beneficiaries were earning low wages/salaries. The reasons for less profits were amongst others the water shortages for irrigation of cash crops, which can be sold to generate additional income to the farm, low calving rate, financial mismanagement where some beneficiaries were utilizing funds from the farm for personal use and lack of bookkeeping skills. However the study identified that the respondents were able to have savings post land redistribution as compared to prior land redistribution although they received unsatisfactory wages. Majority of the respondents

used their savings for household maintenance, followed by those who used their savings to pay school fees.

The study revealed that although the respondents earned unsatisfactory wages from the farms they were able to own new assets post land redistribution. A majority of the respondents had a house as new asset apart from land, followed by those who owned cattle, few respondents owned goats and vehicle as assets apart from land. These econometric findings shows a positive impact of land redistribution on livelihoods of beneficiaries and breach the gap of econometric literature on land redistribution and livelihoods.

However the researcher also identified that the respondents were sceptical about loaning funds to improve the productivity of their projects since they only relied on government grants for finance. This dependency syndrome on government funds hinders the progress and sustainability of land redistribution projects.

4.7.2 Standard of living

The study revealed how the standard of living of beneficiaries improved. About 68.9% of the respondents indicated that there was an improvement of standard of living post land redistribution. The respondents rated the standard of living indicators which were, access to services, income, security, health as average post land redistribution. The respondents indicated that they were able to produce their own food, receive monthly salaries, and sell fire wood to receive income. The study also revealed that ownership of land, income from farm and access to government services by beneficiaries were amongst the things that changed the livelihood of land redistribution beneficiaries. The land ownership and size of land is very important for sustainability of the projects and for future expansion/increase the production of cattle or diverting to crop production where the terrain of the farm allows. The respondents showed the sense of significance for land ownership. The land ownership is essential for food security.

4.7.3 Food security

The study showed that there was an improvement in food security since the respondents were able to produce their own food due to availability of land and skills acquired post land redistribution. The type of food the respondents were able to produce post land redistribution ranged from maize, vegetables and livestock. The respondents were also able

to utilize the income they receive from the farm to outsource other food products that they do not produce themselves to combat food insecurity. Land redistribution has a positive impact in combating food insecurity of MOLWAMA beneficiaries. However findings from other literature suggest that there is higher proportion of beneficiaries of land redistribution who reported having difficulties in satisfying their food needs (Valente, 2009: 1543).

4.7.4 Physical assets

The study revealed that beneficiaries owned land post land redistribution, however the redistributed land is underutilized by beneficiaries to its full capacity, this results are consistent with those of Moseley & McCusker (2015:336); Aliber & Cousins (2013:160), which indicated that land is underutilized, liquidated, or sold by the beneficiaries of redistributed land and gives opponents of land reform even more evidence which to undermine the entire land reform agenda. Underutilization of land result in very limited livelihood benefits (Hall, 2008: 55). The study also identified that majority of the respondents indicated that fire wood sales improved their standard of living. This is an indication that the land is underutilised and low productivity, the income to the farm is through sales of firewood instead of the income from products farmed by respondents. This underutilization of land may be due to lack of proper infrastructure, lack equipment to work the land and increase production, lack of resources such as finance, and lack of knowledge or skills. Although the land was underutilized by the beneficiaries, there are other benefits of land ownership where opportunities arise in terms of employment.

Antwi and Oladele (2013:277) indicated that infrastructure was one of the ways in which LR projects have contributed to development of many land reform beneficiaries of the study area is through the establishment of infrastructure which has improved the quality of lives of some of the beneficiaries and communities. Majority of the infrastructure in Molwama farms consist of boreholes, crushpens, cattle kraals, fences, diptanks and grazing camps. This infrastructure is vital for the farm operations. The farmers are able to do rotational grazing from the camps, water is available for the livestock, the crush pens assist them with handling the animals and the fences are vital to protect the livestock from predators. The infrastructure is fully owned by the beneficiaries of the farms. However the respondents were not satisfied with the infrastructure on the farms since it is old and the maintenance is costly. The respondents also indicated that there is a need for new infrastructure and equipment, such as boreholes for irrigation of crops and fodder for the livestock.

4.7.5 Employment

The study indicated an improvement in unemployment within respondents post land redistribution, where 37.8% of respondents were unemployed prior land redistribution as compared to the 4.4% of respondents who were unemployed post land redistribution. However the study recorded an increase in pensioners amongst beneficiaries post land redistribution, which indicates that more respondents were older and this brings out the question for succession and sustainability of the projects since the youth participation in the projects is low.

4.7.6 Social capital

The respondents also benefited from community associations. Community associations are significant for social capital. Beneficiaries are able to form part of the community social networks and do things for each other. The study revealed an increase in respondents belonging to an association post land redistribution. These networks assist the projects economically for marketing their livestock i.e. cattle are slaughtered in various social gatherings such as funerals, weddings and other traditional celebrations and educational where people learn from each other, and politically where they are able to speak in one voice for accessing better services, however the study did not discuss social networking and its benefits in detail and whether social networking has a positive or negative impact on their livelihoods.

4.7.7 Extension services

The study revealed that the respondents were able to have better access to services due to land ownership. Extension services was amongst the services received by the respondents from the local Department of Agriculture. The respondents indicated that the extension services such as agricultural technical advice, livestock vaccination, and fence maintenance were very useful in assisting the projects to achieve goals. The extension services also allow the beneficiaries to adopt new technologies through the technical advices, their animals received vaccination and they were immune from threatening diseases which may cause loss of profits, and the fences on the farms were maintained by Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) employees who were paid by the Department of Agriculture. These findings are consistent with those of Antwi and Odalele (2013: 278), which indicated that more extension contact through training and visiting programme in the farms increased farmers' technical knowledge and induced earlier adoption of technology.

4.7.8 Challenges

The study also found that the stumbling blocks with regard to the challenges faced by beneficiaries. The respondents indicated water shortages, hunters destroying fences, financial mismanagement, conflict amongst beneficiaries, drought, lack of funds to increase production, group dynamics, low wages, uncommitted beneficiaries and animal diseases as the challenges they are facing and resulting in less income. The findings are similar to those indicated by Groenewald (2003:1) and Antwi and Oladele (2013:279). The projects were unable to cope with water shortages and drought. This also affected the availability of grazing pastures and ultimately affect the calving rate since the animals need to have good body condition in order to conceive. Low conception rate have a detrimental effect on profits. Another challenge was the inability of beneficiaries to acquire loans from financial institution to increase the production on the projects in order to utilize the redistributed land to its full capacity.

4.7.8 Possible solutions

With regard to the possible solutions to the above mentioned challenges, the respondents indicated that financial assistance from government, upgrading security, law enforcement on hunters, removal of uncommitted beneficiaries, availability of boreholes and financial management training are possible solutions to the challenges. The researcher identified a need for training the beneficiaries of these projects on the benefits of acquiring loans and to stop depending on the grants. The loans will enable the respondents to more labour to work the land, acquire better equipment and improve infrastructure in order to increase their production and improve profit margins.

4.8 Conclusion

The fundamental objective of this chapter was to present the findings of the study on the impact of land redistribution on livelihoods of MOLWAMA farms beneficiaries and to link the findings with the research questions and problem statement. The findings revealed the changes prior to post land redistribution including the challenges that the beneficiaries are facing in their projects as well as the possible solutions to the challenges.

The next chapter will fully discuss the recommendations to the findings and areas for future research.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations of the study based on responses of the respondents and observations of the researcher. The study explored the impact of land redistribution on livelihoods of the beneficiaries and its fundamental objective was to determine and assess changes in the physical assets, financial, food security, employment, human and social capitals of the land redistribution projects in the Polokwane municipality. Access to land is an important step in redressing the injustices of the past. Much intervention from government and private sector is needed to improve people's lives.

However the study with limited scope such as this one cannot resolve the challenges or give solutions on what can be done to improve the effectiveness of land reform projects in the whole of Polokwane municipality. Therefore the findings of the study cannot be generalized.

The study selected the population of the study made up of farms acquired through the land redistribution programme. The Polokwane Municipality has approximately 22 land redistribution farms but only three cases of Monyamane, Lwalalemetse and Maboia (MOLWAMA), which are the SLAG-based land reform farms, since it was costly and time consuming to conduct research in all land redistribution farms around the area.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The study research question was whether land reform in the form of land redistribution, has a positive or negative impact on the livelihoods of beneficiaries. Redistributive land reform has been pursued in South Africa over the past two decades and progressive policy frameworks have been developed with the enabling legislation, in order to contribute to economic development, increase employment opportunities and support business and entrepreneurial culture and improve household welfare.

According to the findings of the study there is a positive impact these land redistribution projects have made in terms of employment, income generation and food security even though the income received is very low. However the contribution to the economic development of the Polokwane Municipality or Limpopo province as a whole is not

satisfactory, since the projects are not utilizing the redistributed land to its full potential and generating enough income to grow in terms of increasing production and increasing employment amongst the rural poor to improve their livelihoods.

On educational level the researcher found that the biggest margin of the respondents who attended primary school and some secondary school. However the males were the biggest margin with the highest qualification. Education plays an important role in decision making process in the farming enterprise since modern agriculture involves technology and other sophisticated machinery. This questions the level of female participation in decision making processes and their responsibilities on the projects.

The study found that the household income improved post land redistribution. However the difference was insignificant statistically. The income of the respondents were mainly from the farm and social grants. The study also identified that the respondents were able to save some money, which is used to pay for children school fees and household maintenance. The respondents indicated that they were able to acquire new assets such as houses, vehicles and livestock with the income they receive from the farm, although the income was not satisfactory.

The majority of the respondents received training and their skills improved post land redistribution. The respondents indicated that they have better access to services post land redistribution. The services included extension services by the local Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, where the department offered services such as vaccination and dipping of livestock. The department also offered fence maintenance to the projects. However the respondents are unable to put the skills that they acquired through trainings in to good use, as they are not utilizing the land to its full capacity or able to increase production. Food security has improved and respondents are able to produce maize, vegetables and livestock on a small scale. Although they have infrastructure challenges, which hinder food production on large scale such as tractors for ploughing, availability of water for livestock and irrigation, irrigation system, electricity etc.

The study identified a slight change in health issues of the respondents where the number of visits to the doctor or clinic decreased post land redistribution, the reasons for the change may be due to changes in diet since the respondents were able to have nutritious meals due to extra income from the farm.

The majority of the respondents indicated that their standard of living has improved, this improvement was due to access to services, farm income, food production, and children were able to go to school and belonging to association.

The research findings captured the challenges that are faced by projects, the respondents mentioned low wages, conflict amongst beneficiaries, financial mismanagement, lack of financial assistance, uncommitted members, drought, animal diseases, and hunters who destroy their infrastructure.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the literature and the research findings, the following recommendations are made on land redistribution projects of MOLWAMA farms in Polokwane municipality.

The government in partnership with the private sector should engage the current land redistribution beneficiaries in a participatory approach manner in an effort to change their perceptions about farming. The majority of the farm beneficiaries see farming as a hobby and not as a business. The government need to instill culture of entrepreneurship amongst the beneficiaries of redistributed land, this can be achieved by providing training on business management, entrepreneurship, project management and marketing.

This will enhance productivity and result in optimal utilisation of land. The policy and strategies should indicate that all beneficiaries of land redistribution should attend this trainings before the land is handed over. Introduction of successful black farmers with similar background as role models or mentors is essential, for farmers to be able to relate to them and for them to experience that it is possible to succeed irrespective of your background.

The youth should be encouraged to actively participate in all farming activities especially the youth whose parents are beneficiaries of the land redistribution programme. This means parents together with the Department of Agriculture and Universities should work together in encouraging the youth to be involved in agricultural activities. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform should revise the criteria of redistributing land. The young graduates in agricultural studies should be given first priority when it comes to land redistribution since they have the necessary skills required for farming, to minimise the underutilisation of land.

The Department of Agriculture and Rural development in Limpopo should expand their bursary programme for more young people to study agriculture and transfer skills. The Department of Agriculture and Rural development should continue to acknowledge the work that is done by the youth in agriculture through young aspirant farmer awards that are held annually.

The government in partnership with the financial institutions in the agricultural sector such as Land Bank, National Emergent Red Meat Producer's Organisation (NERPO) should train beneficiaries on how they can borrow money and how to make profits in order to return the loans and offer skills in financial management and bookkeeping. This will have a positive impact in eliminating the syndrome of dependency by beneficiaries in government for grants since the government has limited budget and there are more farmers who need to be assisted.

However the government can make provision to assist the farmers with infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water, markets and law enforcement on intruders.

The government should consider a change in policy of land redistribution where strict measures should be introduced when it comes to unutilized land. Land that is redistributed should be used to its full capacity by the beneficiaries to ensure efficiency. Unutilized land should be given to potential people who will use the land in a productive way to benefit the communities and the economy of the province and to prevent productive farms to become white elephants.

The study revealed a number of issues that hinders progress and number of issues that can be done to improve the impact land redistribution projects on livelihoods of beneficiaries. These include redistributing land to unskilled and efficient use of redistributed land. To conclude the dissertation there must be emphasis on involving youth graduates in order for land reform to meet its wider objectives and reduce unemployment rate in the country, and changing the mind-set of beneficiaries to be business driven people than just be mere farmers. Support from government and private sector must be available to all farmers such as technical, financial and mentorship.

5.4 AREAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The researcher identified certain issues which could not be pursued due to a time constraint. The following areas are recommended for future research by other researchers. There is a need to investigate the reasons for the difference in income of land redistribution beneficiaries, although the study revealed that education has no impact on income. Further investigations are essential to assess the Impact of training on performance on land redistribution projects. Do beneficiaries who received training make more profits than those who did not receive training? There is also a need for the analysis on the importance of Record keeping and financial management. Do projects that keep records have the ability to manage their finances efficiently? And finally can land redistribution projects, ensure food security and alleviate poverty amongst the rural poor. This investigations can broaden the current knowledge of land reform literature.

APPENDIX

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR MOLWAMA FARMS BENEFICIARIES

My name is Daisy Jacqueline Mukhari, a student at Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership, University of Limpopo. I am currently studying Master of development. My research topic is IMPACT OF LAND REDISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME ON LIVELIHOODS OF BENEFICIARIES: CASE OF MOLWAMA.

The research is partial fulfilment of the Master's degree in Development at Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership

Yours Sincerely
Mukhari D.J

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Sir / Madam

I hereby request your participation in a research project. Your participation is voluntary with the option of withdrawing at any stage of the process and there will be no negative consequences linked to nonparticipation. Be informed that your name and surname will not appear on this instrument and your response will not be used for any other purpose except for this research. The outcome of the research will not in any way incriminate you. All your responses will be treated confidentially.

Please indicate your willingness to participate

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Yours Sincerely
Mukhari Daisy Jacqueline

Questionnaire number _____

Date: _____ Name of interviewer: _____

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

1. Gender of respondent: please tick one box			
1.F		2.M	

2. Age (Years)					
1.< 20	20-35	36-50	51-65	66-80	81>

3. Position in household	
1. Head of household	
2. Spouse	
3. Child	
4. Grandchild	
5. Grandparent	
6. Other (specify)	

4. Size/number of people in a household

5. Number of dependents			
1.<1	2. 1-3	3. 4-6	4. 7>

6. Status/Position on the farm				
1. Owner	2. Farm worker	3. Farm manager	4. Child in a household	5. Other (specify)

7. Marital status					
1. Single	2. Married	3. Divorced	4. Widowed	5. Married with joint ownership	6. Separated

8. Educational Level						
1. No schooling	2. Some primary	3. Completed primary	4. Some secondary	5. Completed secondary	6. Higher / Tertiary qualifications	7. Other (specify)

9. Number of children going to school			
1. <1	2. 1-3	3. 4-6	4. 7>

10. Household assets apart from land.				
1. House	2. Cattle	3. Farm machinery	4. Vehicle	5. Goats

11. What is the total number of hectares (size) on the farm?			
100-500	501-1000	1001-1500	1501>

12. What is the state of ownership of the farm?			
1. Leased		2. Owned	

13. Do you live in a farm	
1. Yes	2. No

14. Have you received any training?				
1. Yes	2. No			
14.1 Please tick the training you have received.				
1. Livestock breeding	2. Animal nutrition	3. Pasture management	4. Animal health	5. Financial management

15. Is the training useful?	
1. Yes	2. No
15.1 If yes/not specify how the trainings are beneficial	

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16. Do you think the skills in farming play a role in the success or failure of your farming business?	
1. Yes	2. No
16.1 If yes, why?	

17. Do you receive any Extension service?			
1. Yes		2. No	
17.1. If yes how many extension visits do you receive annually? interval			
1. 1- 2 visits	2. 3 -5 visits	3. 6-10 visits	4. >10 visits
17.2 What kind of extension services do you receive			
17.3 Are you satisfied with the extension services that you are receiving?			
1. Yes		2. No	
17.3.1 If no Why?			

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SECTION B: WEALTH AND INCOME STATUS OF BENEFICIARIES PRIOR LAND REDISTRIBUTION

1. Marital status?					
1. Single	2. Married	3. Divorced	4. Widowed	5. Married with joint ownership	6. Separated

2. What was your occupation?					
1. Unemployed	2. Self employed	3. Pensioner	4. Government employed	5. Private sector employed	6. Other (specify)

3. Educational Level						
1. No schooling	2. Some primary	3. Completed primary	4. Some secondary	5. Completed secondary	6. Higher Tertiary qualifications	7. Other (specify)

4. Other sources of income?						
1. Monthly salary	2. Seasonal work	3. Self-employed	4. Pensioner	5. Social grant	6. Children send money	7. Other (specify)

5. Asset ownership. Tick relevant box					
1. House	2. Vehicle	3. Livestock	4. Tractor	5. Plough	6. Irrigation system

6. Where were you staying?				
1.Village	2. Township	3.Town/Suburb	4.Farm(as worker)	5.Other (specify)

7. Average monthly income. interval	
Up to R500	
R501 to R800	
R801 to R1000	
R1001 to R 1200	
R1200 to R 3000	
More than R3000	

8. Did your children go to school	
1. Yes	2. NO

9. Skills acquired?

10. Did you produce your own food?	
1. Yes	2. No
10.1 If yes specify	

11. Did you have access to services?

1. Yes	2. No
11.1 If yes what kind of services?	
11.2 If no how did this affect you?	

12. How many times did you visit a doctor / clinic?

13. Did you belong to any association in the community?	
1. Yes	2. No
13.1 If yes what type of association did you belong to	
13.2 If no why did you not belong to any association in the community	

14. Did you have any savings?	
1. Yes	2. No
14.1 If yes what did you use the savings for?	
14.2 If not why you did not have savings?	

SECTION C: STATUS OF BENEFICIARIES POST LAND REDISTRIBUTION

1. Marital status?					
1. Single	2. Married	3. Divorced	4. Widowed	5. Married with	6. Separated

				joint ownership	
--	--	--	--	-----------------	--

4. Educational Level						
2. Some primary	3. Completed primary	4. Some secondary	5. Completed secondary	6. Higher / Tertiary qualifications	7. Other (specify)	

5. Other sources of income?						
1. Monthly salary	2. Seasonal work	3. Self-employed	4. Pensioner	5. Social grant	6. Children send money	7. Other (specify)
2. What is your occupation?						
1. Unemployed	2. Self employed	3. pensioner	4. Government employed	5. Private sector employed	6. Other (specify)	

3. Skills acquired

6. Which new assets did you acquire after land redistribution?					
1. House	2. Vehicle	3. Livestock	4. Tractor	5. Plough	6. Irrigation system
7. What kind of infrastructure is available on the farm for livestock farming?					
1. Dip tank	2. Crushpen	3. Kraal	4. Fencing	5. Grazing camps	6. Borehole

8. Where are you staying?				
1. Village	2. Township	3. Town/Suburb	4. Farm(as worker)	5. Other (specify)
8.1 Is where you are staying better than before land redistribution?				

1. Yes	2. NO
--------	-------

9. Average monthly income. interval	
Up to R500	
R501 to R800	
R801 to R1000	
R1001 to R 1200	
R1200 to R 3000	
More than R3000	

10. Do your children go to school	
1. Yes	2. NO

11. Do you produce your own food?	
1. Yes	2. No
11.1 If yes specify	

12. Do you have access to services?	
1. Yes	2.No
12.1 If yes, do you think you have better services than before?	

13. How many times do you visit a doctor / clinic?

14. Do you belong to any association in the community?	
1.Yes	2.No

15. Do you have any savings?	
1. Yes	2. No

16. Any Government financial investment apart from purchasing land?	
1. Yes	2. No
16.1 If yes specify	

SECTION D: VIEWS OF BENEFICIARIES ON THE IMPACT OF LAND REDISTRIBUTION

1. In your view did the standard of living improve after land redistribution?	
1. Yes	2. No
If yes specify how.	

2. On a scale of 1-5 how would you rate your standard of living post land redistribution.					
Indicators	Very poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very good
1. Children education					
2. Access to services					
3. Security					
4. Income					
5. Health					

6. Savings					
------------	--	--	--	--	--

3. Can u highlight three things that have changed your livelihood since land redistribution? Please select three	
1.Land	
2.Income from farm	
3.Belonging to association	
4. Accessing government services	
5. Employment from the farm	
6. Other Specify	

4. What could be done to improve the effectiveness of land redistribution projects?

5. What are the challenges facing the project?

6. What could be the possible solutions to the above mentioned challenges?

Thank you for your time and contribute

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