

**EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS ON
BENEFICIARIES OF LAND RESTITUTION: CASE OF THE
TSHIFHEFHE COMMUNITY OF MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY IN
LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

by

Justice Tshifhiwa Netshifhefhe

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SUPERVISOR: PROF T. MOYO

CO-SUPERVISOR: PROF K. PHAGO

DECLARATION

I the undersigned declare that the mini-dissertation hereby submitted to the University of Limpopo for the Master's degree in Public Administration and Management in the Faculty of Management and Law has not been submitted by me for a degree at this or any other university; that it is my work in design and in execution, and that all material contained herein has been duly acknowledged.

Justice Tshifhiwa Netshifhefhe

Date

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to the following:

To my wife, Tshinanne Constance Netshifhefhe for the love, support, sacrifice, understanding and encouragement she gave me while I was studying.

To my three daughters: Muano Asilashu, Zwoitwaho Alidzuli Nkhumbuleni, Tshifhiwafhiwa Lutendo Mbau and my son, Alufheli Atikaho for relentless days without my attention when I was away from home.

My father, Mukosi Phineas and my late mother, Tshenuwani Alidzuli Nyambau; she was my role-model, mentor and confidante.

The Ndou clan of Tshifhefhe, I say:

Ndi Nḁou, Mphai Rashede, Mphai wa Tshikhorovhoḁo.

Vha ha Muḁonde Phidzaulima, vha sa fhidzi u bwa mishonga ya zwiunza zwa vhana - Mbau na Muhaḁi. Ndi vhone vha bvaho ḁavha la Mubvuḁangoma.

Ndi vha ha nyamukukuna mbula nga mbili: inwe a mila, inwe a pfa, inwe a longa ludedeni a ri ndi yo fha vhananga ndi tshi ya phanḁa.

Vha Tshifhefhe a vha lweli thavha, vha lwela lwala ḁa mushonga (Vha Tshifhefhe a vha lweli shango, vha lwela tombo ḁa vhuḁanga).

Ndi vhaḁuhulu vha Boulo – Mbulaheni na Magwedzha na Muligwa na Muligwana na Ramaifhala na Mungulwa na Maphosa na Maḁamela na Muthumuni na Libaḁa na Rembuluwani na Mandiwana.

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ABSTRACT

Globally, land reform has been a burning issue and where it was implemented, it has resulted in both successes and failures. The problems that engulf land reform illustrate that government's programmes often fail to address the socio-economic conditions of the land claimants. As such, this study undertook to examine government interventions in addressing beneficiaries affected by land restitution in Limpopo province with specific reference to Tshifhefhe community located in Makhado Local Municipality.

The study is an examination of governmental interventions in addressing beneficiaries affected by land restitution. The institutional mechanisms used to support land restitutions are considered for discussion. The study focused mainly at the Tshifhefhe community in Limpopo province where the need to restore the land forcibly taken from the community was considered. The restoration is necessary for improvement of their wellbeing, intensification of democracy and emancipation as well as restoration of previously marginalised people.

The study adopted a qualitative approach and a case study design. The utilised approach described and explored Tshifhefhe beneficiaries' perceptions, attitudes, views and feelings about the government's interventions in their restored land. The findings point to the fact that government has been found to have provided inadequate support in terms of training on land management, marketing and administration of these beneficiaries including the Tshifhefhe restituted land. It is recommended that the government should intervene in the restored land projects by providing capacity building programmes, assessment of failures and successes in other restored land, mentoring, development and implementation of progressive and sustainable land policies and programmes.

Table of Contents

DECLARATION	I
DEDICATION	II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	IV
ABSTRACT.....	V
CHAPTER 1: GENERAL ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT	2
1.3 AIM OF THE STUDY	3
1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	3
1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	4
1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY.....	4
1.7 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	5
1.8 OUTLINE OF CHAPTERS.....	6
1.9 CONCLUSION	7
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 INTRODUCTION	8
2.2 HISTORICAL AND IMPACT OF COLONIAL AND APARTHEID LAWS TO THE DISPOSSESSED COMMUNITIES	8
2.2.1 INTRODUCTION	8
2.2.2 BACKGROUND	9
2.2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA.....	10
2.2.4 COLONIAL AND APARTHEID LAWS.....	11
2.2.5. CONSEQUENCES OF LAND DISPOSSESSION	12
2.3 SOUTH AFRICA’S LAND REFORM LEGISLATION AND PROGRAMMES	18
2.3.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA OF 1996.....	19
2.3.2 RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994).....	19
2.3.3 WHITE PAPER ON SOUTH AFRICAN LAND POLICY	20
2.3.4 THE COMMUNITY PROPERTY ASSOCIATION ACT 28 OF 1996.....	20
2.3.5 PRO-ACTIVE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAMME (PLAS).....	20
2.3.6 SETTLEMENT LAND ACQUISITION GRANT (SLAG).....	21

2.3.7 LAND REDISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME (LRAD)	21
2.3.8 LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM PROJECT (LARP).....	22
2.3.9 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN VISION 2030.....	22
2.4 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	23
2.5 REVIEW OF STUDIES ON EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS ON LAND RESTITUTION	25
2.6 CONCLUSION	27
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	28
3.1 INTRODUCTION	28
3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN	28
3.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	29
3.5 STUDY AREA	32
3.6 POPULATION	32
3.7 DATA COLLECTION APPROACHES	33
3.7.1 INTRODUCTION	33
3.7.2 SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS.....	34
3.8 STUDY AREA AND RATIONALE FOR THE CHOICE OF THE CASE STUDY	35
3.9. SAMPLE SIZE AND SELECTION METHODS.....	36
3.10 LIMITATIONS.....	37
3.11 DOCUMENT ANALYSIS	37
3.12 DATA ANALYSIS.....	38
3.13 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION	38
3.13.1 INFORMED CONSENT	39
3.13.2 CONFIDENTIALITY AND ANONYMITY	39
3.13.3 FAIR SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS.....	40
3.14. CONCLUSION.....	40
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	41
4.1. INTRODUCTION	41
4.2. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION	42
4.2.1. GENDER	42
4.2.2. AGE GROUP.....	42

4.3. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS.....	43
4.3.1. GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS IN SUPPORTING TSHIFHEFHE LAND BENEFICIARIES	43
4.3.2. VIEWS ON LAND AS A NATURAL USEFUL RESOURCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	45
4.3.3. GOVERNMENT’S POST-SETTLEMENT INTERVENTIONS.....	48
4.3.4. VIEWS ON WHETHER THE LAND BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED TRAINING FROM GOVERNMENT ON MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF FARMING BUSINESS.....	50
4.3.5 VIEWS ON WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDES INFORMATION TO LENDING INSTITUTIONS SO THAT THEY CAN ASSIST THEM IN ACCESSING CREDIT	52
4.3.6 VIEWS ON WHETHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NEGOTIATE MARKET CONTRACTS AND AGRIBUSINESS FOR TSHIFHEFHE BENEFICIARIES.....	53
4.4 GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS’ UNDERSTANDING OF TSHIFHEFHE’S RESTITUTED LAND	54
4.5 CONCLUSION.....	55
CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION.....	56
5.1. INTRODUCTION	56
5.2. CHAPTER SUMMARY	57
5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS	58
5.3.1 CAPACITY BUILDING OF LAND BENEFICIARIES.....	58
5.3.2 ASSESSMENT OF FAILURES AND SUCCESSES OF LAND RESTITUTIONS	59
5.3.3 MENTORSHIP	59
5.3.4 PARTNERSHIPS	59
5.3.5 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRESSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LAND POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES	60
5.4. CONCLUSION.....	61
References.....	62
APPENDIX A: INTERVIEW GUIDE	72
APPENDIX B: LIST OF TSHIFHEFHE RESIDENTS.....	77
APPENDIX C: RESPONSE TO REZONING LETTER.....	79
APPENDIX D: ACCESS LETTER TO DEPARTMENT OF DALRRD	80
APPENDIX E: UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE	81
APPENDIX F: FACULTY APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL	82
APPENDIX G: ACCESS LETTER TO MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY	83

APPENDIX H: CONFIRMATION LETTER TO MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY 84
APPENDIX I: ENGLISH ACCESS LETTER TO TSHIFHEFHE 86
APPENDIX J: ENGLISH ACCESS LETTER TO TSHIFHEFHE 87

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The study addresses some aspects of land restitution in the land reform programme of South Africa which was directed towards the rectification of the unfairness of the discriminatory regime, promote and restore national harmony and stability, foster economic prosperity and improve households' wellbeing. Africa's major challenge of land reform can be attributed to the inadequate support provided to the communities whose land has been resettled. Zimbabwe's land reform was also characterised by inadequate or dearth of post-settlement assistance (Mudau, Mukonza and Ntshangase 2018:596). It is stated that the settled A1 households in Zimbabwe were subjected to unavailability of inputs, unsustainable market prices, inadequate institutional and organisational support which hamper development (Ndhlovu 2018:96) and the resettled black farmers were not skilled and financially empowered (Adekoye 2019:112) and all these hamper economic, social and agricultural development.

In her unpublished thesis on post-settlement support in Namibia, Ingrid Emmy Hoaes (2009) concludes that such support was poor, sporadic, selective and uncoordinated. Most of the beneficiary groups who were resettled did not have technical knowledge and financial capabilities to sustain their newly acquired land. She established that most land reform stakeholders were dissatisfied with government's post settlement support and they indicated that government needed to do more to support farmers after settlement. The government conceded that it was unable to contribute the kind of post settlement assistance that pre-independence white farming people were accorded from the colonial administration.

In 2005, The Legal Assistance Centre, an NGO which was based in Namibia indicated that most individuals who were resettled had limited or zero knowledge of farming skills: revolving grazing, systems of breeding livestock, management skills or financial planning. Resettling individuals and communities in developing states where land reform was implemented did not yield to improved

livelihoods because land beneficiaries continued with subsistence farming on the resettled land (Yingi 2014:35).

South Africa used three pillar redistributive elements: restitution, land tenure reform and redistribution to give land back to the dispossessed blacks. Restitution in South Africa is carried out in pursuant to the Restitution of Land Rights Act No 22 of 1994 which was amended and it is concerned with the processes in which government compensates individuals or communities whose rights were deprived by both the colonial and discriminatory regimes. A redistribution approach in which a seller voluntarily sells a land and a buyer voluntarily buys a land is administered as per the Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No.126 of 1993). It is all about reallocating commercial farms to blacks. Land tenure reform which is conducted on the basis of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act, (Act No. 62 of 1997) seeks to address challenges, in particular insecure rights to land.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

According to Lahiff (2008), different studies have indicated that land beneficiaries encounter severe post-settlement difficulties such as farming and marketing techniques, capacity building, access to credit and cultivating as well as animal services. The low level of agriculture is associated with the systematised downfall of post-restoration assistance on beneficiaries of land reform in South Africa (DOA, 2004). Hall (2004) indicates that insufficient post-settlement support, which is government's obligation, could make land reform to be unproductive and worthless. Therefore, the handing over of land should be coupled by effective post-settlement support programme.

The Tshifhefhe Community in Makhado Municipality benefited when their land was restored in terms of the land restitution programme in South Africa. The community acquired the Welgevonden 4LT (Portion 27) farm which used to be known as Baron's Chicken Farm and it was handed back in 2011 (Muthambi 2011). Although the government has provided different kinds of

support to beneficiaries in this community, some are not able to sustain themselves. Some of the farms are derelict and in some cases, the farmers are renting the land out. However, it is not actually clear as to which community members have succeeded. So, the study seeks to investigate how effective the government's interventions to support land reform beneficiaries.

Broadly speaking therefore, the research seeks to understand poor land-use and production of restored land in a community that has benefited from land reform. The investigation is triggered by the theoretical question: The study may provide useful insights as to how land beneficiaries and government could improve sustainable land-use and production for restored land beneficiaries in the context of post-settlement support.

1.3 AIM OF THE STUDY

The study aims to assess the effectiveness of government interventions in supporting land beneficiaries to create sustainable livelihoods.

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study are:

- 1.4.1 To assess the nature, scope and role of government interventions in supporting restituted land beneficiaries.
- 1.4.2 To analyse the effectiveness of the interventions in improving the livelihoods of the beneficiaries.
- 1.4.3 To identify the factors that enhance or hamper the effectiveness of government interventions in supporting land beneficiaries

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To achieve the aim and objectives outlined above, the following investigative questions will be answered in this study:

1.5.1 What is the nature, scope and role of government interventions in supporting restituted land beneficiaries?

1.5.2 How effective are the interventions in improving the livelihoods of the beneficiaries?

1.5.3 What factors enhance or hamper the effectiveness of government interventions in supporting land beneficiaries.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

McCurdy and Cleary (2004) state that research must be valid and the research's validity is determined by the applicability of findings to other situations in order to enhance certain practices that emanate from the field of public administration and also to enhance knowledge in the discipline.

Whereas this study has targeted the restituted land of Tshifhefhe, the findings may be effectively utilised by policy makers and land beneficiaries in streamlining the delivery of land restitution programme towards the NDP's quest of creating a conducive environment for an energetic, flourishing and jobs creating farming domain (2011:206). This study will also advance findings that may stimulate more questions for further study.

1.7 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

In pursuance of the prevention of the misinterpretation of terms which are used in this study, the definitions of the used terms are hereby advanced:

- **Culture** refers to a totality of attributes and characters which are distinctive to a particular community and includes distinctive features such as language, music, dressing, work, arts, dancing, and so on; and also includes people's taboos, values and social norms (Idang 2015:98)
- **Development** is a multi-dimensional process that focuses on building people's capacity for the upliftment of their social, economic, political and environmental conditions (Molope 2018:144).
- **Heritage** is defined by the Republic of South Africa's National Heritage Tourism Strategy (2012:6) as the incremental total of natural world and beautiful parks, sites which are important in science and history, national landmarks, historical buildings, objects of artistry, creative writings and music, traditional narrations and museum acquisitions, and their records, that offer the base for a mutual culture as well as creativity in arts
- **Land** refers to the space where people secure suitable circumstances and assistance to erect and live a proper life, i.e. life where they can get basic requirements of livelihood such as water, habitation, food, medical services, education, employment, safe environments, recreation and involvement in cultural, civil, economic and political life (Koopman 2014:6)
- **Land reform** refers to the "redistribution of property or rights in land for the benefit of landless, tenants and farm labourers" (Lipton 2011:323). It refers to the undoing of the extreme deprivation of social and economic participation by the indigenous people. It is an intervention by any organ of state to rectify the effects of colonial and apartheid regime's land dispossession legislations.
- **Land restitution** is indicated in the Republic of South Africa's White Paper on South African Land Policy (1997) as the restoration of land rights and aims to process claims which were lodged by persons or community whose land was

disposed after 1913 due to racially discriminatory laws and practices. This is executed to provide support to the process of reconciliation and development, and taking into consideration fairness and justice for individuals and the country as a whole.

- **Sustainable livelihood** is commonly accepted as comprising: the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (DFID, 1999a) in Solesbury (2003: 1)
- **Sustainable development** is defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) as the development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the potential needs of the next generation

1.8 OUTLINE OF CHAPTERS

This study has five chapters which are outlined below.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Chapter one explains background information about South Africa's land restitution. The research problem related to government interventions to assist land reform beneficiaries is also introduced. The objectives and questions which guide the study are also outlined. The significance of the research is also explained.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

The review explores the different types of interventions made by the government to support beneficiaries of land reform. It also summarises findings from existing studies on the subject with a view to document what is or not yet known about the subject matter.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study method which has been used in the investigation is described in this chapter. The sampling method which has been implemented in the study is also explained. The chapter also describes the data collection and analysis methods.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter the research findings are presented and interpreted in relation to the objectives together with the questions that were posed in chapter one.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

This conclusive chapter sums up the research, draws conclusions and makes some recommendations.

1.9 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the introduction and background information to the study were discussed. The research problem, aim, research question together with the objectives presented. Conceptual definitions, which are pertinent to the study, were also presented. Lastly, an outline of the structure of the study was demonstrated.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The review of the literature is demonstrated in these four areas: historical and impact of colonial and apartheid laws to the dispossessed communities, theoretical framework, conceptual framework and review of studies on effectiveness of government interventions on land restitution.

2.2 HISTORICAL AND IMPACT OF COLONIAL AND APARTHEID LAWS TO THE DISPOSSESSED COMMUNITIES

2.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Subsequent to Nefale's research in 2000, land claims have attracted many researchers' attention (Sikhipha 2012, Nemaangani 2011, Fraser 2006, etc); however, no research either from historical or public administration perspective, has been made on land removals and land restoration in Tshifhefhe. This is despite the fact that one of the main rivers, Luvuvhu in Venda originates in the vicinity of Tshifhefhe mountainous area.

Nefale's work (2000) can be applauded for mentioning the less researched areas of Tshilata, Marandela, Maphaha and Tshifhefhe. However, it did not move further than just pinpointing these areas. This study seeks to initiate research in one of these identified areas. It is a direct response to Fraser's (2006:168) acknowledgement that his dissertation, which focused on Ravele community (in the Levubu Valley) is silent on similar land claims in the Levubu area.

This study expands on the work of Nefale with the objective of examining land reform in Tshifhefhe and also assesses the community members' perceptions of land reform and further determines, whether the perceptions are consistent or inconsistent with South Africa's land reform policies. If the land benefactors are not led to look back and reflect on the past and also ponder on the future, the restored communities can become lost in the mist of the utilisation of the acquired land. More so, because, in South Africa, land reform remains as the basic step towards the

intensification of democracy as well as the emancipation of people who were previously marginalised and therefore, the successful resolution of land issues is “crucial for stability, democracy and development” (Resane 2015:176).

2.2.2 BACKGROUND

In South Africa, the forced removal process in which the indigenous societies' land was taken by the colonisers started in the 17th century when the Dutch settler, Jan Van Riebeeck arrived in 1652. Subsequent to the arrival of Europeans in South Africa, land displacement. The settlers' arrival was followed by the passing on of land policies which deprived the local people of the enjoyment of the wealth of their land. This occurred due to the Glen Grey Act (1894), which was passed by the Cape Colony in response to the pressure from large scale settler farmers, who wanted black agricultural competition to be limited (Makhura 2013:3). This was followed by the Native Land Acts of 1913 and 1936. Following the enactment of these acts, other legislative measures were developed and used to seize land from the blacks. In addition, at the time in which democracy gave birth to new South Africa, there were about 17 000 legislative initiatives that were promulgated to separate and administer land division, with 14 various structures of land control (Du Plessis 2011:45). This demonstrates how the enactment of these acts resulted in the eviction and disempowerment of the indigenous Africans from their land and of land ownership respectively.

The Vhavenda were the last African group in the Transvaal to be conquered by the South African Republic (Kirkaldy 2008:106). The first white settlement in Venda occurred in the early 1820 with the arrival of a wanderer, Coenrad de Buys, who was accompanied by his sons who later married Vhavenda women (Nemudzivhadi 1998:6; Munyai 2007:12). The second group which was led by Louis Trichardt who was a leader of the Voortrekkers followed in 1836 (Munyai 2007:12).

Land dispossession in the Levubu Valley started during Makhado's dynasty. However, it gained more speed during the reign of his successor, George Mphephu. This is confirmed by Manenzhe

(2007:35) who states that forced removals in Venda started only after the white settlers had established themselves in the 1900s. Consequent to the defeat of Mphephu in 1899 by the South African Republic, he was removed from Songozwi to Nzhelele. However, the traditional leadership under him which resided along the Levubu Valley continued to maintain their authority until the area was declared a white area in 1936 through the Native Trust and Land Act No. 18 of 1936.

The residents of Levubu were forcibly driven from their prime agricultural land which was fertile and irrigable and like other evicted indigenous societies were also “banished to arid and unarable territories” (Resane 2015:184) which were in far-flung reserves. These ethnic designated areas were often having no potential for economic and industrial development. In addition, the government of the day failed to explain how they (black communities, who were removed) would make a living in the designated unfertile areas.

2.2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Tshifhefhe is situated in the Soutpansberg region. This region has a high rainfall which varies from 800 mm to as much as 2000 mm, giving rise to one of the main rivers (Benso/RAU 1979:14), Luvuvhu, which originates in the mountainous areas of Tshifhefhe. This is worth mentioning because Benso/RAU wrongly indicated that the Luvuvhu river originates in the Albasini Dam near Elim (Benso/RAU 1979:14). The wide valleys, especially the deep, fertile soils of the Soutpansberg region combined with the abundant water resources enticed settlers to farm in the area. This cool, healthy and drought-free area of Soutpansberg, which was rich and plenty with forests, game and fish (Neluheni 2006:3) enabled the Tshifhefhe community to farm the land.

The Tshifhefhe community was removed from their land in 1944. Whereas the removal of communities in Levubu in the 1930s is attributed to drought that affected stock farming farmers in the north of the Soutpansberg mountains, who were assisted to turn into arable farming as well as to cater for discharged soldiers of the Union, who served in the Second World War. The removal

of the Tshifhefhe community is attested in the 1944 *Inkululeko* paper, which was a Communist Party paper that their land was taken over for forestation. The paper, according to Nefale went further to state that chief Netshifhefhe as well as chief Matumba, Makatu, Matidza and Marandela were refusing removal (Nefale 2000:35). However, due to the strife and disruptions which land dispossession caused to the families and clans, traditional authority of the area under study was split into two parts. One part moved to Dandriver (currently Mtiti) in the Mphaphuli land under the leadership of Thovhele Rembuluwani Netshifhefhe and the other part continued to live in the Zoutpansberg area under the leadership of Chief Matodzi Netshifhefhe. These people, who remained at Tshifhefhe are described by Nemudzivhadi as the ones who “opted to remain as servants rather than move from the area with which they were familiar” (1998:83). He went further and stated that these people, together with the fauna and flora, rivers, soil and all other things which were on the farm were considered by the owner of a farm as his property (Nemudzivhadi 1998 83-84). It is worth mentioning that settlers permitted a sizeable number of indigenous people in the farms so that they could have cheap labour and the people who stayed in the farms in this kind of arrangement were restricted in the amount of land that could be allocated to them for cultivation, number of livestock they could keep, and were also forced to do unpaid labour. The unpaid labour was for men, women and children. The imposed restrictions compelled people to move from the commercial farms into the overcrowded reserves (Manenzhe 2000:35).

2.2.4 COLONIAL AND APARTHEID LAWS

The Natives Land Act No. 27 of 1913 and Native Trust and Land Act No. 18 of 1936 are the ones which ruined and wrecked the African rural communities in Levubu. The Tshifhefhe community was forcibly and painfully evacuated from their best-endowed land because of its rich soil and best rainfall. The land was then allocated to whites and the community was relocated to the eastern, barren and infertile land of Venda in the Mphaphuli area, Dindriver which is near the Kruger National Park. They were moved from the Soutpansberg area in 1944 and their chief, Rembuluwani Netshifhefhe, who was their traditional leader when they were evacuated, passed on in 1963 and was laid to rest in that area. The chieftaincy throne was then ascended by his younger brother, Mandiwana Netshifhefhe who ruled the area until 1969 when they made way for the

Tsonga speaking people who were brought to the area due to the Group Areas Act which compelled people of the same language to stay together. The chief and the entire community were then allocated land in the Vuwani area, currently Tshifhefhe next to Tshino (Hanesengani).

These forced removals and relocations resulted in the breakdown of traditional leadership, erosion of social and cultural practices. The Rural Development Plan 4 confirms this when it shows that forced removal of black communities from their ancestral land reduced access to land by blacks, reduced number of livestock which was owned by blacks, distorted traditional leadership and regulated economic activity driven by blacks.

The effects of land dispossession in South Africa left most appalling legacies, which are still severe and devastating. The magnitude of the challenge in this country is likened to a time bomb that is ticking and waiting to explode (Mashau 2014:194).

2.2.5. CONSEQUENCES OF LAND DISPOSSESSION

The dispossessed land claimants in South Africa faced - and still face - a variety of challenges that emanate from the vile and innately wrong injustices caused by colonialism and apartheid. The land dispossession in South Africa stripped the indigenous people of their dignity, integrity as well as their respect (Resane 2015:174).

2.2.5.1 EROSION OF THE POWERS OF CHIEFS

Land ownership to Africans was vested in the community, where a nuclear family or a clan jointly and communally owned and managed land. Africans' land ownership is in direct discord with the individual, private and Western worldview of land which is foreign to the indigenous societies (Resane 2015:174). Nemudzivhadi (1998:246) states that according to Venda law and custom, land was the base on which the soul of a nation existed and therefore could not be disconnected from the people. He further states that the Vhavenda *Thovhele* Makhado ruled and exercised his

authority on Venda through the fifty *mahosi* who were under his control and were the real owners of the land. Through these *mahosi*, Makhado ruled and exercised his authority.

In Venda, before the arrival of whites, during the early 1820s, the land was managed collectively by the traditional leadership and community members (Nefale 2000:12). The chief was regarded as the head of the communal area, father of the clan and the living representative of the forefathers. The life of the community revolved around him and no decision concerning the use of land in his territory was binding without his consent. Also of importance is that no one might live in his territory or move out of it without his knowledge and consent (Benso/RAU 25).

Despite the chief having highest legislative, executive and judicial power; the management of land involved the *makhadzi* (sister of the father's chief), the father's younger brother (*khotsimunene*), the appointed chief's sister (*khadzi*), the appointed chief's brother (*ndumi*), the tribal council which is comprised of leader of the chief's village (*mukoma*) and elected/chosen community members (Benso/RAU 25). Along these lines, Nemudzivhadi (1998:83) states that since time immemorial, land according to Venda culture and tradition was a communal property of *Thovhele*, *mahosi mahulu*, *mahosi* and their people and could not be exchanged or sold. In this note, Nefale (2000:12) highlights that the chief had powers to allocate land to any person on condition that they would obey the rules of the tribe.

The Vhavenda regarded land as a communal property but regarded items such as household utensils and agricultural products, like livestock, as private property. It is this Vhavenda's conception of land that led King Ramabulana in 1836 to request Louis Trichardt and Doris Buys to assist him in fighting his brother Ramavhoya. As a token of gratitude and appreciation, the King openly declared to the two strangers that:

“All this country you see with your eyes, and much further, right up to Limpopo belonged to my father... I will make over to you any part you may choose for you and your people to dwell as your very own” (Moller-Mallan 1953:74)

This shows that the traditional leader was not selling land but communally allocating land to Trichardt and Buys. On the other hand, land to whites was and is still regarded as a private property and the owner could evict anyone as long as it was acceptable by law. The whites' perception of land was against the culture and tradition of the Vhavenda and when King Ramabulana promised

land to Trichardt and Buys, he had no knowledge of the whites' conception of private ownership of land (Nefale 2000:12) and was therefore communally giving them land.

The confinement of Levubu residents to the reserve areas eroded the authority and powers of traditional leadership and their functions due to the fact that some of their functions were given to the native commissioner (Nefale 2000:19). The arrival of whites in Venda, disorganized the long held tradition of allocating land to both locals and strangers Nemudzivhadi (1998:83).

2.2.5.2 ECONOMIC SERVICES

During the period of the time before colonisation, the indigenous African communities in this country had adequate land in which herding and farming were the leading economic activities (Du Plessis 2011:48). During the first half of the 1940s, Chiefs Matumba and Ratombo were forced to move from their land after they were given trek passes. This was due to the boys' circumcision school (*murundu*) which lasted for six months instead of the usual two to three months and this long duration resulted in denying the farmer, Naude, full supply of labour during the ploughing season. The exploitation of community workers by forcing them to work was not only limited to the commoners or general public but the farmers also made members of the royal family to work, which was in contradiction to the Vhavenda culture (Nefale 2000:34).

In colonised African states such as Zimbabwe and Kenya, where land was seized from the local people, land was also alienated through taxation. Colonisers imposed taxation in pursuance of creating a pool of African farm labours, who could work in the commercial farms of whites. Blacks were unwillingly forced to pay dog tax and hut tax (Sibanda and Maposa 2014).

Even in South Africa, hut tax was levied on the local population to compel them to work in white farms (Nefale 2000:12) and chiefs were also compelled to collect and pay tax for the exploitative regime and some of those who resisted were savagely killed. The maiming of Chief Magoro typifies this assertion and is explained well here:

“In August 1865, Magoro Hill, the capital of a Venda chiefdom south of the Little Letaba River, was the scene of a tragic encounter. An armed force consisting of

some 60 Trekkers and about 1000 Tsonga militia besieged the mountain stronghold. The ostensible reasons for the attack were chief Magoro's failure to pay his 'opgaaf' (tax) and his support for Makhado, the paramount chief of the western Venda, who was embroiled in a conflict with the Schoemansdal community. The scene of the battle was captured in a painting by a visiting hunter-trader, Alexander Struben, who also kept a journal in which the campaign is described in detail ... When the Trekker commando reached the hill on 8 August, it had already been surrounded by the Tsonga force, as a result of which the Venda were cut off from the nearby river. Negotiations about the payment of 'opgaaf' and the surrendering of guns failed and the chief's son and one of the two councillors who accompanied him to the laager were put to death. The hill was eventually captured on Sunday 13 August 1865 (Boeyens 2011:1).

This kind of killing and the butchering of people who refused to pay tax were also done at Phahwe and Tshakhuma with the aim of subjugating the defiant chiefs (Nemudzivhadi 1998:79).

The forced evictions and grabbing of the Levubu land by whites played a crucial part in growing the then Transvaal and the entire apartheid South Africa's economy and also eradicated poverty amongst the whites. The economic development of settlers in Levubu thrived through the sweat and blood of the indigenous Africans and the economic status of whites improved while on the other hand, it plunged the local communities to swim in poverty.

The discovery and exploration of diamonds and gold in 1867 and 1880s respectively exacerbated by the harsh conditions of living in the reserves compelled indigenous people (especially men) to leave the countryside and look for jobs in the cities. When these labourers arrived in the cities, they were housed in compound systems and this resulted in making the capitalists to use the labour force without paying or supporting workers and their households. However, their move to cities was for a short period since they did not permanently settle there; they kept a powerful grip in countryside and pre-capitalist life which involves a powerful spiritual convictions in particular portions of land where their ancestors were buried (Fraser 2006:52).

2.2.5.3 ABANDONMENT OF CULTURAL PRACTICES

According to Nefale (2000:18), the Beaumont Commission, which held its session at Louis Trichardt heard evidence from about five hundred chiefs, headmen and natives who did not want to be removed from their land. During the sitting, Mphephu argued that the Vhavenda's land was not acquired through the market system as is the case in the western culture. The qualification factor in acquiring land was being a member of a particular community. The system of buying land was foreign to their culture.

This also had an impact on practicing the cultural practices like *murundu* (circumcision school for boys) and *domba* (for girls). When these were conducted, a lot of food was consumed, while their stay in reserves would make them produce inadequate food. There would be inadequate and unsuitable areas for staging these ceremonies since they require secluded and remote areas which would be difficult to get in the reserve locations. These would inhibit them from the freedom of performing such activities (Nefale 2000:19). Therefore, for the Vhavenda, the land dispossession resulted in the erosion of their culture.

For the Vhavenda, farming cattle was not meant for eating only, but also for paying a bride price and therefore ownership of many cattle meant that a man could marry many wives and on the other hand advance in the Vhavenda culture of polygamy. Polygamy was against the Western culture which is regarded as unchristian and polygamists were regarded as lazy people who spend time drinking, and as a result denied whites farm labourers (Nefale 2000:21).

2.2.5.4 MIGRATION FROM RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

To Africans the land issue is sensitive due to the fact that communities in Africa share special, intimate and intricate relationships with it. It can therefore not be regarded merely as a material and productive resource that enables people to live, survive and produce agricultural products. It is embedded with cultural and spiritual values which are specific to particular communities (Mailula 2011:73-74).

Nefale highlights that the forced removal of communities from the Levubu area made members of the communities to migrate from their cultural practices. The Venda people, since times immemorial, were deeply connected to nature and so Venda is known as the land of Myth and Legend due to it having a number of sacred natural sites such as springs, waterfalls, forests, hills, caves, pools, ponds, mountains, etc which are known as *zwifho*. So due to forced removal they migrated from their long held cultural practices of protecting, preserving, adoring and revering land and its natural resources. In Venda there were places which were “reputed to be inhabited by the spirits, whose sinister presence was greatly feared and who can influence the lives of the living people”. This is confirmed by West (1976:91), who states that: “Spirit of dead chiefs were believed to live in particular sacred groves; others in the mountains, in pools and in streams”. A case in point are the belief systems which assisted in the management of the Vhavenda sacred features like Lake Fundudzi, which has been managed by the Vhatavhatsindi and the Royal Family of Tshiheni (Khorombi 2007:194). Many of these forests were burring places of chiefs and in these graves they generally left trees to grow around them, and, they would maintain a tradition as a sacred grove” (Stayt 1931:236).

When the Vhavenda were forcefully removed from their land, their hearts were sore since they had a cultural and religious attachment to their ancestral land in which their ancestors were buried and like all Vhavenda chiefs who visited their ancestors’ graves yearly, the Luvuvhu ones did the same (Nefale 2000:20). This also affected their spirituality which was connected to their ancestors who were buried there (Nefale 2000:17).

The Mphephu had great sentimental value on the land and the Vhavenda were attached to that land because their ancestors were buried there. So their uprooting would therefore affect their spirituality (Nefale 2000:12). The forced removal broke the continuity of generations and the people’s ties with their ancestors (Oosthuizen and Molokoe 2002:348).

2.2.5.5 DISRUPTION OF FAMILY, CLANS AND COMMUNITY LIFE

The evacuation of Levubu communities affected the families as it resulted in them being scattered all over (Nefale 2000:20). Some members of the family resisted the evictions whereas others

accepted them and this caused disagreements in the families. Oosthuisen and Molokoe (2002:347-348) further elaborate this disruption by stating that in the Bakwena ba Magopa (North West Province, South Africa):

“...one family disintegrated into three, the father moving to Bethanie, the mother to Modikwe and later to Onderstepoort, while their eldest daughter remained at Pachsdraai. This destroyed parental authority in some families, especially as a result of the absence of the male head of the family”.

Generally, African communities value the ties within and between families, clans and communities and the disruptions impoverished the lives of communities.

While arguing that the removal of blacks from their ancestral land was not appropriate for the Vhavenda, Nefale (2000:19) uses the evidence which was advanced to the Beaumont Commission by King Mphophu who stated that the allocation of the Vhavenda in the reserved areas where they would pay rent and buy land would erode the cultural inheritance which was widely known that a “child inherits what his father leaves him after his death”.

The Vhavenda chiefs in the Levubu river valley every year visited their royal graves to perform their *thevhula* ritual. This ritual, which was a thanksgiving ceremony, was conducted at the ancestors' graves by members of the royal family after the first harvest. This ritual helped in unifying all the people of different tribes and also those who are in the royal family since it was also accompanied by feasting, drinking and dancing of *tshikona*. So, their forced removals from the Levubu valley disintegrated them and they could no longer perform their *thevhula* (Nefale 2000:20).

2.3 SOUTH AFRICA'S LAND REFORM LEGISLATION AND PROGRAMMES

South Africa's democratic government which was elected in 1994 wiped away discrimination and inequality which had engulfed the country for centuries (Van Wyk 2010:590) and promised to redress the injustices caused by land dispossession by initiating a process of land restoration and ownership (Akinola 2016:53-54). Subsequent to that, the government set itself a target of delivering 30% of farming land to black ownership by 2014 and this was intended to be done in a

way that would assist communities to generate sustainable economic activity on the transferred land (Erasmus 2017:4; Van der Rheede 2017:6).

Since 1994, the government implemented different policies and programmes that were envisaged to facilitate the restitution of land. The government's legislations, policies and procedures for land claims emanate from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 22 of 1994.

2.3.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA OF 1996

South Africa's land restitution is embedded in the property clause (section 25) in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution which states that the state must take appropriate legislative steps and other measures which will make sure that citizens get hold of land.

2.3.2 RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Flowing from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the government developed the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994. This was the first land reform measure of the democratic government which was enacted under the democratic constitutional provision (Pienaar 2011:33). The main catalyst of the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994 was to make provision for the restitution of land rights to individuals or communities who were disinherited through land dispossession after 19 June 1913 because of the past biased legislations and actions such as forced evictions.

South Africa's restitution is considered as the favourable outcome of land reform process because most claims which were lodged were settled (De Kong and Marais 2009:67). Despite the success story of the act, it also resulted in serious consequences – financial constraints when the land had to be transferred from the current owners and also the requirements of post-settlement support for successful beneficiaries (Van Wyk 2010:590).

2.3.3 WHITE PAPER ON SOUTH AFRICAN LAND POLICY

The goal of the restitution policy of 1997, White Paper on Land Reform is to reinstitute land and provide other restorative corrective measures to individuals whose land was taken over because of the race-related segregative laws and practices. This will in some respects provide support to the essential process of reconciliation, reconstruction and development. It indicates that restitution can happen in the following way:

- restoration of land from which claimants were dispossessed;
- provision of alternative land;
- payment of compensation;
- alternative relief comprising a combination of the above, or
- priority access to government housing and land development programmes.

2.3.4 THE COMMUNITY PROPERTY ASSOCIATION ACT 28 OF 1996

This Act lets groups or communities, whose land has been restored, to form communal property associations which are juristic persons with a view to obtain, handle, control and manage the restored property on a basis which has been laid down and agreed upon in terms of a written constitution by members of a community. The farm ownership of land is transferred to a communal property association (CPA) which represents the interests of various beneficiaries (Lyne 2014:4).

2.3.5 PRO-ACTIVE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAMME (PLAS)

The government launched this programme in 2006 in order to substitute LRA. In this policy option, the farm owner decides to sell his farm to the state and in return it is granted to a single or multiple beneficiaries. Here the farmer's objective of selling the farm is to vacate the land and the identified or assigned beneficiaries will continue farming operations (Human 2017:39). The reasoning behind its development and implementation was that the government would keep the land and after a period of time, the ownership of the land would be given to land beneficiaries. In this programme,

however, anecdotal information indicates that the state turned up being the permanent owner of the acquired land (Van der Rheede 2017:6).

2.3.6 SETTLEMENT LAND ACQUISITION GRANT (SLAG)

This was established to help historically disadvantaged individuals to finance land purchases. This programme was carried out from 1997 to 1999 and it allowed people and groups to acquire an allocation of R15 000 for each household in order to purchase land straightaway from farmers who are presenting to sell land. However, the SLAG programme was unsuccessful because it did not yield sustainable solutions. These deals ended up being poverty snares because each grant was not enough to buy land and beneficiaries were expected to collect and combine their funds to buy land (Van der Rheede 2017:6).

SLAG's performance was disappointing to such an extent that the Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs revised the grant programme and created a new programme called the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) which was implemented in 2001 (Links 2011:23).

2.3.7 LAND REDISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME (LRAD)

Consequent to the SLAG, the government implemented the Land Redistribution Programme (LRAD) from 2001, which was mostly intended to establish black farmers. This was envisaged to take place by assisting black South African citizens to acquire land especially for agricultural purposes (Hadebe 2016:3) and this was done by offering substantially larger cash grants to individuals who might possibly make a money contribution and borrow capital to fund their own farms.

Grants that range between R20 000 and R100 000 were provided and land beneficiaries were expected to make a contribution. The LRAD provided grants to people and this meant that more than one person could be entitled to receive a grant. This programme in some instances succeeded

and many people who would never have qualified to acquire land for farming ended up acquiring land.

On the other hand, the programmes were unsuccessful because of budgetary constraints since a tiny proportion of the state budget was appropriated to land reform and to providing support to land reform beneficiaries. This is evidenced by the fact that the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and the Department of Land Reform and Rural Development were allocated only 2,5% of the entire public funds and this makes people to doubt the government's commitment to land reform (Van der Rheede 2017:6).

2.3.8 LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM PROJECT (LARP)

This programme was introduced in 2008 and intended to redistribute five million hectares of agricultural land which was in the possession of whites to 10 000 farm dwellers and new agricultural producers (Lyne 2014:8). The Land and Agrarian Reform Project (LARP) provides a new framework for distribution and cooperation on land reform and agricultural assistance to expedite the rate and sustainability of transformation through adjusted and collective action by all involved stakeholders (Buys 2012:14).

2.3.9 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN VISION 2030

The government's blueprint, the National Development Plan for eliminating poverty and inequality identifies agriculture as one of the critical sectors for economic development. The NDP (NPC 2012) provides that there had not been settlement on the restored land or productive use of the restored by a huge number of beneficiaries of restitution programmes because of the insufficient infrastructure, inputs and technical assistance. Also, within the land reform context, the NDP (NPC 2012) states that the land reform is very important because it can free the potential for a powerful, flourishing and employment-generation agricultural industry and also envision that the proper land reform projects have the ability to create one million jobs by 2030.

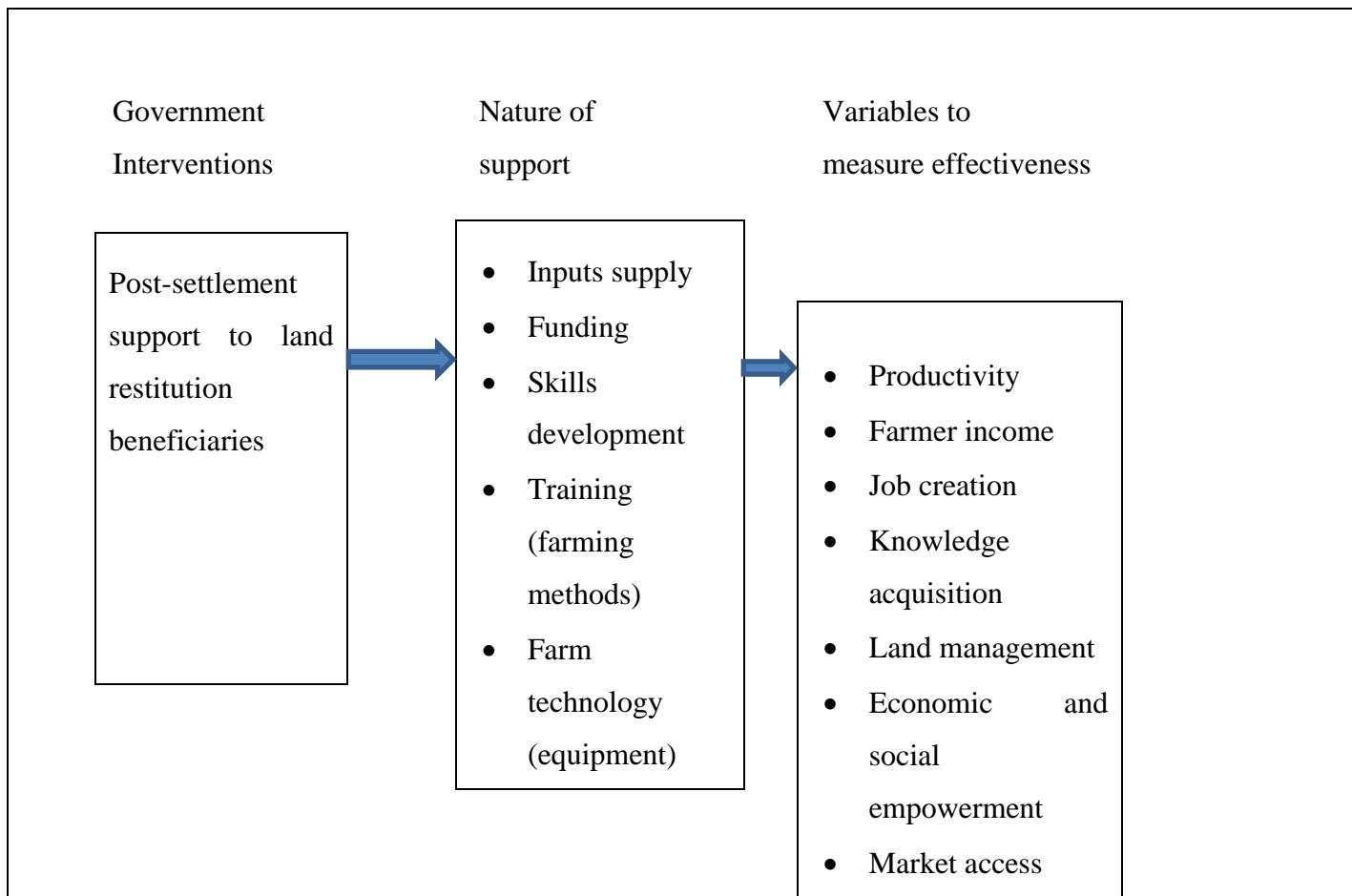
2.4 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The African Development Bank, a continental agency that prioritizes agriculture in its lending, cites the work of Schultz on *Transforming Traditional Agriculture* for its valuable insights on how to improve agricultural productivity and growth in traditional farming (Alston & Pardey, 2018). Schultz is renowned for his approach to rural agricultural development. In his research on traditional agriculture, he concluded that transformation of that sector depended not only on the traditional factors in agricultural production functions, namely, labour, capital and land. He contended that ‘non-traditional’ factors were more critical. By ‘non-traditional’, he referred to investments in inputs such as knowledge and education, improving the quality of material inputs and people (Alston & Pardey, 2018). This study adopts Schultz’s conceptualization of how to improve agricultural performance. His appeal lies in his departure from traditional approaches to agriculture towards what one could consider as a more transformative pathway, one that recognizes centrality of people, skills development and investments in quality inputs into the sector.

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR (2008) acknowledges that when land reform projects fail to access the market, credit, technology and training, the projects will be highly indebted. It further concurs that support for small and budding farmers and agribusiness has been unconvincing, improperly designed and is not integrated with land reform.

Based on an understanding of Schultz, in furtherance of assessing the effectiveness of government interventions on land restitution beneficiaries, the study will try to assess how the different types of support (inputs, technical assistance, skills development, loan finance and mentorship) have affected productivity of the farmers, incomes, job creation, empowerment, and knowledge and market access. The conceptualisation is presented in Fig 1. below.

Figure 1 Conceptual framework: assessing effectiveness of government interventions on land restitution beneficiaries at Tshifhefhe Community, Makhado Municipality



Government support is in the form of inputs, funding, skills development, training on farming methods and provision of farm technology. These forms of support should improve productivity of the farmers, boost their incomes, create jobs and also enhance socio economic empowerment of farmers, their families and communities. This conceptualisation of the transmission channels of post-settlement support will guide the analysis of the literature together with the construction of the data collection instrument and subsequent analysis of the data.

2.5 REVIEW OF STUDIES ON EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS ON LAND RESTITUTION

Van der Rhee (2017:6) indicates that by 31 December 2016, the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights had settled claims on approximately two million hectares of agricultural land in the following ways:

- 85 523 ha in the Eastern Cape
- 59 516 ha in the Free State
- 9 817 ha in Gauteng
- 217 624 ha in Kwazulu-Natal
- 489 646 ha in the Northern Cape
- 282 731 ha in the North West; and
- 10 705 ha in the Western Cape

According to Lochner (2017:1), South Africa's national land reform's success rate is 46% and Erasmus (2017:4) states that "there are no clear goals in sight for what South Africa hopes to achieve with land restitutions and transformation over the next decade or two".

Since 1994, most of the land reform beneficiary livelihoods (farming income and profit received from the farming enterprises) were not improved (Hadebe 2016:1). The success or failure of land beneficiaries cannot be looked upon separately but ought to be perceived based on the assistance programmes which the government provides. Untimely and improper assistance for beneficiaries of land reform after land is possessed has often resulted in failed projects (Van der Rhee 2017:6; Moolman 2017:56; Du Plessis 2017:32). Du Preez (2016:34) indicates that in 50% of land cases that have been possessed, there have been no lasting benefits for those that have received land which is due to lack of post-settlement support and inappropriate business planning by consultants.

If land reform can be well conducted, it could serve as a possible way of solving rural poverty in South Africa, especially if the handing over of land was accompanied and followed by appropriate and proper farm planning as well as the application of well-conceived support programmes that would make beneficiaries to be productive (Du Preez 2016:34).

If land beneficiaries aim to succeed in land reform, the government should consider that successful land beneficiaries should be gauged in terms of the post settlement support they were given. Van der Rheede (2017:6) indicates that two-thirds of budget for land reform should be allocated to post-settlement assistance and the surplus must go to acquisition. Currently, South Africa's fiscus allocates roughly R4 billion per annum to land reform and over R54 billion will be required over the next 13 years to meet the targets as demonstrated in the National Development Plan (Boshoff 2017:19).

Sikwela, Tshuma and Tshabalala (2018:478) indicate that the Program for Land and Agrarian Studies at the University of the Western Cape has demonstrated that the government in the main failed to offer newly resettled land beneficiaries the fundamental irrigation implements and electricity resources which they require. However, the government handed over huge resource (land) to impoverished communities which was previously utilised by single farmers for extensive, capital-intensive commercial agriculture and by so doing it is providing them a recipe for disaster (Sikwela, Tshuma and Tshabalala 2018:478).

Okumber, Sithole and Kirk (2018:446) in their study of land restitution at Manavhela found that there was an incoherence between the restoration of the land to beneficiaries and its benefaction of their well-being with regard to the livelihood and agri-food system.

Sikhipha's (2012) study focused on the impact of women in relation to Masakona Land Restitution project at Makhado Municipality. The study paid attention to women empowerment concentrating on economic empowerment, poverty reduction, participation, decision making as well as skills development at Masakona land restitution farms.

Golele, Mautjana and Makombe (2018:430) whose study exclusively focused on the efficacy of mentorship programme in land reform established that even though mentorship programmes as one of the post settlement strategy was perceived positively by beneficiaries, production on the projects was low, and concluded that land reform programme has performed poorly in improving the livelihoods of the previously disadvantaged.

Lahiff and Gou Li (2012) assert that the land reform beneficiaries must not largely depend on the government for post-settlement assistance services, but must derive different services from both private and public sources.

Fourie and Schoeman (2010) state that local municipalities in which land beneficiaries are settled are expected to provide basic amenities like water and electricity, environmental health care and environmental management and they found that municipalities' workforce and councillors are uncertain about the role they need to play in the restitution process.

The findings of this study will complement similar studies that have been undertaken in Makhado municipality and other local municipalities. This study builds on the above cited previous studies which were mostly conducted through the agricultural, economic development and local municipality service delivery to land beneficiaries' point of view. This study consolidates the previous studies' main investigated variables under the effectiveness of government interventions on land beneficiaries. It also acts as a basis for other academics who aspire to follow research along similar line of enquiry to conduct larger studies since it will be undertaken from the point of view of key services or interventions provided to land beneficiaries by government.

2.6 CONCLUSION

This chapter attempted to paint an illustration of Tshifhefhe area and also how the community was removed from its ancestral land due to colonial and apartheid laws. The consequences of colonial and apartheid laws to Levubu communities and other areas in South Africa and Africa were also discussed and they included the following: erosion of chiefs' political powers, erosion of natives' economic base and the growth of whites' economic power, natives' abandonment of cultural practices, migration from religious practices and the disruption of families, clans and communities' lives. The chapter also highlighted South Africa's post democratic land restitution policies and programmes as well as the failures and successes of government support to land beneficiaries. The next chapter focuses on research methodology.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The foregoing chapter has addressed a literature survey. The qualitative and quantitative methods which were employed to conduct the research will be covered in this chapter. The research design was used to serve as the methods and approaches for gathering primary and secondary data from the land beneficiaries of Tshifhefhe.

The chapter depicts the procedures that were followed and also describes how the data applicable to the research questions were gathered and analysed. The chapter also explains the study area, the rationale for choosing a case study, who was interviewed and how the interviewees were questioned. It further provides the way in which the collected data was managed, implemented, analysed and validated. Ethical issues are also considered in the study and are vividly outlined here.

The following is a discussion of research design and methodology.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Saunders et al. (2016:163) indicates that a research design can be defined as a scheme that sets out a direction to be abided by in providing responses to the question(s) posed in the research. According to Bryman (2012:50), research designs can be distinguished into five kinds, namely: experimental design, cross-sectional or survey design, longitudinal design, case study design and comparative design.

Subsequent to the provision of the definition of research design, it is necessary for the researcher to resolve on the approach that will be implemented to conduct the research. Leedy (1997:97) alerts researchers that they should see that the differences between research design and research

methodology; and Creswell (2009:41) indicates that in empirical studies, there are three kinds of research methods, namely: qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods.

Since the motive for this research is to determine the effectiveness of government interventions of beneficiaries of land restitution, the qualitative design by way of a case study will be adopted. This is precisely because in qualitative research study, the words and understanding of reality of the participants play a pivotal role instead of the quantification of the data (Bryman, 2012:35; Nieuwenhuis, 2016:50, 53). And, one of the most important attributes of the case study is that it enables for the in-depth understanding of the case (Nieuwenhuis, 2016:81). This resonates with this study, which probes and looks to understand the effectiveness of government interventions on beneficiaries of land restitution of Tshifhefhe resettled community. Such an investigation will require a descriptive and interpretative picture to enrich understanding of effective and non-effective post-settlement support by government to resettled land beneficiaries. This is in line with what Hyett, Kenny and Dickson-swift (2014:1-4) who state that the usefulness of case studies is that they have the ability to generate descriptive and interpretative research results better than large-scale research studies, which tend to focus on causal research goals.

3.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research methodology of a study can be quantitative or qualitative or both; and the researcher in this study decided to use the qualitative approach to collect and analyse data.

3.3.1 QUALITATIVE METHOD

In qualitative research, researchers usually put emphasis on words instead of the quantification or measurement in the gathering and examination of data (Bryman 2012:714). It occurs in the natural context and a researcher does this by going to the site of the participant. This grants the researcher

an opportunity to work out a level of detail about the person(s) or location and becomes extensively involved in actual experiences of the participants.

Aluko (2006:204) claims that a qualitative research design allows a researcher to investigate the phenomenon or issues from the participant's perspectives and its advantages are as follows:

- Qualitative methodologies allow the cognitive and affective components of social behaviour to be explored in greater depth.
- Qualitative methodologies encourage the informant to introduce concepts of importance, rather than adhering to subject areas that have been pre-determined by the researcher.
- Qualitative approaches permit the identification of longitudinal changes in social behaviour.

Qualitative research designs are connected with interpretative approaches, from the participants' perspectives. Qualitative methodologies are powerful in those areas that have been determined as possible flaws in the quantitative approach, e.g. interviews utilisation and observations to give a deep, instead of a wide, set of knowledge regarding a specific phenomenon, and the relevance to examine rational and emotional features of such a social phenomenon.

A qualitative approach was utilised by the researcher to conduct this study. The utilisation of this approach was meant to comprehend the essences individuals appropriate to social phenomena and to describe the cognitive processes underlying their behaviours (Auriacombe 2009:826). The method enables researchers to have a comprehensive understanding of human behaviour and the motives that regulate human behaviour. It was used to examine the participant's experiences regarding the issues of land restitution and how public institutions are intervening to address the challenges by supporting communities reclaiming the land. It was also used to study Tshifhefhe beneficiaries' perceptions and views about their restored land in particular and the land in general.

3.3.2 QUANTITATIVE METHOD

In quantitative research, researchers usually emphasise quantification or measurement, gathering and analysis of data (Bryman 2012:714). About the advantages of quantitative research, Aluko (2006:202) states that quantitative methodologies are relevant in counting unconcealed behaviour.

- They are also strong in measuring descriptive aspects, such as the composition of the population or an object of study.
- Quantitative methodologies allow comparison and replication.
- Reliability and validity may be determined more objectively than for qualitative techniques.

3.4 CASE STUDY

A case study design refers to a comprehensive research enquiry into a single case or example (of a social process, organisation or collectively) viewed as a social unit in its own right and as a holistic entity (Payne and Payne 2004:31). Babbie *et al.* (1998:640) define a case study research as an in-depth examination of a single unit and this unit is different from an individual person, to families, communities, and social groups, institutions even to organisations, events and countries. From the discussion by Babbie *et al.* (1998:640), the following characteristics can be deduced:

- i. A case study involves the examination of multiple variables.
- ii. A case study involves the investigation of the interaction of the unit of the study with its context.
- iii. Case studies take multiple perspectives into account and attempt to understand the influences of multilevel social systems on subjects' perspectives and behaviours.
- iv. Case studies put more emphasis on studying an individual unit which can be an individual person. However, case studies cannot be done on individual persons only, but can also be done on other units such as a family, a treatment team, a segment of clinical session, a community or a country.

A case study is grounded on a particular context which is viewed as crucial in the comprehension of the phenomenon under study and involves numerous point of views whether through single or numerous data gathering methods (Lewis and Nicholls 2014:75).

3.5 STUDY AREA

Tshifhefhe is situated about 14km from Louis Trichardt (Makhado). Tshifhefhe in some historical documents is also referred to as Mbulaheni (Nefale 2000: Annexure 1), a name derived from one of the chiefs who ruled Tshifhefhe and in other documents is known as Tshifhefhe. Tshifhefhe on the western side borders Tshilata (Mulelu), north-eastern side borders Tshivhodza which was ruled by Makatu, son of Makhado who was installed in order to monitor the military activities which were taking place at Albasini (Nefale 2000:10) which is named after Joao Albasini who arrived in South Africa with the Tsonga from Mozambique in 1848 (Nemudzivhadi 1998:7) and to the south eastern side it borders Luonde and to the Southern side it borders Sundani.

3.6 POPULATION

Bryman (2012:187) defines a population as a unit of observation and analysis from which a sample is chosen. The population of the study will be both land beneficiaries and officials because they both have valuable information and insights about government's interventions on Tshifhefhe's resettled land.

The land beneficiaries of Tshifhefhe are not found in one area. This is mainly due to the fact that the forced removals made them to be scattered all over the areas of Vhembe District Municipality as well as other areas in Limpopo province and other provinces of South Africa. There are seventy-one beneficiaries in the list that was provided by DALRRD.

3.7 DATA COLLECTION APPROACHES

3.7.1 INTRODUCTION

There are two kinds of data collection approaches, namely the collection of primary and secondary data (Munzhedzi 2011:59). In this research, both the primary and secondary data collection approaches were employed.

(a) PRIMARY DATA

Primary data refers to data that is acquired from the main source of information. This kind of data is collected for a particular study (Asha 2014:111).

To collect data, the researcher with the use of a prepared interview guide used face-to-face interviews with land beneficiaries and government employees as indicated in 3.2.6 above. According to Bernard (2011), semi-structured interview refers to a written record of questions and themes which are expected to be understood in a specific sequence. In semi-structured interviews researchers develop predetermined questions in order to establish a foundation for tracking questions. The follow-up questions will let the researcher to pursue further clarity from the participants, especially when further information will be needed. Mathews and Ross (2010:221) indicate that semi-structured interviews are suitable for case study research designs because they allow the researcher to gather qualitative data about “people’s experiences, behaviour and understandings and how and why they experience and understand the social world in this way”. The interview guide for land beneficiaries was developed in English and translated into Tshivenda. The reason for translating this interview guide into Tshivenda is that the majority of the land beneficiaries of Tshifhefhe who were participants in this research speak Tshivenda. The English interview guide was also prepared and used by the researcher to interview the government officials.

The questions were developed and asked in a way that the responses would reply to some of the priorities of the post settlement as listed in the Strategic Plan of South Africa agriculture (NDA, 2001):

- Improved ability and efficiency of extension personnel within the National Department of Agriculture and the private sector
- On farm infrastructure development support
- Improved market access and removal of market barriers to new entrants
- Enhanced transfer of technology to new farmers through one-stop farmer support centres at local level
- Implementation of human resource development, which includes young entrepreneurial development and mentorship programmes
- Improved access to comprehensive range of rural financial services via outreach and efficient rural financial institutions

(b) SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data relates to the information that is accessible in published writings like books, journals, policy documents, internet sources reports and research reports (Asha 2014:112).

Secondary data were collected from informative scholarly literature and other resources such as books, articles and theses which were at the disposal of the researcher. The use of secondary data was done especially for the historical study of Tshifhefhe and information from secondary data also shed more light on government policies of both South Africa's discriminatory regime and the democratic government. The literature evaluation of the pertinent books and journal articles especially of public administration issues such as the acts also provided a meaningful understanding into the different discourses on the intent and function of land restitution.

3.7.2 SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS

Researchers should ensure that their selection of individuals for interviewing is inclusive and expansive to ensure that their samples present the range and diverse views within the population under investigation (De Vos 2011:342). According to Neuman (1994:361), a good informant bears the following characteristics:

- A member who is totally familiar with the culture and is in position to witness significant events makes a good informant. He lives and breathes the culture and engages in routines in the setting without thinking about them; someone who has years of intimate experience in the culture, not a novice.
- A member who is currently involved in the field makes a good informant. Ex-members who have reflected on the field may provide useful insights, but the longer they have been away from direct involvement, the more likely it is that they have reconstructed their recollections.
- A member who can spend time with the researcher makes a good informant. Interviewing may take many hours, and some members are simply not available for extensive interviewing.

The interviewer did not undermine the understanding of the sampled informants, especially old people who might present traditional perspectives on land issues. Mbiti strongly emphasises that the ignorance of traditional beliefs, manners and customs can only give rise to a lack of understanding of African behaviour and problems (Mbiti 1989:2).

3.8 STUDY AREA AND RATIONALE FOR THE CHOICE OF THE CASE STUDY

This study is limited to the land beneficiaries of Tshifhefhe restituted land of Wolgevonden which was restored back to its original inhabitants in 2011 due to South Africa's democratic government's land reform initiatives. Tshifhefhe is found in the fertile Zoutpansberg region and is situated about 14 km from Makhado *en route* to Thohoyandou in Makhado Local Municipality in Limpopo province, South Africa.

The study of how the government intervenes in addressing beneficiaries affected by land restitution in Limpopo province fits well into Babbie and Mouton (1998:281) definition and discussion of a case study.

3.9. SAMPLE SIZE AND SELECTION METHODS

Bless, Higson-Smith and Sithole (2013:395) define *sample* as the category of components selected from the inhabitants that are regarded to be representative of the inhabitants, and that is studied with the aim of acquiring some information and knowledge about the population under study. Bryman (2012:715) regards sample as the segment and a portion of the inhabitants that is drawn for incorporation in the study that the investigator intends to conduct.

The purposive non-probability sampling method will be applied. This method was selected because it enables the researcher to depend on his judgement when selecting population members (Saunders et al., 2012) and also allows for the categorisation and incorporation of people who have knowledge or experience about the phenomenon under the study (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011).

The purposive sampling approach in this study takes the form of typical case sampling, in which a researcher samples a case since it is viewed as possessing the same relevance as other possible cases in the population (Etikan, Musa & Alkassim, 2016:3). The inclusion criteria for land beneficiaries will be those land restitution beneficiaries from Tshifhefhe Community who have actually received some form of government post-settlement support. For government departments, it will be those officials who mostly interact with the beneficiaries in the context of providing support. So, based on the stated criteria, the sample size will initially be 20 which is comprised of 15 land beneficiaries, 2 government officials from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, 2 government officials from the Department of Agriculture and one official from Makhado Municipality. The final sample size will be determined by the point at which saturation in information is reached, in other words, if an additional participant yields information which is not different from what will have been said by others before him or her, then the researcher will not continue with the interviews and the numbers that will have been interviewed, will be the sample size.

3.10 LIMITATIONS

Since it is a qualitative study based on small sample, the findings of this research may not be generalised to other beneficiaries of resettled communities of South Africa. This is confirmed by Hancock *et al* (2007:7) who acknowledges that the choice of a study focus and methodology also give rise to limitations. However, the research will present rich data on the effectiveness of government interventions on land beneficiaries of Tshifhefhe community.

As a descendent of the Tshifhefhe clan as well as one of the founding members of Tshifhefhe land claim committee, this research is conducted from the point of view of a participant observer. It is worth stating that some of the information that will be advanced in the study and recommendations will also be informed by the researcher's personal experience although care will be taken to ensure that personal bias is minimised in pursuit of the maintenance of objectivity.

3.11 DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

To augment the data obtained from the participants' responses, the researcher conducted data analysis on pre- and post-democratic land restitution policy documents: Native Trust and Land Act 18 of 1936, Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994, Community Property Association Act 28 of 1996, White Paper on South African Land Policy of 1997, Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) of 2001, Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) of 2006, Land and Agrarian Reform Project (LARP) of 2008, Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG), Land and Agrarian Land Reform National Development Plan Vision 2030 (NPC) of 2012. The analysis of documents played a critical role in enhancing the collated data and was also useful during the stages of data analysis and the formation of thematic findings.

3.12 DATA ANALYSIS

Cant et al. (2011:58) defines data analysis as the “practice in which raw data is regimented and organised so that useful information can be extracted from it”. Also, Creswell (2014:194) asserts that data analysis is an effort of making perfect sense out of the gathered data. A computer assisted qualitative data analysis software NVivo will be used in the management and analysis of data. It will be utilised as the earliest coding source for the enhancement of data analysis. Creswell, et al; (2011:215) state that the “interpretation and analysis of data in qualitative research consists of preparing and organising the data (i.e. text data as in transcripts) for analysis, then reducing the data into themes through a process of coding and condensing codes and finally interpreting and presenting the data in figures, tables or discussion”. The five-step data analysis proposed by Creswell (2014:197): (1) organising and preparing data; (2) reading through all the data; (3) coding the data; (4) interrelating themes/descriptions; and (5) interpreting the meaning of themes will be followed and applied. The researcher will identify patterns of information that emerge from the responses of the participants and then apply the thematic text analysis; and thereafter draw conclusions. This will be achieved by looking at the occurrence and co-occurrence of themes within the participants’ responses.

3.13 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Burrin and Christos (2019:37) define ethics as a system of principles that influences how individuals reach decisions and conduct their lives; and further state that it dictates the people’s rights and responsibilities; right and wrong; and the virtuous decisions of what is good and bad.

When empirical research involve humans, care should be upheld to ensure that their rights are protected (Polit & Beck 2012:748). Since the study is qualitative which will result in some land beneficiaries being interviewed, the researcher will therefore seek permission from the University of Limpopo Research Ethics Committee (RECs) before research is conducted in the specific areas. The Researcher will also seek permission from the DALRRD and Makhado Local Municipality to carry out the study. A letter will be written and sent to the relevant unit in the Department and Municipality.

3.13.1 INFORMED CONSENT

According to Polit and Beck (2012:173) informed consent means that informants have sufficient information with regard to the research, understand that information, and have capacity to agree or refuse participation. This means that a researcher has to ensure that a person voluntarily engage in a research and that they are at liberty to leave at any moment if they so wish.

The researcher in this study will first explain to the land beneficiaries, using one of the land beneficiaries' meetings, the nature and purpose of the research. He will also assure them the principle of confidentiality and honesty. He will subsequently request them to append their signatures on the provided consent forms should they wish to participate.

Informed consent will be obtained from participants who will also be assured that their involvement in the study is discretionary and that they can leave the interview session and the entire study if they wish. It will also be explained that no remuneration will be offered and that the data they will give will be stored and remain confidential and anonymous. An informed consent form will be prepared so that after illustrating the purpose of the research to the informants, they can sign as evidence of their voluntary involvement in the study.

3.13.2 CONFIDENTIALITY AND ANONYMITY

The identity of respondents should not be publicly disclosed. Bless *et al.* (2013:89) explain that information which informants provide, mainly delicate and individual information, should be secured and not be given to anyone except the researchers. The researcher will therefore ensure that sensitive information about the participants remains confidential. Anonymity will be ensured because names of the informants will not be written on the questionnaires.

All data gathered from the research will be safely kept and archived in the Department in which the Researcher is employed.

3.13.3 FAIR SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS

This principle implies that all people should be treated equally and fairly. When conducting research, the researcher should not discriminate people based on race, ethnicity, gender, disability, levels of earnings or any other characteristics (Bless et al 2013:29). Since the study is qualitative and involves face-to-face interviews, fairness will be assured by explaining the selection criteria for the participants-that the researcher is interested in those land restitution beneficiaries from Tshifhefhe Community who have actually received some form of government post-settlement support.

In terms of dissemination, when the research report is completed, the researcher plans to write a short policy brief which will be handed over to the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and also shared with the Tshifhefhe Community at a community workshop or meeting.

3.14. CONCLUSION

This chapter has outlined the research design and methodology which were implemented in this study. Moreover, the process, sampling, data collection tools, data analysis method and issues relating to ethical considerations were discussed. Semi-structured questionnaires were utilised to elicit information from informants. The administered semi-structured questionnaires assured participants of their confidentiality and anonymity. The following chapter will outline the analysis and interpretation of data and findings.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The foregoing chapter focussed on the research methodology in relation to the study of government interventions in supporting beneficiaries affected by land restitution to create sustainable livelihoods in the Limpopo Province and this chapter generally has to do with the management of gathered data. These data were produced from the responses generated from the land beneficiaries of Tshifhefhe community. The raw data, which were obtained from respondents were compressed, organised, analysed and presented.

The collection of data from Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries emanates from the research objectives that sought to assess the nature, scope and role of government interventions in supporting beneficiaries of land restitution, analyse the efficacy of the government interventions in advancing the beneficiaries' livelihoods and also to identify the factors that enhance or hamper the effectiveness of government's contribution in the Tshifhefhe restitution. In order to examine and solicit information in this regard, interview guides were developed and used to gather data from the Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries, who constitute the unit(s) of analysis, and the workers from the DALRRD and Makhado Municipality as key informants. For government departments, those officials who mostly interact with the beneficiaries in the context of providing support were interviewed. So, based on the stated criteria, the sample was 20, comprised of 15 land beneficiaries, 2 government officials from the DALRRD, 2 government officials from the Department of Agriculture and one official from Makhado Municipality.

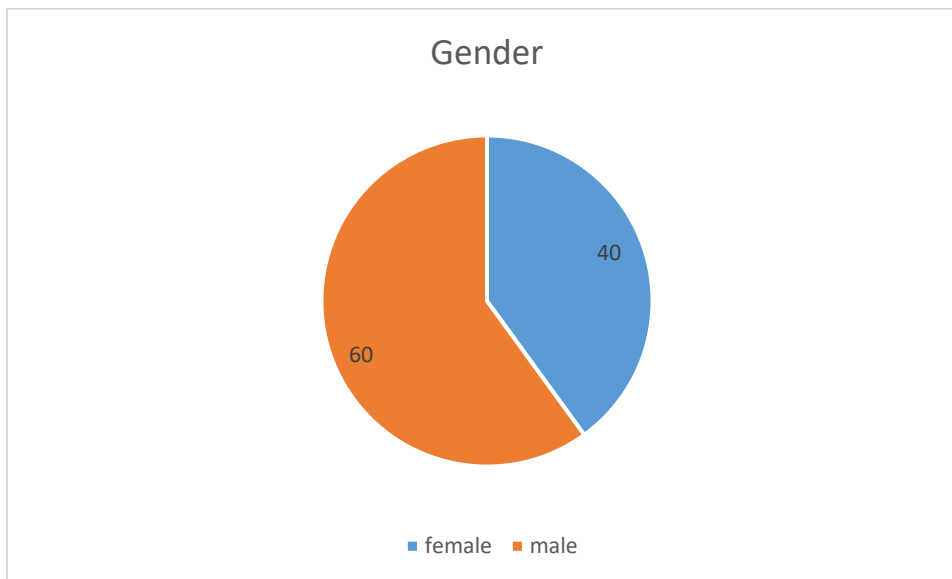
The interview questions especially for the land beneficiaries asked the following: biographical information (gender, age and language) as well as the government interventions that the government is administering to Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries, such as management, marketing, etc.

The questionnaires provided the following results.

4.2. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

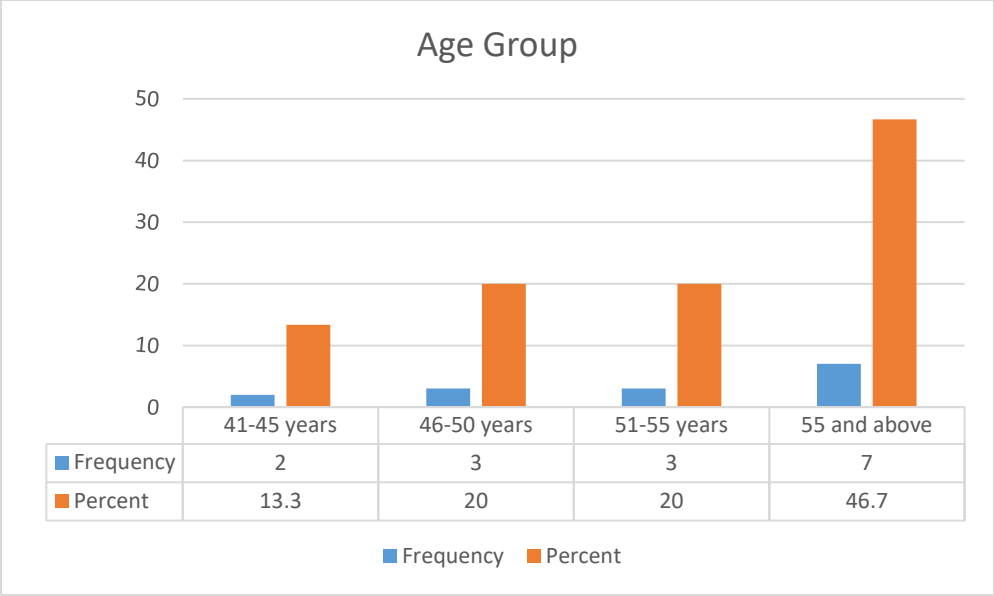
4.2.1. GENDER

Of the 15 land beneficiaries who were interviewed, nine were male respondents which represent 60% and six were female which represents 40%. An inference can therefore be made that the land beneficiaries' views on government's interventions to the restored land have covered both genders.



4.2.2. AGE GROUP

The age groups of land beneficiaries is spread between the ages 41 to 45 with 46.7% being the age group 55 and above, and the lowest being 13.3% being in the age group 41 to 45 years. Of the respondents who participated in the interviews, 20% are the ages of 46 to 50 years and another 20% from 51 to 55 years. From these findings, it can be inferred that the results of this research are evenly spread into the different age groups and therefore provides a balanced view of land beneficiaries' views and perceptions about government support in their restored land.



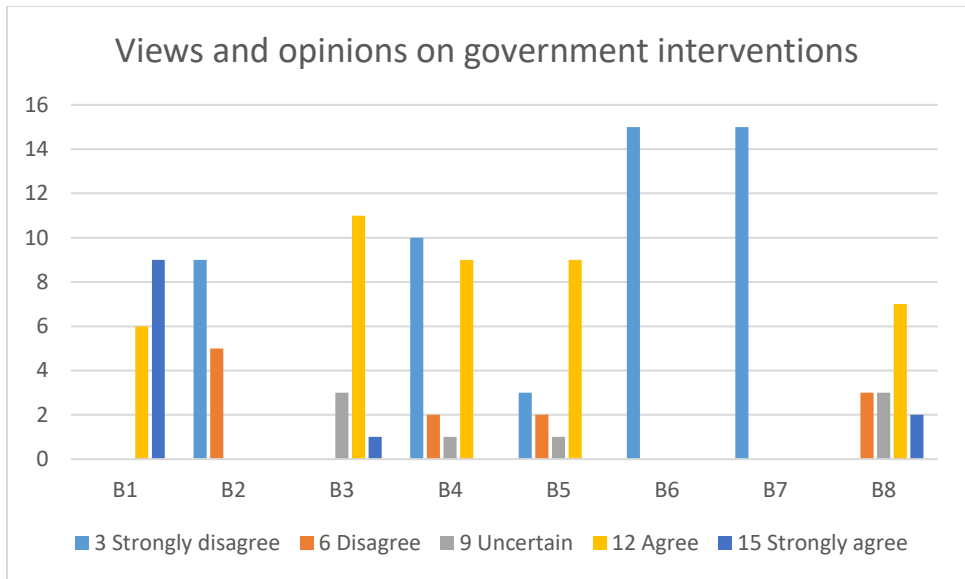
4.3. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.3.1. GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS IN SUPPORTING TSHIFHEFHE LAND BENEFICIARIES

The interventions that are planned and implemented must aim at developing the need for achievement. It is important that land beneficiaries get support services from the government and it should also assist them to access private sector assistance. The support services or complementary development support provide assistance with both productive and sustainable use of land, infrastructure support, farm credit, agricultural inputs and access to markets for farm products (Luwanda and Stevens 2015:123). The aim of these questions is to probe the land beneficiaries’ views of government interventions in their restored land. There are expectations from land beneficiaries that there is a need for government to help them in the development of the land. For the government to provide support, there must be funding for purchasing of farming equipment and trainings on administration, governance and management of the farming business as well as credit access.

The views and opinions of respondents on the government interventions are shown below

Item. No	Questions	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree
B1	The land is a useful resource for farming purposes	0	0	0	6 (40%)	9 (60%)
B2	The government provides enough technical support services such as livestock nutrition, housing, husbandry, breeding, etc. to land beneficiaries	9 (60%)	5 (40%)	0	0	0
B3	We are living up to the Commission's Restitution of Land Rights' strategic goal of promoting equitable access and sustainable use of land for development	0	0	3 (20%)	11 (73.33%)	1 (6.67%)
B4	We received support from government in the purchasing of farm equipment	10 (66.67%)	2 (13.33%)		3 (20%)	0
B5	The land beneficiaries received training from government on management and governance of the farming business	3 (20%)	2 (13.33%)	1 (6.67%)	9 (60%)	0
B6	The government provides information to lending institutions so that they can help us to access credit	15 (100%)	0	0	0	0
B7	Government officials negotiate market contracts and agribusiness for us	15 (100%)	0	0	0	0
B8	The land is a useful resource for the economic development and improvement of land beneficiaries' lives	0	3 (20%)	3 (20%)	7 (46.67%)	2 (13.33%)



4.3.2. VIEWS ON LAND AS A NATURAL USEFUL RESOURCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(a) VIEWS ON THE LAND AS A USEFUL RESOURCE FOR FARMING PURPOSES

In a society where land-based farming is the powerful economic activity, land is therefore the most valuable asset which can improve the livelihoods, decrease the level of poverty and ensure food security among the people within that particular community. Consequently, the people who have acquired access and also control land have more social, political and economic power than the landless displaced ones (Dery 2015:29). However, the restoration of land alone, without government support during and after the distribution might not lead to the improvement of people's livelihoods. The gains of land restoration are reinforced by follow-up post-settlement support to land beneficiaries with inputs, technology, financial assistance and output markets (Mapiye 85).

The question sought to elicit information on whether land beneficiaries of Tshifhefhe consider the land to be a useful resource for farming purpose. On this question, the respondents' views were as follows: 60% strongly agreed and 40% agreed, 0% uncertain, 0% disagreed and 0% strongly

disagreed. From these figures, an inference can be made that all respondents understand that land is a useful resource for agricultural production.

This is in line with the view of government officials who indicated that the main goal of the government is to reconstitute the land to the communities so that they would be able to reduce poverty and also to sustain themselves.

(b) VIEWS ON LAND AS A USEFUL RESOURCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF BENEFICIARIES' LIVELIHOODS

Generally in Africa, and particularly in South Africa, the agricultural sector remains crucial towards addressing the three challenges of indigence, disparity and unemployment. Notwithstanding the fact that the government of South Africa has made enormous strides in formulating and passing suitable legislation and acceptable legislation and progressive policies in the land reform, much more work is still required. Since 1994, the livelihoods of most of the land reform beneficiaries did not improve due to the meagre farming income and profit made from the restored farming enterprises (Hadebe 2016).

The findings in this question show that 60% of the respondents (46.67% agreed and 13.33% strongly agreed) and 20% of them are uncertain and the remaining 20% of them disagree that land is a useful resource for economic development and improvement of their livelihoods. Due to the failure of adequate government interventions, 20% of beneficiaries are uncertain about the improvement of the livelihoods whereas some other 20% do not view the land as a useful resource which can improve their living conditions. Inadequate government intervention in this scenario leads to beneficiaries who are uncertain because their future looks bleak.

The NDP's proposed model for land reform holds in high esteem the importance of agricultural land in the development of the country and suggests that:

Each district municipality with commercial farming land in South Africa should convene a committee (the District Lands Committee) with all agricultural landowners in the district as well key stakeholders such as the private sector

(commercial banks, agribusiness), the government (the national department of Water Affairs and provincial departments that deal with rural development, land reform and agriculture and government agencies (the Land Bank and the Agricultural Resources Council).

Although the Makhado Municipality and the Vhembe District Municipality list the claims that have been settled and still unsettled in their area of jurisdiction, it is worth mentioning that their IDPs are silent on the post settlement support to land beneficiaries. This was evident from the Makhado Municipality official's response who stated that the municipality has no plan to support Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries. In his words he said:

Makhado Municipality has adequate and effective systems in place to support cooperatives and NGOs but does not have systems to support individuals.

He further indicated that the municipality is at the moment not having services that they are providing to Tshifhefhe's restored land beneficiaries.

This is despite the fact that the Commission on Restitution and Land Rights had distinguished the following essential features embodying the role of municipalities on issues of land reform:

- identifying land needs;
- providing support to beneficiaries of land claims;
- being a conduit for administering development grants; and
- making land available for housing, commonages and business development.

All these are critical in finding and providing sustainable paths to achieve sustainable livelihoods for land benefactors. The local sphere of government has a critical role as a promoter, facilitator and an adjuster of the restitution process (Fourie and Schoeman 2010:159). The exclusion of land beneficiaries from the development planning endangers the sustainability of their programmes because real integration and reform can take place at the planning stages of the restitution and IDP processes (Manyathi 2006:7).

(c) VIEWS ON WHETHER LAND BENEFICIARIES ARE LIVING UP TO THE COMMISSION'S RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS' STRATEGIC GOAL OF PROMOTING EQUITABLE ACCESS AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

In 2011, the Tshifhefhe restored land attracted negative media coverage in which the CPA was alleged to be selling residential stands. It was therefore necessary to probe respondents about the land beneficiaries' commitment to promoting equitable access and sustainable land development. The findings show that 73.33% agreed, 6.67% strongly agreed and 20% are uncertain. This shows that most respondents feel that they are committed to the sustainable use of land development.

4.3.3. GOVERNMENT'S POST-SETTLEMENT INTERVENTIONS

(a) VIEWS ON WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDES ENOUGH TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES TO LAND BENEFICIARIES

The aim of this question was to probe the beneficiaries to air their views on some government interventions that have been made to their restored land. There are expectations from land beneficiaries that the government must help them in the advancement of the land. For the government to provide support, there must be funding for purchasing of farming equipment and trainings on administration, management and governance of farming business.

All respondents agree that the government does not assist land beneficiaries. Below is the exact response from the participant who participated on whether government provides enough technical support services to land beneficiaries.

Muvhuso a wo ngo vhuya wa ri tikedza nga kufuelwe kwa khuhu, ndi ngazwo zwi songo ya thambo. A hu na zwine zwa khou itwa hafhala bulasani, ndi maḽaka fhedzi

The government did not give us technical support on farming chickens hence the chicken farming project failed. The land has grown a lot of bushes since there is no more farming

Production at Tshifhefhe has stalled and about this one of the DARDLR said:

According to my knowledge there is no production on Tshifhefhe land, the land is just lying fallow.

The survey highlights that the government is not offering technical support services to beneficiaries. This is in line with Mmbengwa *et al.*'s findings (2009:1) which established that preceding and following post-settlement services to beneficiaries by government extension officers is extremely insufficient with regard to financing, expert guidance, management, training, mentoring, monitoring and evaluation. They further state that this is aggravated by the extension officers' deficiencies of specialisation and capacity in specific fields such as production, marketing and management which would empower them to service land reform programmes. The poultry farming in Tshifhefhe's restored land has been discontinued (Maanda 2015:49-50) and according to the chairperson of Tshifhefhe CPA, Mr Samuel Libada, this is due to improper management. This discontinuation can be attributed to inadequate technical support to Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries. Therefore, Mmbengwa *et al.* (2009:1) make the beneficial recommendation, that extension workers must be empowered on production, specialisation, management, and monitoring as well as evaluation so that they can render quality services that would make the restored land to be sustainable.

The views of interviewed government officials with regard to Tshifhefhe land restoration indicated that lack of production in some of the restored land is fuelled by internal conflicts amongst CPAs where the relationship between members of the committee are not in good relationship with land beneficiaries.

(b) VIEWS ON SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENT IN THE PURCHASING OF FARMING EQUIPMENT

In order to boost the cultivation of maize which is the national staple in Zimbabwe, the government has initiated a new programme called ‘Targeted Command Agricultural Scheme’ which is funded by pension funds. In this programme, the government selects farmers who receive inputs, such as seed maize, chemicals, tillage services and funds which are utilised for harvesting the crop and transporting it to the Grain Marketing Board (Nkala 2016). The targeted subsidies can be used to improve agricultural production by delivering improved varieties of seed, fertilisers and other inputs; and these will result in high yields.

The restoring of ownership of land without providing complementary support such as provision of subsidies to farming inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, tillage services, chemicals, etc. is meaningless due to the lack of agricultural skills that occurred to the dispossessed people during a period of landlessness (Luwanda and Stevens 2015:127).

4.3.4. VIEWS ON WHETHER THE LAND BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED TRAINING FROM GOVERNMENT ON MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF FARMING BUSINESS

The restitution and restoration of land to the rightful owners without providing additional support (financial, technical and farming) is insignificant (Luwanda and Stevens 2015:127) and these skills can be acquired through training. The outcomes of both emerging and commercial farmers are not only an indication of performance but also show the quality of learning and teaching which they have undergone. Training for land beneficiaries is very important due to deficiencies of farming techniques that developed while they were still landless.

The reason for this question was to investigate the beneficiaries’ views on initiatives that relate to the management and governance of farming business which the government provided. Previous studies which were done established that the government did not provide post-settlement trainings.

It is quite a mammoth task for businesses that have just been established to survive in the hostile farming environment which can occur as a result of drought, floods, financial markets, etc.

Therefore, the growth of restored farms into sustainable commercial farms would require the government's intervention in developing mentorship programmes with established willing commercial farmers who would like to serve as mentors. The utilisation of mentors will ensure prosperity and minimise the risk of failure because farming skills would be instilled to land beneficiaries (Fourie and Schoeman 2010: 152-153).

On this question, 67% of the respondents agreed that the land beneficiaries received training from the government on management and governance of the farming business. However, 37% disagreed. This was in line with what the chairperson of the Tshifhefhe CPA, Mr Samuel Libada who said the following:

Muvhuso wo vha na "training" nthihi nga nwaha wa muvhalelano wa 2012/13.

The government conducted only one training in the 2012/13 financial year.

This response was affirmed by one of the DALRRD official who said the following:

There was not any training conducted with regard to farming business, the only training that has been extended to all the CPS committees in the Vhembe District was on CPA governance based on CPA Act number 28 of 1996.

This inadequate training situation poses threats to the success of the project since merely gathering land beneficiaries, who do not have qualifications, skills and experience to organise, manage, control, administer and lead the restored farm, is a recipe for total collapse.

The government official's response to the question on challenges (if any) which the beneficiaries are experiencing when providing support to Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries? The following was stated:

The main challenge is the conflict among the CPA or community members.

This challenge was reiterated by another official who indicated said the following:

The major challenges with regard to most restituted land is that land beneficiaries are always fighting each other instead of working on the property.

Due to conflicts which are prevalent in some of the restored land claims, government officials who deal directly with land beneficiaries suggested that it is necessary for land beneficiaries to get training on conflict management and communication skills.

4.3.5 VIEWS ON WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDES INFORMATION TO LENDING INSTITUTIONS SO THAT THEY CAN ASSIST THEM IN ACCESSING CREDIT

The aim for this question was to elicit information about whether the government provides information to lending institutions so that land beneficiaries can access credit. The findings established that 100% of the respondents strongly disagreed. From the findings, the government has not been able to provide information to land beneficiaries about market access. This means that they cannot receive loans which can be used to agricultural inputs and also are not able to access markets to sell their produce. This was reinforced by the chairman of Tshifhefhe CPA who said the following:

Ro lingedza u fuwa khuhu, honeha, nga nthani ha u tswiwa na ndangulo, zwa u fuwa zwo fhedza zwo fa.

We tried to farm chickens; however, due to theft and lack of management, the farming stalled.

The overwhelming attitude of respondents on whether the government provides information to lending institutions so that they can help them to access credit is that 100% strongly disagreed. This view is not doubtful when compared to and contrasted with the views that are entailed in B7 in which the direct responses of sampled land beneficiaries on government officials negotiating market contracts and agribusiness for the beneficiaries also got 100% for strongly disagreed.

An argument can then be made that it is noticeable from this research that failure of the Tshifhefhe's restored land results from the government's failure to provide information on how to secure funds and also on how produce can be managed and marketed

4.3.6 VIEWS ON WHETHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NEGOTIATE MARKET CONTRACTS AND AGRIBUSINESS FOR TSHIFHEFHE BENEFICIARIES

The difficulty in gaining entrance to markets is a serious impediment for the poor rural communities to reap the benefits of the agricultural growth. However, the involvement of rural communities in commercial agriculture provides an extensive potential for unlocking appropriate expected returns and for offering worthwhile revenues and sustainable livelihoods for small holder farmers (Maponya *et al.* 2016:118). They further identify these challenges as some of the impediments of smallholder farmers that hinder them to participate in commercial market, for example insufficient knowledge and utilisation of market information, limited access to worthwhile steady markets, distance from the markets, poor quality products, high transactional costs, small holder farmers' low education, poor agricultural extension services, inadequate and inaccessible market infrastructure, etc. (Maponya *et al.* 2016:118).

Research shows that some small-scale farmers who are able to get irrigation water as evidenced in the Lowveld of Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Kwazulu-Natal are highly productive since they supply their produce to large, informal settlements and local grocery shops are at liberty to manage their own regionalised procurement processes (Du Preez 2016).

Many black livestock farmers are likewise effective and productive because they produce their products at cost effective prices and get highly profitable income with their delivery to local consumers. Despite the lack of support by government's extension or veterinary services, these farmers sell goats to locally based ritual markets for billions of rands every year (Du Preez).

On this question which sought to obtain information about whether the government negotiates contracts and agribusiness for beneficiaries, 100% of the beneficiaries completely disagreed. Below are the exact responses from two participants who participated on whether government officials negotiate market contracts and agribusiness for Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries:

Khuhu dze dza fuwiwa dzo rengiselwa vhathu vha u shuma mabulasini a tsini. Dziṛwe dzo rengiselwa vharamimoḽoro vhe vha vhona bodo ya khungedzelo ya khuhu ye ya vha getheni tsini na bada ya tshigonḽiri. Muvhuso a won go maketa zwibveledzwa zwashu.

Chickens that we farmed were sold to farm workers who work in nearby farms. Some were also sold to motorists who saw the “Chickens for Sale” sign near the tar road. The government did not market our products.

Another land beneficiary said that:

Muvhuso wo ri fha mavu fhedzi. Ro bvisa R2000 nga fhoho ya muthu uri ri renga zwikukwana na zwiŋwa zwa khuhu. Maŋtraiva a goloi o renga khuhu dze dza vha dzo fuwiwa. Muvhuso a won go ri thusa nga u maketa khuhu dzashu.

The government only gave us land. We contributed R2000 to buy chicks and their food. Motorists bought our chickens. The government did not help us in marketing our chickens.

From the above statements, it can be stated that the government has not been able to provide information to land beneficiaries about market access. This highlights the discontinuation of poultry farming which has occurred as a result of the deficient management and insufficient market for Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries.

4.4 GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS’ UNDERSTANDING OF TSHIFHEFHE’S RESTITUTED LAND

The officials were asked if Tshifhefhe’s restituted land is in line with the government’s land restorative goals. One of the DALRRD officials stated the following:

Yes, because the main goal of the government is to restore the land to the communities, so that they can be able to reduce poverty and also to sustain themselves.

They also highlighted that in some communities, the restored land fails to yield intended goals and fail to maintain production due to internal conflicts among beneficiaries; whereas in communities where there is sound relationship between land beneficiaries and the Communal Property Association, production is maintained and sustained. The challenge of internal differences was also highlighted in the Tshifhefhe CPA.

The officials were also probed on skills that they deem necessary for Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries. They highlighted that there is a need for the CPA to acquire communication management skills which will assist them in interacting with land beneficiaries. This will assist in ensuring that the CPAs hold meetings on a regular basis which will reduce misunderstandings amongst land beneficiaries.

4.5 CONCLUSION

This chapter has presented the outcomes of the study that are premised on the data which were collected from government officials who deal with land reform and Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries. Findings relating to the government's intervention to Tshifhefhe's restored land were made. The next chapter provides summary and recommendations as well as the conclusion of this study.

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1. INTRODUCTION

The preceding chapter has outlined the findings and analysed data which was gathered through interviews. The intention of this chapter is to present closing observations on the study problem. Also of great importance, valuable recommendations pertaining to the data which was critically analysed in the foregoing chapter will be presented with a view to assist the government and the land beneficiaries with improving the management, performance and productivity of restituted land.

At this point of the study, it is significant to position the discussion in the context of the general motive of the study. Of particular interest for this research were government interventions in supporting land beneficiaries. The aim of the study was to analyse government interventions in supporting land beneficiaries affected by land restitution. The research problem was framed as follows: What are the government interventions in supporting beneficiaries affected by land restitution?

In the interest of attaining the above aim, the study had three research objectives, written as follows:

- To assess the nature, scope and role of government interventions in supporting restituted land beneficiaries.
- To analyse the effectiveness of the interventions in improving the livelihoods of the beneficiaries.
- To identify the factors that enhance or hamper the effectiveness of government interventions in supporting land beneficiaries.

The study was undertaken in the Limpopo Province and has focused on participants who were beneficiaries of Tshifhefhe land restitution. In accomplishing the objectives of the research, the study has laid out and pursued the chapters as follows.

5.2. CHAPTER SUMMARY

The main role of chapter one of this study was to contextualise and also elucidate the applicability, validity and importance of the study. The researcher's rationale for this study was that it would contribute enormously to the field of public policy in general and land reform; and assisting lawmakers to find ways of dealing with land restitution.

Chapter two of this study sought to explain the colonial and apartheid legislations such as the Natives Land Act no 27 of 1913 and 1936 which destroyed and battered the African rural communities in the Levubu area by forcing them to leave their rich agricultural soil and moved them to infertile land. These laws resulted in the erosion of the powers of chiefs and thriving of economic activities in the Levubu area due to the fact that Africans were forced to provide workforce to capitalists without incurring costs of supporting workers and their families. To Africans, the laws also led to the erosion of cultural practices, migrations from their religions since they had to leave their ancestral land which they had religious attachment. The laws also disrupted families, clans and community life. The chapter also discussed the post democratic land reform and restitution laws and programmes in South Africa.

Chapter three elucidated the methodology that was implemented to gather data and also how the data was analysed. In the quest to attain the objectives of the study, different research methodologies were employed ranging from literature review, development of research questionnaires for the collection of data, conducting research, analysis of the gathered data utilising the numeric data to analyse and interpret the collated data (face-to-face interviews, document analysis, and Multi-Point Rating) and outlining findings of the study which give the readers vivid analysis of the government's interventions in assisting land beneficiaries. All these were done to provide information of land restitution in conformity with the objectives of the research.

Chapter four puts forth the results of the research and an analysis of the information gathered. The analysis pertained to the data that were gathered through the different methods which had been discussed in chapter three. The interviewees' responses were analysed in this chapter.

Chapter five provided a possible recommendations to the problem setting of the study that aspired to answer the following formulated question: What are the government interventions in addressing beneficiaries affected by land restitution. After the above account, it is therefore necessary to provide recommendations and concluding remarks.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study has revealed that the government did not provide adequate support to Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries. The inadequate capacity of land beneficiaries exposes the Tshifhefhe land restitution to be unsuccessful, and the following recommendations with regard to land restitution are espoused.

5.3.1 CAPACITY BUILDING OF LAND BENEFICIARIES

The government should improve administration and management skills of land beneficiaries through trainings. It should therefore play a supportive role and provide capacity building programmes to ensure sustainable development of the restored land. The government should intervene by training land beneficiaries on conflict management skills and human relations management so that conflicts which are seen in CPAs could be minimised. Communication is another skill which can be transferred to land beneficiaries especially committee members so that there can be effective communication amongst themselves. These skills will assist in the improvement and development of the restored land.

5.3.2 ASSESSMENT OF FAILURES AND SUCCESSES OF LAND RESTITUTIONS

An assessment for the failures and success of restored land projects should be frankly done and lessons learnt should be seriously considered and implemented (Du Preez 2016:36). The main determinants of success in land reform and restitution such as access to markets, availability of sound and updated business plans, infrastructure conditions, conflict resolution skills and engagement of human capacity development (Aries 2016:37) should be assessed for every land restitution project and best practices should be considered.

5.3.3 MENTORSHIP

Land beneficiaries who are fully interested in farming should be encouraged to learn from other farmers. Willing successful commercial farmers should be selected, encouraged and supported to act as mentors of new entrants to agriculture in South Africa. This will ensure that novices in agriculture gain necessary skills and knowledge that will ensure that they indeed grow and become commercial farmers (Lochner 2017:1).

Farming requires people who possess different skills. Skills in management, marketing and farming need to be acquired by farmers and it is therefore necessary for land beneficiaries to acquire these skills. Mentoring will assist land beneficiaries in acquiring skills which help them to manage sustainable agricultural projects.

This study infers that government interventions should entail interacting and negotiating with established commercial farmers who are ready to share their ideas, knowledge and skills through mentorship programmes with beneficiaries.

5.3.4 PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships between new entrants in farming and commercial farmers should be encouraged because they can yield successful establishment of emerging farmers (Lochner 2017:1). In a study which was conducted in the Western Cape to gauge the success rate of land reform projects, it was

established that out of 153 sampled projects which were evaluated, the province had a success rate of 62%. The evaluation criteria gauged the following:

- Compliance with labour and tax laws
- Access to market
- Existence of updated business plan
- Ability of projects to re-invest finance into the business
- Whether projects maintained sound production sales.

The success rate as indicated by the Western Cape Department of Agriculture was attributed to the strategic partnerships with 11 commodity formations which used the commodity approach at ensuring effective land reform projects. This study infers that partnerships between new entrants in farming should gain access to markets and mentorship support through partnerships with existing agricultural commodity networks.

5.3.5 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRESSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LAND POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The government should deal with bureaucratic inefficiencies and develop well-informed policies and implement progressive sustainable land programmes. The present land restitution arrangement of transferring land to communal property association which are sometimes large is frustrating and not developmental because most of them are characterised by conflicts which hinder progress. The government should consider transferring land to individual or family-owned and operated farms in order to create an environment that will encourage land beneficiaries to start by own small land which if well operated will encourage them to involve themselves in agricultural activities at a high level. Land restitution policy should consider including mandatory transfer of skills to land beneficiaries before the land is transferred to new land owners.

Discriminatory laws deprived blacks of their land connections and intensified their continued exclusion and also resulted in the erosion of powers of traditional leadership, abandonment of cultural practices, and disruption of family, clans and community life. To restore these relationships, land restitution policy should take into consideration the locally contextualised

narratives that will help shape the fruitful utilisation of the restored land. This study suggest that land restitution has to shift from modernist (market-led) approach and focus on a locality oriented approach that looks at the historical background and the loss incurred by communities.

5.4. CONCLUSION

This chapter has presented a summary, recommendations and conclusions based on the discussion in chapter 4. The study has shown that the government is not providing adequate interventions like technical support, purchasing of farming equipment, training on management and governance of farming business or providing beneficiaries' information to lending institutions so that they can access credit and negotiating market contracts for land beneficiaries. The study also revealed that land beneficiaries are committed to the sustainable use of land development and in their minds, land is a useful resource for agricultural production.

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APPENDIX A: INTERVIEW GUIDE

The interview guide seeks to assess the effectiveness of government interventions on beneficiaries of land restitution: Case of the Tshifhefhe Community of Makhado Municipality in Limpopo Province. The information that will be provided by the respondents will be solely used for research purposes and will be treated in a confidential manner. Participants are requested to provide honest answers since the correctness of your answers will lead to the intended goal of the study.

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR LAND BENEFICIARIES, OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM AS WELL AS MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY

SECTION A: LAND BENEFICIARIES

PART 1: PROFILE OF BENEFICIARY

Welcome to this interview session

1. Are you a beneficiary of Tshifhefhe's restored land?
2. What is your home language?
3. How old are you?
4. What is the highest grade you have attained?
5. Tell me about the skills that you have?
6. Can you tell me if you have received any training prior and after the restoration of the land?

PART 2: SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE RESTORED LAND AND LAND BENEFICIARIES' BENEFITS

- 1. When was the farm acquired?**
- 2. Do you think the restored land of Tshifhefhe is a useful resource for farming purposes?**
- 3. Are Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries living up to the Commission's Restitution of Land Rights' strategic goal of promoting equitable access and sustainable use of land for development?**
- 4. Did you receive support from government in the purchasing of farming equipment?**
- 5. Does the government provide information to lending institutions so that they can help you to access credit?**
- 6. Did the land beneficiaries receive training about management and governance of the farming business?**
- 7. Does the government provide enough technical support services such as livestock nutrition, housing, husbandry, breeding, etc. to land beneficiaries?**
- 8. Do government officials negotiate market contracts and agribusiness for you?**
- 9. Has the restored land provided you with any form of employment?**
- 10. What kind of farming initiatives are you engaged in?**
- 11. In your opinion, do you regard the land as a useful resource for the economic development and improvement of land beneficiaries' lives?**
- 12. As a result of the restored land, can you say there is improvement in your family livelihoods? If so, do you think the benefits are sustainable?**
- 13. Do you have challenges that you are experiencing in your restored land?**
- 14. Can you tell me anything?**

I am so grateful for your participation.

The following are Tshivenda translated questionnaires which will be handed out to land beneficiaries.

TSHIPIDA 1: ZWITALUSI ZWA MUJAIFA

Vho tangedzwa kha tshumelo ino ya thodiso

1. Vha mujaifa wa mavu o vhedzedzwaho a Tshifhefe?
2. Luambo lwavho lwa hayani ndi lufhio?
3. Vha na miwaha mingana?
4. Murole wa nthesa we vha u phasa ndi ufhio?
5. Kha vha mmbudze zwikili zwine vha vha nazwo?
6. Naa vho no vhuya vha pfumbudziwa phanda na murahu ha mbuedzedzo ya bulasi?

TSHIPIDA 2:

1. Bulasi vho i newa lini?
2. Naa vha vhona mavu o vhedzedzwaho murahu a Tshifhefe a tshiko tsha ndeme nahone tshi shumaho kha zwa vhulimivhufuwi?
3. Naa sa mujaifa a mavu a Tshifhefe vha vhona vha tshi khou tshila u ya nga ndivho yo khetheaho ya Khomishini ya Mbuedzedzo ya Pfanelo dza Mavu ine ya vha ya u tshuwedza tswikelelo yo edanaho na u shumiswa ha mavu nga ndila ine a do dzula a tshi khou shumisea.
4. Naa vho wana thikhedzo kha muvhuso musi vha tshi renga zwishumiswa zwa vhulimivhufuwi?
5. Naa muvhuso u a newa mafhungo zwiimiswa zwa u hadzimisa masheleni u itela uri zwi vha thuse u koloda tshelede?

6. Maḵaifa a zwa mavu o pfumbudziwa nga zwa ndangulo na mavhusele a bisimusi ya vhulimivhufuwi naa?
7. Naa muvhuso u a ḵetshedza maḵaifa a mbuedzedzo ya mavu tshumelo yo eḵanaho ya zwa thekenikhi i ngaho ya zwiḵiwa zwa zwifuwo, dzinḵu, hasbendri, u birida, nz.?
8. Naa vhaofisiri vha muvhuso vha a vha ambela uri vha wane koḵiraka dza maraga?
9. Naa mavu o vhuedzedzwaho o ita uri vha wane mushumo?
10. Vha khou ita vhulimivhufuwi vhufhio?
11. Naa mavu ndi a ndeme u itela mveledziso ya zwa ikonomi na u khwinisa vhutshilo ha maḵaifa a zwa mbuedzedzo ya zwa mavu?
12. Zwo bva kha mbuedzedzo ya mavu, vha nga amba uri hu na u khwinisea ha kutshilele muḵani wavho? Arali zwo ralo, vha vhona u nga mbuelo dzi nga dzula dzi hone?
13. Hu na khaedu dzifhio dzine vha khou ḵangana nadzo kha mavu o vhuedzedzwaho?
14. Vha na zwiḵwevho zwine vha nga zwi ḵahisa?

Ro livhuwa tshifhinga tshavho tshe vha tshi shumisa u shela mulenzhe kha ḵhoḵisiso iyi.

SECTION B: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

Welcome to this interview session

1. Did your department provide any support to the Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries after the restoration of their land?
2. If yes, state the kind of support.
3. Is there production at the restored land?
4. If yes, what kind of farming is taking place?

- 5. Did the department provide training on the management and governance of farming business as well as marketing of their products?**
- 6. If yes, what type of markets (local market, national and international)?**
- 7. If support is not provided, in your opinion, what are the challenges and how can they be resolved?**
- 8. Are there other challenges that the Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries are encountering and what could be the possible solution?**

Thank you for your time and participation

SECTION C: MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY OFFICIALS

Welcome to this interview session

- 1. Does your municipality have enough systems to support Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries?**
- 2. Does the municipality have an integrated plan with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of providing support to Tshifhefhe land beneficiaries? If yes, what does the plan entail?**
- 3. Is there any service that the municipality is providing to Tshifhefhe's restored land?**
- 4. What can the municipality do to improve the farming and livelihoods of land beneficiaries which are in the jurisdiction of the Makhado local municipality?**

Thank you for your time and participation

APPENDIX B: LIST OF TSHIFHEFHE RESIDENTS

MIDI YA VHA HA NE-TSHIFHEFHE VHA RE TSHIVHAZWALU.

1. William	Mavhungu.
2. Johannes Rambau	Rambau.
3. Johannes	Matambule.
4. Matamela	Mulaudzi.
5. Nyamudzunga	Rammese.
6. Maria	Netshifhefhe.
7. Mushaathama	Ngobeli.
8. Makwarola Ramme	Rammese.
9. Joseph	Ndou.
10. Muleedza	Munyai.
11. Matamela	Tshiredo.
12. Phineas	Mabuda.
13. Johannes	Rashaka.
14. Josias	Ramuhashi.
15. Phineas	Mawela.
16. Masindi	Ramuhashi.
17. Matamela	Tshinanga.
18. Jack	Murovhi.
19. Pitrus	Ramuhashi.
20. Solomon	Rashaka.
21. Johannes	Munzhedzi.
22. Frank	Rambau.
23. Hendrew	Rambau.
24. Balanganani	Netshifhefhe.
25. Pietrus	Nckhumbé.
26. Lukas	Munzhedzi.
27. Paul	Mandiwana.
28. Norman	Sikhwari.
29. Tshinakaho	Netshifhefhe.
30. William	Sikhwari.
31. Alpheus	Ranenyeni.
32. Wilson	Tshotheli.
33. Elias	Phalanndwa.
34. Samuel	Radali.
35. Phillimon	Razwimisani.
36. Samuel	Ravele.
37. Piet	Musetha.
38. Piet	Mulovhedzi.
39. Piet	Libago.

Lys van statte van die mense wat saam met my hierheen na Tshivhazwaulu (Welgevonden) getrek het, nie getel die volk van Ramukgopa. Behalwe my eie stat maak dit 101 statte. Dis ver van die foutiewe getal van 6 statte wat ek volgens bewering sou hé, J. Netshifhefhe
p/s 1305 Tshakhuma, 30 Jul. 1969 J. Netshifhefhe

40. Nyamukamadi	Tshiredo.
41. Samuel	Khorombi.
42. Pietrus	Mudau.
43. Jim	xRainz Radziilani.
44. Selinah	Musetha.
45. Andries	Ramutumba.
46. William	Musetha.
47. Jack	Tshiredo.
48. Andries	Gadisi.
49. Frans	Sikhwari.
50. Elias	Radali.
51. Phikcas	Mbedzi.
52. Samuel	Mmbengeni.
53. Joseph	Radali.
54. William	Radali.
55. Simson	Radali.
56. Munzhedzi	Radali.
57. Tshaamano	Munyai.
58. Albert	Mathivha.
59. Albert	Radzuma.
60. Ngledzani	Mufamadi.
61. Jack	Tovhakale.
62. William	Nekhumba.
63. Andries	Nekhumba.
64. Abel	Mbedzi.
65. Masindi	Mulovhedzi.
66. Piet	Ndou.
67. John	Rammese.
68. Pietrus	Ramudzuli.
69. Samuel	Muthivha.
70. Andries	Rammese.
71. Pietrus	Rammese.
72. Freddie	Mathoma.
73. Muofhe	Mukwevho.
74. Samuel	Ramuongiwa.
75. Johannes	Mukheili.
76. Wilson	Rammesc.
77. Samuel	Rammese.
78. Samuel	Matodzi.

APPENDIX C: RESPONSE TO REZONING LETTER

30/06/2011 16:02 0214610698

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PAGE 01/01



**MINISTRY
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Private Bag X833, PRETORIA, 0001; Tel (012) 312 9300; Fax (012) 323 3306
Private Bag X9133, Cape Town, 8000; Tel (021) 461 1301 / 0815; Fax (021) 461 0698

Enquiries: Sindiswa Kona

30 June 2011

Fax: 086 746 3537

Mr MS Libada
PO Box 1567
NZHELE
0993

Dear Mr MS Libada

RE: REQUEST FOR REZONING OF PROPERTIES AT WELGEVONDEN 4 LT FARM PORTIONS 13 AND 27 UNDER VHEMBE DISTRICT, LIMPOPO PROVINCE IN ORDER TO DEVELOP PROPERTY TO ITS FULLIEST POTENTIAL SO AS BENEFIT ALL PARTIES INVOLVED TO THE FULLEST ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY

The Ministry of Rural Development and Land Reform would like to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of your letter dated 27 June 2011. The matter has been referred to the Office of the Deputy Director General Land Reform for urgent attention. You will receive a response from the Director General's Office in due course.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'PP Peterson'.

**MS ELIZABETH PETERSON
DIRECTOR: ADMINISTRATION
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM**

APPENDIX D: ACCESS LETTER TO DEPARTMENT OF DALRRD

ACCESS LETTER REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

University of Limpopo
Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership
PO Box 756
Fauna Park
0787

Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Private Bag X9552
POLOKWANE
0700

Dear Ms/Mr

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH: TSHIFHEFHE

I am a registered Master's student at the University of Limpopo studying Masters of Public Administration. My supervisor is Prof Phago, KG.

The proposed topic of my research is: *Government interventions in addressing beneficiaries affected by land restitution in Limpopo province*. The objectives of the study are:

- (a) Describe the role of government in supporting benefactors of land restitutions.
- (b) Analyse the government contribution in the Tshifhefhe community restitution case.

I am hereby seeking your consent to conduct research about Tshifhefhe land claim and also to provide me more information regarding the claim.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me or my supervisor. Our contact details are as follows:

Mr J.T Netshifhefhe (Student)
Email: asilashw@vodamail.co.za
Cell number: 082 9245 944

Prof. KG Phago (Supervisor)
Email: kedibone.phago@ul.ac.za
Tel number: 015 2684 179

Upon completion of the study, I undertake to provide you with a bound copy of the dissertation.

Your permission to conduct this study will be greatly appreciated.


Yours sincerely,

Signature



Name: Justice Tshifhiwa Netshifhefhe

APPENDIX E: UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE



University of Limpopo
Department of Research Administration and Development
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 2995, Fax: (015) 268 2306, Email: makoatja.ramusi@ul.ac.za

TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

MEETING: 10 December 2020

PROJECT NUMBER: TREC/409/2020: PG

PROJECT:

Title: Effectiveness of Government Interventions on Beneficiaries of Land Restitution: Case of Thetshifhefhe Community of Makhado Municipality in Limpopo Province


Researcher: JT Netshifhefhe

Supervisor: Prof T Moyo

Co-Supervisor/s: Prof K Phago

School: Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership

Degree: Master of Public Administration and Management



PROF P MASOKO
CHAIRPERSON: TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
The Turfloop Research Ethics Committee (TREC) is registered with the National Health Research Ethics Council, Registration Number: **REC-031011-091**

Note:

- i) This Ethics Clearance Certificate will be valid for one (1) year, as from the abovementioned date. Application for annual renewal (or annual review) need to be received by TREC one month before lapse of this period.
- ii) Should any departure be contemplated from the research procedure as approved, the researcher(s) must re-submit the protocol to the committee, together with the Application for Amendment form.
- iii) PLEASE QUOTE THE PROTOCOL NUMBER IN ALL ENQUIRIES.

Enabling solutions for Africa

APPENDIX F: FACULTY APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL



University of Limpopo
Faculty of Management and Law
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DEAN
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 2558, Fax: (015) 268 2873, Email: omphemetse.sibanda@ul.ac.za

21 August 2020

Netshifhefhe J.T (200405745) MPAM
TURFLOOP GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP
MASTERS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT (Course Work)

Dear Netshifhefhe J.T,

FACULTY APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL


I have pleasure in informing you that your Masters proposal served at the Faculty Higher Degrees Committee meeting on **05 August 2020** and your title was approved as follows:

"Effectiveness of government interventions on beneficiaries of land restitution: case of the Tshifhefhe Community of Makhado Municipality in Limpopo Province"

Note the following: The study

Ethical Clearance	Tick One
Requires no ethical clearance Proceed with the study	<input type="checkbox"/>
Requires ethical clearance (Human) (TREC) (apply online) Proceed with the study only after receipt of ethical clearance certificate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Requires ethical clearance (Animal) (AREC) Proceed with the study only after receipt of ethical clearance certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>

Yours faithfully,

 | 21/08/20

Prof MP Sebola

Chairperson: Faculty Higher Degrees Committee

CC: Supervisor, Prof T Moyo, Acting Programme Manager, Dr E Zwane and Dr S.K Mokoena, Acting Director of School.

Finding solutions for Africa

APPENDIX G: ACCESS LETTER TO MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY

ACCESS LETTER REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

University of Limpopo
Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership
P O Box 756
Fauna Park
0787

Municipal Manager
Makhado Municipality
Private Bag X2596
Louis Trichardt
0920

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH: TSHIFHEFHE

I am a registered Masters student at the University of Limpopo studying Masters of Public Administration and Management. My supervisor is Prof T. Moyo.

Effectiveness of Government Interventions on Beneficiaries of Land Restitution: Case of the Tshifhefhe Community of Makhado Municipality in Limpopo Province.

The objectives of the study are:

- (a) To describe the nature, scope and role of government interventions in supporting restituted land beneficiaries.
- (b) To describe the factors that enhance or hamper the effectiveness of government interventions in supporting land beneficiaries.

I am seeking permission to conduct research about Tshifhefhe land claim and also provide with more information about Tshifhefhe land claim.

Should you need more information, please contact us on the following contact details:

Mr J.T. Netshifhefhe (student)
Email Address: asilashu1997@gmail.com
Cell number: 082 9245 944

Prof T. Moyo (supervisor)
Email: Theresa.moyo@ul.ac.za
Telephone number: 015 268 4246

After completing the study, I commit myself to provide you with a bound copy of the dissertation.

Your consent to undertake this research will be highly appreciated.

Yours Sincerely,

Signature:

Name: Justice Tshifhiwa Netshifhefhe

APPENDIX H: CONFIRMATION LETTER TO MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY



University of Limpopo
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 290 2836 Fax: (015) 268 4246/4141 Email: Theresa.Moyo@ul.ac.za

MEMORANDUM

To: Makhado Municipality

From: Prof T Moyo
Supervisor

Date: 21 December 2020

Subject: Confirmation letter for Mr Justice Netshifhefhe (200405745)

I wish to confirm that Mr Justice Netshifhefhe is registered as a student on the Master of Public Administration and Management (MPAM) Program at the Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership, University of Limpopo. I am supervising him for his Master's degree. He needs to collect data for his mini-dissertation which is in partial fulfilment of the degree. The title of his research is:

"Effectiveness of Government Interventions on Beneficiaries of Land Restitution: Case of the Tshifhefhe Community of Makhado Municipality In Limpopo Province"

The student has obtained ethical clearance from the University and this is to confirm that he will conduct his study in an ethical manner, which includes, among other things, not disclosing the names of any officials and/or participants whom he shall interview. He will ensure that he obtains their informed consent.

Your assistance to the student will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Theresa Moyo



Supervisor.



APPENDIX I: ENGLISH ACCESS LETTER TO TSHIFHEFHE

ACCESS LETTER REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

University of Limpopo
Turloop Graduate School of Leadership
P O Box 756
Fauna Park
0787

Tshifhefhe Traditional Council
Makhado Municipality
Louis Trichardt
0920

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH: TSHIFHEFHE

I am a registered Masters student at the University of Limpopo studying Masters of Public Administration and Management. My supervisor is Prof T. Moyo.

The research project is entitled: Effectiveness of Government Interventions on Beneficiaries of Land Restitution: Case of the Tshifhefhe Community of Makhado Municipality in Limpopo Province.

The main objectives of the study are to assess the nature, scope and role of government interventions in supporting restituted land beneficiaries for the improvement of their livelihoods, and also to identify the factors that enhance or hamper the effectiveness of government interventions in supporting land beneficiaries.

I am hereby seeking consent to conduct research about Tshifhefhe land claim and also provide with more information about Tshifhefhe land claim.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me or my supervisor. Our contact details are as follows:

Mr J.T. Netshifhefhe (student)
Email Address: asilashu1997@gmail.com
Cell number: 082 9245 944

Prof T. Moyo (supervisor)
Email: Theresa.moyo@ul.ac.za
Telephone number: 015 268 4246

Upon completion of the study, I undertake to brief you with the findings of the study.

Your permission to conduct this research will be highly appreciated.

Yours Sincerely,

Signature:

Name: Justice Tshifhiwa Netshifhefhe

APPENDIX J: ENGLISH ACCESS LETTER TO TSHIFHEFHE

LUÑWALO LWA KHUMBELO YA THENDELO YA U ITA ṬHOḐISISO

University of Limpopo
Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership
P O Box 756
Fauna Park
0787

Khoro ya Tshifhefhe
Makhado Municipality
Louis Trichardt
0920

KHUMBELO YA THENDELO YA U ITA ṬHOḐISISO TSHIFHEFHE

Ndi mutshudeni o ridzhisiṭaraho Masiṭasi kha Yunivesithi ya Limpopo ane a khou guda Masiṭasi ya Ndaulo na Ndangulo ya Tshitshavha. Mulavhelesi wanga ndi Prof T. Moyo.

Ṭhoho ya thandela ya ṭhoḐisiso ndi hei: U Shuma Zwavhuḑi ha Maga a Muvhuso kha Maḷaifa a Mbuedzedzo ya Mavu: Ho sedzwa Tshitshavha tsha Tshifhefhe kha Masipala wa Makhado une wa vha Vunduni ḷa Limpopo.

Magatiwa a ngudo ndi u ṭhaṭhuvha lushaka, vhuhulu na mushumo wa maga a muvhuso kha u tikedza maḷaifa a mbuedzedzo ya mavu u itela u khwinisa zwa vhutshilo havho, na u ṭalusa zwiitisi zwine zwa ṭuṭuwedza kana u thivhela u shuma zwavhuḑi ha maga a muvhuso kha u tikedza maḷaifa a mbuedzedzo ya mavu.

Ndi khou hambela u ita ṭhoḐisiso nga mbilo ya mavu ya Tshifhefhe na u hambela u ḡewa mafhungo a mbilo ya mavu ya Tshifhefhe.

Arali vha tshi ṭoḑa maḡwe mafhungo, vha songo timatima, vha nga nkwama kana vha kwame mulavhelesi wanga. Zwi dodombedzwa zwashu zwa vhukwamani zwi afho fhasi:

Mr J.T. Netshifhefhe (mutshudeni)
Ḑiresi ya Imeḷi: asilashu1997@gmail.com
Nomboro ya luṭingokhwalwa: 082 9245 944

Prof T. Moyo (mulavhelesi)
Imeḷi: Theresa.moyo@ul.ac.za
Nomboro ya luṭingo: 015 268 4246

Musi ngudo yo no fhela, ndi khou ḑivhofha uri ndi ḑo vha nyetulela nga mawanwa a ngudo.

Thendelo yavho ya u ita tsoḁisiso iyi i ḁo tḁangedzwa zwavhuḁi.

Wavho a fulufhedzeaho,

Tsaino:

Dzina: Justice Tshifhiwa Netshifhefhe