



**EXPLORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ONE
HOUSEHOLD ONE HECTARE PROGRAMME IN SELECTED
NORTHERN KWAZULU-NATAL COMMUNITIES**

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DECLARATION

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ABSTRACT

The issue of land development is high on the South African agenda. The South African population is in a buoyant mood following the positive prospects to amend the South African Constitution to allow government to expropriate land without compensation. But opposition parties in the country and the right wing interest groups such as the AfriForum are controversially at loggerhead with government, challenging the possible amendment. Simultaneously, South Africa is among the countries that have reduced their support to farmers over the last three decades. Those farmers are considered the least supported in the world according to recent studies.

As a result, it is important to undertake land development studies that focus on agriculture. This will aid government intervention in land development and food security which affects livelihoods of the rural communities. This study critically analysed four projects in KwaZulu-Natal that are implementing the One Household One Hectare Programme. The projects are uMhlabawethu, Sibuyelekhaya, Sukuma Senze and Future. The projects are in three local municipalities: City of uMhlathuze, Big Five False Bay Municipality and Jozini.

This is an exploratory qualitative study, inclusive of primary and secondary data, underpinned by a constructivist worldview and executed through narrative research strategy. A non-probability sampling strategy was applied with a purposive sampling technique. Four project managers and two monitoring and evaluation specialists were interviewed along with eight farmers. Primary data were analysed through a combination of content, matrix and thematic analysis whilst secondary data were analysed through content analysis and Microsoft Excel software.

The results show that the ultimate vision of creating vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities will be compromised, unless a multi-pronged approach based on coordinated and integrated agrarian transformation; strategic and pragmatic upgrade of rural development; and improved land reform programme is adopted. This study has implications for land development policy formulation and creating vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural areas.

Key Words: one household one hectare programme, food security, land development

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ACRONYMS

1hh1ha	One hectare programme
1hh2dc	One Household and Two Dairy Cows
4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
ANC	African National Congress
AGMs	Annual General Meetings
AoA	Agreement on Agriculture
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India, China
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CPA	Communal Property Association
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DED	Department of Social Development
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
FAO	Food for Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
G20	Group of Twenty
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations Act
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PMG	Parliamentary Monitoring Group
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISRDP	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme
ISRDS	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
LRD	Land Redistribution and Development
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDP	National Development Plan
NIE	Newly Industrializing Economy
NJSC	National Joint Strategy Centre
NLARCC	National Land Allocation and Recapitalisation Control Committee
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPM	New Public Management
NTC	National Technical Committee
NVA	New Vision for Agriculture
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PLAF	Provincial Land Acquisition Forum
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
PO	Project Officer
PSE	Producer Support Estimate
PSSC	Provincial Shared Services Centre

PTC	Provincial Task Committee
RADP	Recapitalisation and Development Programme
RASET	Radical Agrarian Socio-Economic Transformation
RDF	Rural Development Framework
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RNFE	Rural Non-Farm Economy
SALDRU	Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLAG	Settlement Land Acquisition Grant
SONA	State of the National Address
STATS SA	Statistics South Africa
UK	United Kingdom
USAID	United States Agency for Sustainable Development
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USA	United States of America
WEF	World Economic Forum
WTO	World Trade Organisation

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

In recent years, the formation of more sustainable rural development patterns has become an important planning priority for countries. From 2016, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) reported an increase of the rural nodes from the original thirteen to eighteen where government committed more focus to accelerate development to meet the goals of its Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) (Lehohla, 2016:2). “Insufficient rural infrastructure, lack of financial aid for agricultural land development, poor living conditions, poor access to services, lack of social facilities and economically distressed communities have all led to a government call for the creation of more liveable and sustainable rural communities for South African citizens,” (Lehohla, 2016:2).

Notably, various media reports have attested to lack of social cohesion in South Africa (Omar, 2017; Smith, 2018). Smith (2018) attributes a lack of social cohesion to structural poverty and insistent inequalities and the consequences of these. However, Omar (2017) warns that South Africa is facing a lack of social cohesion due to problems it faces such as high unemployment rate, racial and income disparities. Lefko-Everett, Burns, Nontshokweni & Njozela studied social cohesion in South Africa. Those researchers identified economic inequality, poverty, unemployment and hunger as major sources of lack of social cohesion (Lefko-Everett, *et al.*, 2018:6).

“Social cohesion has been listed as one of the South African government’s national objective in a number of government policies and plans, including the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 and the President’s Twenty-Year Review, the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014 – 2019, the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and the Integrated Development Plans (IDP) of most of the municipalities,” (Lefko-Everett, *et al.*, 2018:1).

Many rural scholars believe that mankind has the ability to make the greatest impact on developing a more sustainable rural livelihood through ‘bottom-up’ agricultural support (Neves, 2017: 11). In South Africa, the post-Apartheid government have made many attempts to develop people through various government intervention programmes and projects to address the many challenges faced by the current generation.

Brunelin (2014:1) citing Food for Agriculture Organisation of the United Nation (FAO *et al.*, 2012) argues that an estimated “870 million people are undernourished in the period between

2010 to 2012 representing 12.5 per cent of the world population and 14.9 per cent of the developing countries.” As a country, South Africa had to respond to the challenges before it. In 2009, the South African government established the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) to tackle issues such as poverty, unemployment and rural development (DRDLR, 2019). The United Nations’ Agenda 2030 which is premised on sustainability goals recognises that ending poverty goes hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth while tackling climate change and environmental protection. Yet, rural transformation is at the centre of meeting the sustainability goals (IFAD, 2018:6).

While important lessons have emerged from literature, governments’ agricultural interventions have received surprisingly little attention. This represents a distortion between the research and policy relevance as most governments reported an increment in government agricultural intervention in recent years (Bahal, 2020:982). However, implementing government programmes comes with its challenges. The lack of trust in government to deliver services to the citizens is worrying (Kim, *et al.*, 2019:604). The theory and practice of public administration has long grappled with developing and maintaining public trust in government by meaningful interventions that meet public interests such as agricultural transformation.

Ndaguba & Ijeoma (2017:2) note that public administration is an interdisciplinary field that entails the convergence of organisational theory, social theory and related studies. Despite its importance to practice, public administration is also characterized by diversity and finds its origin in varied theoretical schools referred to as a “family of mini-paradigms,” Van der Waldt (2019:184) citing Golembiewski (1977). Ndaguba & Ijeoma (2017:7) citing (Herbert Simons, 1957) further argue that “public administration is at the heart of decision-making in government.” Developing countries like South Africa have tried to implement agricultural policies and programmes to transform the agricultural sector as a matter of public administration (Arko, 2020:262).

Agriculture also plays a crucial role in bringing people together which in turn leads to social cohesion. Veen, Bock, Van den Berg, Visser & Wiskerke (2015:1271) suggest that agricultural projects have a potential to act as a “third place” where people meet and relax regularly other than at home or at work. Therefore, agricultural projects are believed to enhance the social life of people involved in them, that way also enhancing social cohesion (Hale, *et al.*, 2011:1853-1863). Kolev (2017:1) also suggests that enhancing social cohesion through a comprehensive policy package is crucial to sustainable poverty reduction.

Govender & Reddy (2012); Tebele (2016) and Kalaba (2017) cite poor policy implementation as a major problem for the government in South Africa, including policies related to agricultural

transformation. Tebele (2016:12) suggests that the biggest problem with South African policies is that they describe the ‘what’, but they do not explain the ‘how’ which leads to poor implementation of these policies and plans. Hence, according to Sebola (2014:30), South Africa faces many public public policy implementation challenges. One of the challenges is that the policies do not explain the implementation process, which is the ‘how’ component (Tebele, 2016:12). Secondly, is the lack of consultation with all relevant parties, particularly the public, around policy choices (Mkhize, 2015:193). The third challenge is around the idea of ‘African solutions to African problems’ (Remofiloe, 2017:1). South Africa, just like its African counterparts, too often adopts Western policies to solve South African problems (Human, 1998) cited in (Tebele, 2016:14). This research on the policy implementation regarding the 1hh1ha programme is within the public administration domain.

Public policy analysts usually break down the policy process into several conceptual stages, including agenda-setting, in which problems come to be seen as significant, bringing public authorities' attention and prioritizing action; policy formulation, whereby policymakers devise policy alternatives and request action plan; decision-making involving the selection of a policy option; execution, where legislation is put in place to be implemented; and evaluation, which refers to tracking and evaluating policy efficiency, often leading to modifications or redesigns (Fischer, *et al.*, 2007:43-62) and (Vogel & Henstra, 2015:113).

With this understanding of policy implementation as falling into the realm of public administration, this chapter turns to the research problem, followed by research questions and objectives along with the significance of and rationale for the study. The chapter goes on to highlight research methodology before identifying limitations of the study, key concepts and the structure of the dissertation before a summary of the chapter.

1.2 Background of the Study and the Broad Research Problem

Countries of the world support their agricultural support in many different ways. According to UNDP (2015:9), “agricultural support largely depends on the importance of the agricultural sector as the source of food.” FAO (2020) suggests that agriculture is at the centre of the SDG’s target 2.4. Global frameworks such as the UN Agenda 2030 and the African Union Agenda 2063 also focusses on addressing such human development issues with emphasis in Africa as a continent. According to (Ibrahim, 2019:17) agriculture is a crucial sector for the development of employment opportunities in Africa to counter poverty. To counter poverty, the continent developed an “Africa Strategy for Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development,” (Ibrahim, 2019:17).

However, as a result of market liberalisation, a number of countries particularly Global South countries have reduced government interventions in the agricultural sector, leaving many developing farmers destitute and unable to access vital agricultural development services. This is contrary in well-developed countries in Europe and America who still receive government support leading to an outcry by developing countries to reap similar rewards from their governments.

Some preliminary work was carried out in the early 2000s around agricultural support and community livelihood. Researchers such as (Mobayed; 2009 and Hochberg, 2014; Brunelin, 2014) have called for future research in the area of community gardens, social and community mobilization and policy strategies. “More research is required to investigate whether community gardens set up by local councils or community-based organisations for all public access, provide a greater contribution to social and community development,” (Mobayed, 2009:53). Hochberg (2014:50) recommended that researchers investigate ‘the broad range of functional and ideological differences between the [agricultural funding] models.’ And Brunelin (2014:147) suggested that more work on fundamental issues relating to food and agriculture in development is required to provide policymakers with specific policy strategies.

1.3 Narrow Research Problem

Like many other Global South nations, South Africa has suffered reduced agricultural support over the last few decades (UNDP, 2015:9). South Africa is among the countries that have reduced their support to farmers over the last three decades and the farmers in South Africa are perceived to be among the least funded in the world. For instance, “an (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) OECD study found that South Africa’s Producer Support Estimate (PSE) for 2000-2003 was 5% versus 20% in the United States, 31% in OECD countries and 58% in Japan (OECD, 2009).” The reduction in support to farmers contributes to an inability to create and maintain sustainable livelihoods in rural communities, which perpetuates poverty.

Hence, the increase of poverty levels and rising unemployment rates as reported by Statistics South Africa causes grave concern for many South Africans. Stats SA reported a rise in poverty levels in 2018 (Smit, 2019). Prior thereto, “more than half of South Africans were poor in 2015, with the poverty headcount increasing to 55,5% from a series low of 53,2% in 2011” (Lehohla, 2014). Household poverty contributed enormously in the statistics above with rural provinces the hardest hit (Lehohla, 2017:78). The author attributes some of the causes of the increase in poverty to global financial crises amongst many other factors. An estimated 55% or 30.4 million of the total South African population lives below the poverty lines. A 2015 study on household

poverty levels shows that KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) province has contributed 20.6 per cent to total national poverty levels, which is the highest proportion among other provinces (Stats SA, 2017).

South Africa adopted the National Development Plan (NDP) as a vehicle to confront household poverty amongst many other challenges facing the country. The NDP was drafted by the National Planning Commission (NPC) during President Zuma's era and it had the mandate to, "take a broad, cross-cutting, independent and critical view of South Africa; to help define South Africa we seek to achieve in 20 years time and to map out a path to achieve those objectives," (NPC, 2012:480).

Many governments have adopted agriculture for rural transformation (Wu, 2018:354; Bennike, *et al.*, 2020:1-2). Ha'apio, Wairiu; Gonzalez & Morrison (2018) studied agriculture for rural transformation. The authors concluded that "building resilience from the transformation of rural communities may constitute a long-term adaptation" (Ha'apio, *et al.* 2018:362). Implementing such adaptation as transformation needs not only the constructive adaptation effort of local villagers but also funding from government and NGOs to help villagers cope with the costs of these transformations (Ha'apio, 2018:362). Adapting agriculture to climate change is one of the strategies the literature cites.

The South African government is undergoing land and agrarian reforms to address poverty and food security (Gwiriri, *et al.*, 2019:1665). Invariably the Community Property Associations (CPAs) are formed to administer land hold on behalf of communities as part of government initiatives to drive community development in restituted land (Cousins, 2016:3). Ndlovu (2015:23) notes the successes and failures of the CPAs. Good relations and teamwork are some of the essential elements to the successes of the CPAs. Centre for Law and Society (CLS, 2015:2) suggests the CPA Act No 28 of 1996 (RSA, 1996) has been poorly implemented and that CPAs are poorly resourced while they get limited support and oversight by government. Ndlovu (2015:23) also suggests that they are undermined by traditional authorities while there are long delays in the transfer of title deeds to the CPAs. However, the Parliamentary Monitoring Group (PMG) suggests that few CPAs are successful (PMG, 2017). Bella Bella CPA is widely known for its success (Ndlovu, 2015:20-26). According to Lehohla (2017:14) poverty cut across different levels of communities in the country. Although there is not much literature relating to poverty levels amongst the CPAs, this study lays a foundation for future studies because poverty chooses neither colour nor creed.

In KZN, the agricultural sector is one of the major contributors to the GDP. Agriculture continues to be KwaZulu-Natal's dominant economic activity, accounting for 20 per cent of GDP (Stats SA:2013). KwaZulu-Natal recorded the second-highest proportion of households actively involved in agricultural activities for survival. However, agricultural households in KwaZulu-

Natal are at risk sustaining a loss of household income and suffer food insecurity when government policies are not created and implemented to meet the needs of the population. This is true not just in KZN, but the country as a whole. Moreover, issues such as climate change hinder agricultural productivity in South Africa and many countries (Baldos, *et al.*, 2019:2).

Governments implement welfare programmes in agriculture such as the One Household One Hectare programme for varied reasons. First is to improve the agricultural input, second is creating employment opportunities and thirdly is to increase the economic activities (Bahal, 2020:982-983). Therefore, the need for this research is to establish if one or more of the latter reasons justifies governments implementation of agricultural programmes.

Attending to the issues of poverty, unemployment and food security may well help address the issues of social cohesion as a fundamental pillar of the NDP (SALDRU, 2018:1). “The goal of the rural development and land reform policy is to stimulate rural revitalization, rural development, social cohesion, prosperity, full employment, shared growth and relative income inequality” (DRDLR, 2014:13). If the poverty problem is unabated it could hinder South Africa’s progress in achieving the NDP and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). According to the UNDP (2018), the SDGs are better known as ‘Global Goals’, “which is a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.”

Although South Africa subscribes to implementing the SDGs and adopted the NDP and other policies to counter poverty in the country, the poverty rate has not sufficiently increased. Moreover, it is problematic that agricultural activities as a part of rural transformation have seemingly failed to play an effective role in contributing to the country’s GDP.

While still in South Africa, specific agricultural issues such as land reform constrained agricultural potential and relatively high costs to produce and achieve the same unit of output as most countries of the world is fundamentally a problem in South Africa (Kalaba, 2017). Whilst rural transformation has been studied from a variety of angles, there is a knowledge gap regarding the interactivity of public policy implementation, agriculture for rural transformation and social cohesion when it comes to the 1hh1ha programme. This study seeks to help address that gap. This study focus on King Cetshwayo and Umkhanyakude Districts of KwaZulu-Natal due to their differed economic outlook. According to the Province of KwaZulu-Natal Province Socio-Economic Review Review and Outlook 2020/2021, “the real economic activity in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) is showing a persistent downward trend” (KwaZulu-Natal Treasury, 2020:64). However, King Cetshwayo District contributed a significant 7.1 per cent to the economy of KwaZulu-Natal while Umkhanyakude which is characterised by rural settings contributed the least 1.8 per cent “due to limited economic activities and low employment rates” (KwaZulu-Natal

Treasury, 2020:65). These cases were selected based on a review of critical factors of fragility, key data on poverty and development trajectories.

In view of this research problem, certain research questions and objectives were formulated.

1.4 Research Questions and Objectives

This study tackles the following research questions and objectives as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Research questions and objectives

Research questions	Research objectives
How can the implementation processes and procedures of the ‘one household one hectare’ programme inform community sustainability?	Determine the implementation processes and procedures of the ‘one household one hectare’ programme in informing community sustainability.
In the ‘one household one hectare’ programme, what factors facilitate or hinder social cohesion among community members?	Explore whether the ‘one household one hectare’ programme facilitates or hinders social cohesion among community members.
Stemming from the ‘one household one hectare’ programme, what are the opportunities for improvement of a rural development strategy?	Identify opportunities for improvement of rural development strategy
How can lessons learn from the ‘one household one hectare’ model help formulate recommendations to enhance the existing knowledge and practices in agriculture and rural development?	Provide recommendations that can be implemented to enhance the existing knowledge and practices in agriculture and rural development.

The discussion now turns to the significance of the study as well as the rationale of this study.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study has the potential to enhance the current body of knowledge on governments’ assistance on land development and agricultural transformation. The results could help bridge the knowledge gap of whether there is interactivity between policy implementation pertaining to the 1hh1ha intervention, agriculture for rural transformation and social cohesion. In addition, the findings may present new evidence to assist with solving the ever-evolving public service challenges when it comes to policy implementation on a wider scale. The study is likely to create knowledge-based solutions to technology issues from the perspective of the participants. Lastly, the study could help identify values and expectations held by farmers involved with agriculture in rural communities.

1.6 Rationale of the Study

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform first signed into policy the 1hh1ha and 1hh2dc policy framework in 2017. Since the signing of the framework, there has been no literature identified that explores its implementation successes or failures. Therefore the motive for the study is to explore if the governments' implementation of the 1hh1ha programme to the people of Umkhanyakude and King Cetshwayo District Municipalities has made any significant impact to their living conditions. Further it is to explore how the programme facilitates or hinders social cohesion since community sustainability and cooperativeness could weigh towards success or failure of the programme. Moreover, social cohesion is a flagship research for the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN). Likewise, social cohesion is one of the goals of the rural development policy stated in the strategic plan (DRDLR, 2014:13).

1.7 Research Methodology

This section presents the research design and methods that this study followed.

1.7.1 Research Design

Research design is made up of a plan for undertaking research and it includes the connection of the research paradigm that provides guidance to the study and all the methods that used to carry out the study (Creswell, 2014:11-19; Cook & Cook, 2016:190). It comprises of the use of scientific methods necessary or used to conduct research, (Queiros, *et al.*, 2017:370). According to Flanagan (2013), a research method is a “most powerful tool for discovering the truths, explore new theories and perform their empirical validation.” The methods according to Braun & Clarke (2013:30) and Sainato, (2015:2) mean various tools or techniques for conducting research All of the components that flow from the research design are methods. However, rather than use the term ‘research design and methods’, some scholars refer to ‘research methodology’. The term ‘research methodology’ includes the research design and all the different methods in a broad context.

This study adopted a qualitative research design or approach. According to Queiros, *et al.* (2017:370) “qualitative research is concerned with an in-depth understanding of a given problem rather than numerical representation found in quantitative studies.”

Chapter three of this study further explores the research design and methods.

1.7.2 Research Strategies

This study used a combination of narrative strategy and case study strategy. However, some scholars see case study as a type of research design and method (Yin 2014). Simultaneously Yin (2014:63) contends that all research designs are capable of producing successful case studies. For purposes of this study, the case study is seen as a research strategy. On the one hand, the case study strategy was chosen because the researcher is ultimately interested in insight, discovery, and interpretation about the 1hh1ha programme (Villalobos, 2017:42). The case and the unit of analysis is the 1hh1ha programme and the 1h1ha projects studied are the sub-units of analysis. On the other hand, narrative strategy was selected to provide an opportunity to better understand participants' lives by listening to their stories (Davies, 2018: 1121). This applies to the farmers and government project managers and monitoring and evaluation [M&E] specialists who participated in the study.

1.7.3 Sampling Strategy, Technique and Size

Smulowitz (2017:1) writes that sampling is a ‘method by which a researcher selects the general population and particular individuals to include as well as exclude from the research process.’ A non-probability sampling strategy was employed in this study (Jager, Putnick, & Bornstein, (2017:13) citing Bornstein *et al.*, 2013; Levy & Lemeshow, 2011). This is appropriate for qualitative studies (Moser & Korstjens 2017:10). This study employed a purposive sampling technique since “qualitative research seeks information-rich informants to, for example, discover a complete range of perceptions,” (Griffith, *et al.*, 2016:774). The sample size is 14, a combination of farmers and government project managers and monitoring and evaluation specialists.

1.7.4 Data Collection Methods and Tools

Data collection is a process of gathering information from all available sources in order to find answers to the research questions, test the hypothesis and analyse the findings (Research Methodology, 2019). The selection of data collection methods is influenced by factors such as the research design and research strategy. Both primary and secondary data were collected. data collection strategy. This study adopted semi-structured key person interviews as a primary data collection method (du Plooy, 2009:198). The researcher used the semi-structured interview guide as a tool to collect data from key person interviews. As to secondary evidence, the researcher collected documents such as memoranda, policies, minutes of meetings, evaluation reports and other reports (Yin 2014:105). The researcher triangulated data from the multiple sources mentioned above (Yin 2014:120).

1.7.5 Data Analysis

Data presentation and analysis was qualitative content analysis. Du Plooy (2009:219) argues that qualitative content analysis requires the research problem to be about themes, values or styles and differed ideological levels of meanings.

The researcher performed data analysis following a step-by-step procedure to analyse multiple data from interviews, documents and archives through content, matrix and thematic analysis. Matrix analysis focuses on statistical analysis (Karlsson, 2007:226). This will be applied when the researcher analyses secondary data. Lawless & Chen (2019:92) writes that “thematic analysis is a useful methodological tool used to code and interpret in-depth, qualitative interview discourses.” According to Antony & Thomas (2010:1281) that is Owen’s (1984) extension which suggested that thematic analysis is based on “recurrence, repetition, and forcefulness by adding a method of closed coding that identifies the prominence of ideologies, power relations, and status-based hierarchies.” Secondary data analysis will be through Microsoft Excel software.

The researcher created word tables in the individual unit of analysis that show the data. Yin (2014:165) argues that it is possible to create word tables’ individual unit of analysis show data in accordance with one or more uniform classifications. Data analysis is further elaborated on in chapter three.

1.7.6 Data Quality Control

Wang, *et al.* (2016:) links data quality to conformity to valid requirements. Yin (2014:84) recommends a case study protocol as data quality control to form multiple case enquiries while Creswell (2014:201) recommends multiple uses of validity strategies. According to Henderson (2015:9) citing Bryman (2003: 1142) triangulation is the answer. Triangulation is when the researcher uses one assessment tool and compares the results using another system to those using another. “If the second method supports the first results, triangulations strengthen the strength of the result. If it does not hold, it can be seen as proof that using just one method or measure is not always reliable,” (Henderson, 2015:9).

This study followed the principles of trustworthiness in which Leung (2015:324) argues that they have been made in the literature as to what constitutes trustworthiness. The four pillars of trustworthiness followed in this study were dependability, credibility, conformability and transferability. Chapter three discusses data quality control further in section 3.8.

1.7.7 Ethical Considerations

Haines (2016:230) notes that “ethical issues are inherent in some types of qualitative studies such as case study research.” Gaining approval and justification for ethical clearance could be challenging for some studies especially where the study designs evolve and the numbers and exact nature and number of participants are difficult to predict in advance. An ethical clearance procedure endorsed by the University of KwaZulu-Natal was promptly followed and adhered to.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Crescentini & Mainardi (2009) studied the limitations of qualitative research studies in order to formulate a set of guidelines to effectively conduct qualitative research studies. The researcher followed these guidelines to overcome limitations highlighted in Chapter Three, section 3.12 such as limited time and resources, the unwillingness of an expected participant to be interviewed and guarding against researcher bias.

The key concepts of this study are defined in table 1.2 to contextualize the key terms used in this study.

1.9 Key Concepts

Table 1.2: Key Concepts and definitions

Concepts	Definitions
Development	The term development is understood for the purposes of this study “as a social condition within a nation in which the genuine needs of its population are met by the fair and sustainable use of natural resources and systems,” (Reyes, 2001:1).
Rural Development	According to Neves (2017:4) “rural development as a concept and public policy focus is relatively new, having emerged in the post-war period.”
Rural Development Framework	The Rural Development Framework is defined as a “policy strategy that describes how government, working with rural people, aims to achieve a rapid and sustained reduction in absolute poverty” (Ramaphakela, 2015:2) citing (DLA, 1997:4). Agriculture propels rural and industrial development (Barretta, 2017:5) citing (Lewis 1954: 433).
Socio-economic development	Socio-economic development according to (Midgley, 1995:250) refers to a “process of planned social change designed to promote the wellbeing of the population as a whole in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic

Concepts	Definitions
	development” which enables communities to create, retains and reinvests wealth to improve their quality of life Ramaphakela (2015:2) citing Summers (2011:1).
Social Cohesion	Social cohesion can be defined as an adhesive or bond that tie a society together, often through shared values, beliefs, and behaviours (SALDRU, 2018:2)

1.10 Structure of the Dissertation

In Chapter one is an introduction that provides a background to this study. Then the philosophical worldview is also defined and the research methodology is deliberated on. Then the research problem is outlined together with the research questions and objectives. Chapter two is based on literature review, which explores the legislation relating to land development in South Africa and abroad.

The chapter further presents the conceptual framework guiding this study and other theories considered that were considered in the study. Chapter three gives an explanation why the researcher selected the research design and the philosophical worldview. It also elaborate on the research strategy which entails the study strategy, site selection and participant selection. Then sampling strategy is addressed including the sampling population, while the data collection tools and data analysis are explained. The chapter then investigates the data quality control, the research reflexivity and the limitations of the study.

Ultimately the last section concentrates on ethical considerations. Chapter four presents the research. Chapter four also addresses the procedures employed by the researcher to analyse data through a combination of content, matrix and thematic analyses. Then literature is linked to the data in line with the research questions and objectives. Chapter Five is the final chapter of this study which give a summary of the findings and provides conclusions and recommendations.

1.11 Chapter Summary

This chapter has provided an insight into the research problem, through literature, leading to research questions and research objectives of this study. This provided a qualitative study to address the research problem. Qualitative studies entail the collection of primary data and secondary through the key persons interviews. Then chapter one gives an outline of the chapters one to five contained in this study. Chapter one is concluded.

CHAPTER TWO: EXPLORING AGRICULTURAL DYNAMICS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a literature review relevant to the study and in the context of agriculture as a means of rural development. The chapter presents a global context of agricultural policies before focussing upon South Africa. Next, the chapter assesses South African agriculture policies before turning to a focus on land reform programmes since the democratic dispensation. The South African economic system is considered before exploring social cohesion through agricultural development. The conceptual framework guiding the study is detailed prior to the close of the chapter.

2.2 Global Context of Agricultural Policies

This section presents a review of global agricultural policies after a brief overview of agricultural issues. High and sustainable economic growth is the prime focus of policies in African countries as in many other Global South countries. Such growth is essential, if not compulsory, for wider economic condition broadening the scope of people to be creative. It creates the possibilities of achieving other significant purposes of people and societies, including poverty alleviation and human development. According to Anyanwu (2014:468) high and sustainable economic growth creates resources to support the worldwide supported Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which became prominent after the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These include such goals as health care, education etcetera. Anyanwu argues, however, that policy-makers need to understand factors in order to achieve and sustain such a growth rate.

Although achieving sustainable economic growth in Africa remains one of the most world's pressing challenges, very little is known for the economic growth determinants unique to Africa. However, the universal frameworks such as the Agenda 2030 and 2063 pay particular attention to sustainable agriculture as one of the key determinants for human development in Africa (Ibrahim, 2019:37). The World Economic Forum (WEF) attributes the possibilities of Africa's high and sustainable economic growth to making use of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). "Achieving sustainable growth means increasing business agility and innovation to keep pace with emerging technologies and trends," (Taylor, 2017). To realize this, the WEF developed a New Vision for Agriculture (NVA) in 2009 which held a view that for the world to meet its food demands, sustainable agriculture should concurrently deliver food security, environmental sustainability and economic opportunity. Achieving those goals, the WEF contends it required the transformation of the agriculture sector, leveraging market-based approaches through

a coordinated effort by all stakeholders, including farmers, government, civil society and the private sector.

According to OECD (2006:66), South Africa removed the centralized control of agricultural markets subsequently removing the trade barriers purported by the previous regime which segregated the population on a racial basis. South Africa's reforms were multi-pronged targeting free agricultural access, poverty reduction, increasing agricultural productivity and profits in the sector and improving food security. The historic divide gave rise to a 'dualistic nature of the agricultural sector.' The commercial agricultural sector is mostly dominated by white farmers who enjoy fully fleshed agricultural infrastructure and modern institutional support as opposed to mostly black emerging farmers previously disadvantaged to thrive in the agricultural sector, without the necessary resources to thrive in the sector. The dawn of democracy in 1994 ushered a new era seeking to redress past imbalances through inclusive policies. Khwidzhili & Worth (2017:73) suggest that South Africa requires the establishment of a formal policy on sustainable agriculture. However, Neves (2017:6) contends that South Africa often held prominence in agriculture and rural development policy development.

Public Administration is known for "solving of problems that cannot be expressed until they are solved" (Ndaguba & Ijeoma, 2017:8) citing (Wildavsky, 1980). Dodge, Ospina & Foldy (2005:287) suggests that public administration has been an applicable field since its inception, trying to ensure that its conclusions are based on facts, knowledge and practical significance, as well as highly analytical and critical thinking. To do that, public administration applies theories. Theories extend knowledge by finding facts (van der Waldt, 2017:186).

Van der Waldt (2017:186) further cites the following approaches used in public administration to guide the development of theory:- political/administration dichotomy; historical; institutional (bureaucratic); behavioural systems; public policy; business management (managerialism) comprehensive; conventional; political and political economy; structural-functional; generic administrative and legal. Looking at the focus of this study or unit of analysis which are projects within a government programme, the following theories are applicable; public institutional theory, theories on public accountability, behaviour change theory, the theory of reasoned action, social practice theory, diffusion of innovation theory, continuum theory and the theory of planned behaviour (van der Waldt, 2017:197).

Table 2.1: illustrates global policy frameworks for agriculture and their application to this study

GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS FOR AGRICULTURE	APPLICATION TO THE STUDY
UN General Assembly, 1948	Right to food is the responsibility of government and that access to food must not conflict with other basic human rights (FAO, 2014:1-26).
Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs for the transformation of food and agriculture (FAO, 2018:4-71).
African Union Agenda 2063	Africa's vision and master plan to turn Africa into a future global powerhouse (Besada, <i>et al.</i> , 2017:24).
Settlement Policy Framework	Loan requirements for the World Bank to implement an agricultural modernisation project (Pejchinovska, 2019:9-23).
Climate-Smart Agriculture	An integrative approach to combat the effects of climate change which threatens food security (FAO, 2020).
FAO – Adapt Programme on Climate Change Adaptation	Respond to a global call to tackle climate change through control measures (FAO, 2011:1-8).
Coping with Water Scarcity, an Action Framework for Agriculture and Food Security	Managing water shortages (FAO, 2012:1-60).
The Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture	A tool with 10 policy areas which helps governments to invest in agriculture (OECD, 2019).
Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation	Assesses governments' policies in terms of addressing issues such as adaption climate change, performance evaluations, increasing growth and productivity, and building farmer household resistance to external threats such as natural disasters and markets pressures. (OECD, 2019)

The study now turns from the global context to examine agricultural support programmes in various countries. The aim is to draw similarities or differences in agricultural support between South Africa and other countries. Five countries in different regions were identified and reviewed for this purpose, namely, Brazil, Russia, India and China. Along with South Africa, these countries comprise a geo-political region, called BRICS. The study further makes a distinction between commercial and subsistence farming. Just like its African counterparts, South Africa has its focus on shifting from subsistence to commercial farming for various reasons (Ingabire, *et al.*, 2019:12493). Most importantly, exiting from subsistence farming and entering commercial farming has a significant impact on social welfare throughout the world (Mariyono, 2018:247). Economical reasoning may supersede any other reasons. Notably, recent studies have reported a significant increase in commercial farming in Africa (Mohammed, *et al.*, 2016:13; Hall *et al.*,

2017:516). However, there's a distinction between subsistence and commercial farming. "Subsistence farmers are the producers and consumers of their main sources of food," for food security reasons (Dodd, *et al.*, 2020:2) whereas commercial farming, on the other hand, is more concerned with production for the markets rather than for own consumption (Glover & Jones, 2016:1).

Governments all over the world started long ago to subsidize food and commodity markets (Gautam, 2015:84). According to Sumner (n.d.), "a classic farm subsidy case through trade restriction is the English Corn Laws, which regulated the import and export of grain for centuries in Great Britain and Ireland. However, there were repealed in 1846 and modern agricultural subsidy began in the United States starting with the New Deal and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933." The laws gave the government power to impose minimum prices (Sumner, nd) citing (Benedict 1953).

In the 1930s, wealthy governments around the world used various schemes to fund and subsidize farmers. Poor countries, where a significant number of the population is interested in farming, governments have continued to tax and manage the agricultural sector (Sumner, nd). According to Gautam (2015:84), the record in the history of agricultural policies emulates two separate patterns of agricultural policy intervention, which Lindert (1991) refers to the pattern of growth and the trend against trade. The following text looks at BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) countries.

2.2.1 Brazil

According to UP (2015:15), Brazil is a major source of food for countries such as China given its successes in increasing agricultural production in recent years. The country is part of the countries that comprise the largest net exporting zone of agricultural products on earth. Latin America has the potential to vastly increase their response to global demand for food and other agricultural products. The potential is also immense for Sub-Saharan Africa to improve its productivity and reduce the growing food deficit of this region (Zeigler & Steensland, 2015:13).

Brazil together with India, and China enjoys certain flexibilities as developing countries in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), on the level and type of agricultural support that is subject to WTO limits which Russia as a BRIC country is excluded from due to its developed country status (Brink, *et al.*, 2015:128). Brazil is lauded for significant investment in agricultural research which has improved the food production outlook. The country adopted economic reforms which comprise of trade liberation and improved regulatory environment which subsequently improved Brazil's agricultural production.

However, climate change is a stumbling block which continually hinders agricultural production (Robertson, *et al.*, 2017:684). However, Brazil has responded well to tackle the issues of climate change through the introduction of policies to decrease deforestation rates and the country has adopted a National Climate Change Plan which calls for reduction of carbon emission (USAID, 2018:4).

2.2.2 Russia

Agricultural support in Russia is what Ghukasyan, *et al.* (2018:5) views as aggressively in pursuit of the goals of self-sufficiency and attempts to drastically expand production of some products. Most of the subsidies are directly bundled to production and represent a very distorting type of support. Only 13% could be classified as supporting activities for agriculture (infrastructure, education, etc.) representing a relatively small share in comparison to other countries (OECD, 2017:44). The Russian State intervention in agricultural has been seen to be consistent over the past two decades despite the economic fluctuations.

The Russian government subsidizes its farmer based on a co-funding scheme between the federal and regional governments. The allocation of federal funding is guided by the State Program for Development of Agriculture 2013-2020 that determines major directions and priorities of the Russian agricultural sector (Ghukasyan, *et al.*, 2018:5). This is regulated by laws. A study by Ghukasyan, Herzfeld & Kvartiuk (2018:9) reveals a significant increase in government subsidies in Russia from 2008 up until 2011. In 2012 Russia entered into the Agreement in Agriculture (AoA) prompting the country to comply with AoA policies (Brink, *et al.*, 2015:127).

However, Russia is not immune to climate change but according to (Smeets, 2014:2) Russia developed policies to combat climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and investing in renewable energy.

2.2.3 India

India has been lauded for a massive capital injection to boost agricultural production from as early as in the 1960s. According to Modi (2017:6), India responded to food shortages by systematically modernizing its agricultural sector through government subsidies, improved seed research, manufacturing of farming equipment, and other interventions. India adopted an agricultural policy, 'the green revolution' which was aimed at improvements in agricultural technology combined with state-led initiatives to support farmers. The country increased its budget allocation in agricultural support through government subsidies to farmers. Between 1980 and 2014, India's investment in agriculture is 8% of the country's Gross Domestic Product

(GDP). Today, India is the second-largest country in cotton and grain production after China (Zeigler & Steensland, 2015:17).

However, Singh, 2016:1 and Robertson, *et al.*, (2017:684) note the challenges brought by climate change which results in soil degradation and loss of production.

2.2.4 China

In 2018 the Chinese economy was dubbed number one in the world after the USA (World Bank, 2018:1). With 20% of the global population, China has 9.7% of its GDP accounted for Agriculture. Its massive agricultural investment grew fairly fast to become the second-largest market in the world in 2008 after the United States (Mahul & Stutley, 2010:1). As from 2007, China introduced subsidized epidemic disease cover in swine as part of government intervention in the agricultural sector. In January 2015, China announced that the country “was boosting its potato production and consumption to transform the crop into the nation’s fourth major grain – after rice, wheat and maize,” (Kirstein, 2016:30). These are but some of the recent agricultural policies the government of China has prioritized to boost the agricultural sector.

Engels (2018:1-6) suggests that China is championing climate change through the reduction of carbon emissions since 2008.

2.3 Assessing Agricultural Policies in Post-Apartheid in South Africa

This section reviews agricultural legislative frameworks in South Africa and abroad. Table 2.2 looks at a South African review of the most relevant legislative framework to agriculture for rural transformation.

Table 2.2: Review of Agricultural Legislative Framework

SOUTH AFRICAN LAWS AND POLICIES	APPLICATION TO THE STUDY
South African Constitution of the Republic of South Africa	Food is a constitutional right and food security is generally linked to agriculture (SAHRC, 2009)
The White Paper on Agriculture 1995	“Ensure fair access to agriculture and promote the contribution of agriculture to the advancement of all communities, society at large and the national economy, with a view to a sustainable improvement of income, food security, employment and quality of life,” (Hendriks & Olivier, 2015:2-11).
The Green Paper on Land Reform, 2011	“Decentralisation of the rural economy; democratic and equitable allocation and use of land across race, class and gender; and continued

SOUTH AFRICAN LAWS AND POLICIES	APPLICATION TO THE STUDY
	discipline of food security production,” (Erlank, 2014:614-640).
White Paper on South African Land Policy, 1997	“Binds the Government of South Africa to implement the three-tier land reform programmes of land redistribution, restitution and tenure security,” (Kloppers & Pienaar, 2014:692-695).
Integrated Food Security Strategy	Targeting at wiping out poverty, malnutrition and food security by 2015 (Koch, 2011:1-44).
Reconstruction and Development Programme 1994	Tackling poverty and inequality to boost living conditions and stimulate economic growth (Kgatle, 2017:4-5).
The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy, 2000	“Encourage social cohesion with strong institutions, economic sustainability and access to basic services,” (PSC, 2009:1-80).
The Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development, 2001	Permitted previously side-lined communities to purchase land and agricultural equipment to build agricultural livelihoods and boost community-level food (Hadebe, 2016:7-10).
The Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme, 2004	Offered incentives for land reform beneficiaries and private land acquisitions after settlement in order to encourage value-added enterprises (Sibisi, 2015:18-20).
The War on Poverty Programme, 2008	Urgent short-term steps to pull together a package of initiatives that were already in effect but that brought this presidential goal more prominence (Van Der Byl, 2015:10-32).
The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, 2009	Combat issues in rural areas such as underdevelopment, hunger, unemployment, lack of essential services and other social ills (Zacarias, 2013:1-20).
The New Growth Path, 2010	Targeted at boosting growth, job creation and equity (McCarthy, 2011:1-8).
The National Development Plan, 2012	Targets the eradication of poverty based on income by 2030 (Treasury, 2013:1-10).
The South African National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2014	“It sets out five pillars for achieving food security, namely: enhanced nutrition education; alignment of investment in agriculture with local economic development; enhanced market participation by the emerging agricultural sector; and risk management,” (Delpont, 2019:20-22).

Agriculture has according to Neves (2017:6) “often held a prominent place in South African rural development policy.” It is evident from the literature that economic transformation and rural development in South Africa is directly linked to the opening of the country’s borders post-1994. However, the government’s intervention in economic development should not be viewed as a post-1994 occurrence as the previous governments had supported white South Africans for many

years prior to the democratic election. “It is commonly understood that the economic and social order which prevailed during the 1948-1994 Apartheid era, as well as the segregation period which preceded it, favoured a cheap labour system for South Africa’s mines and farms, and blocked the structural transformation of the South African economy,” (Bhorat, *et al.*, 2014:10).

The simplistic figure below illustrates the evolution process since the birth of democracy in 1994.

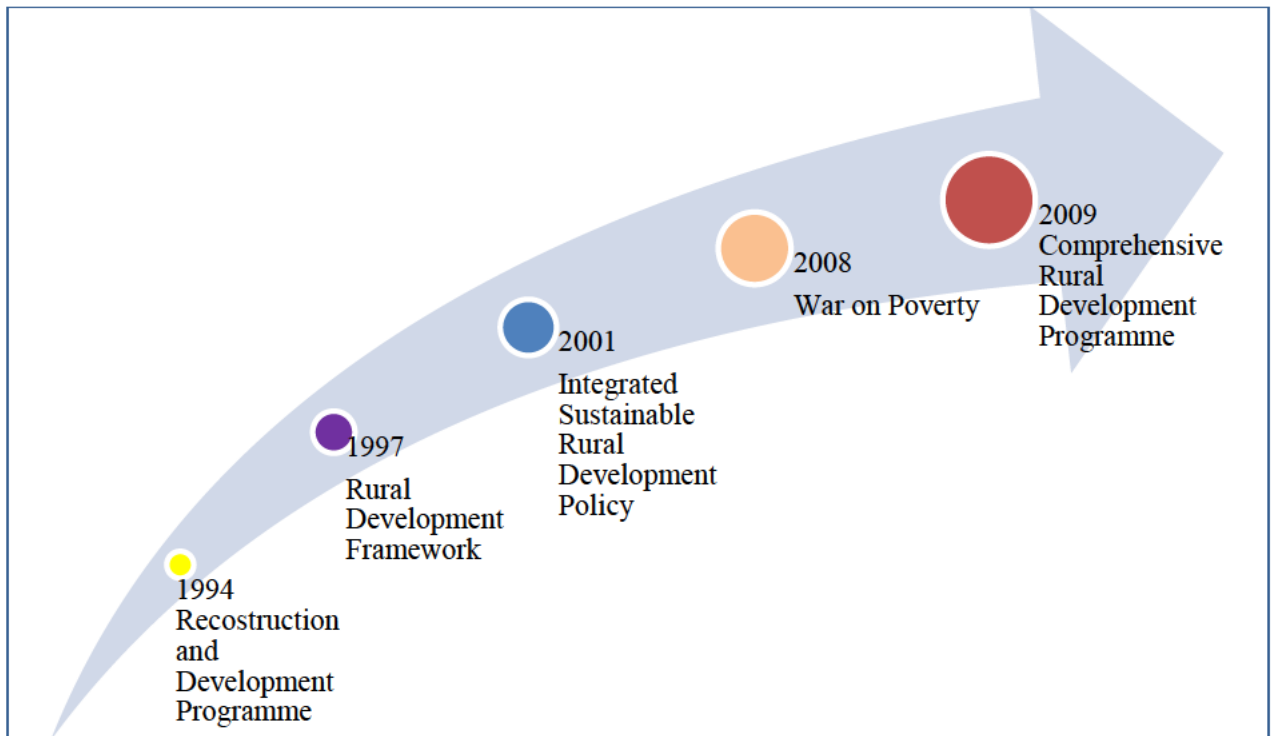


Figure 2.1: The evolution of agricultural transformation in South Africa

Adapted from (Neves, 2017:6-7)

South Africa has implemented agricultural programmes for more than 25 years since democracy. However, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) had reviewed the agricultural policy shifts in South Africa in the first 10 years of democracy. The agricultural policies are discussed in the point below.

2.3.1 One Household One Hectare and One Household Two Dairy Cows

As alluded above, the South African Government has introduced many land development programmes over the past two decades of democratic South Africa. According to (DRDLR, 2017:1) ‘One Household and One Hectare and One Household and Two Dairy Cows’ (1hh1ha and 1hh2dc) were introduced by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in the first quarter of 2016.

Matlala (2014:833) concedes that the post-democratic government ‘formulated land and agrarian policies’ which aimed at redressing past imbalances between ‘production, property rights’ and poverty gaps while creating enabling political and economic environments that promote economic advancements, poverty eradication and increased land markets confidence.

Notably, the 1hh1ha and 1hh2dc policy framework of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform states that the policy framework aims to ‘achieve rural economic transformation’ in South Africa through agricultural transformation (DRDLR, 2017:1). Timmer (1988) cited in Jayne, Chamberlin & Benfica (2018:779) refers to agricultural transformation as a “process by which an agri-food system transforms over time from being subsistence-oriented and farm-centred into one that is more commercial, productive, and off-farm centred.” DRDLR (2017:1-2) notes that the 1hh1ha and 1hh2dc policy framework is premised on government’s commitment to review all land reform policies as stipulated in the 2011 Green Paper on Land Reform. It also cites redress of past imbalances created by the Natives Land Act of 1913.

The 1hh1ha and 1hh2dc policy framework targets; black, Indian and coloured South Africans; farmworkers, small-scale farmers, restitution claimants, farm dwellers and labour tenants (DRDLR, 2017:6). The process set down for approval a project is as follows:-

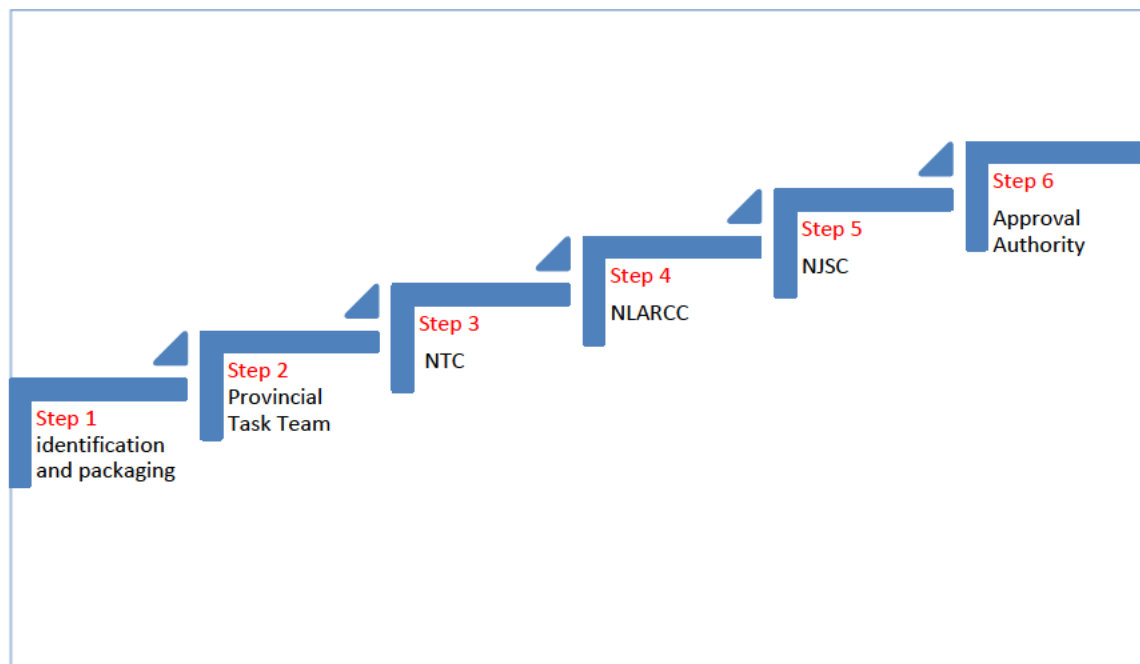


Figure 2.2: 1hh1ha and 1hh2dc process flow

Adapted from DRDLR (2017:8)

Figure 2.3 illustrates the process flow of the 1hh1ha and 1hh2dc projects. The process entails six steps within which a project have to go through for approval. The first step entails, identification, capturing of the project on a project register and packaging of documents necessary for presentation for approval. The second step is a presentation of a project to a Provincial Task Committee (PTC), then to National Technical Committee (NTC), National Land Allocation and Recapitalisation Control Committee (NLARCC), National Joint Strategy Centre (NJSC) until approved by the Approval Authority.

However, of importance to note is that there were no studies showing successes or failures of the 1hh1ha projects other than the statutory government documents such as the Departments' annual reports discussed in 4.3 of this study.

2.4 Public Administration Theories

As mentioned in 1.1 above, public administration has a number of policies which may be application to this study. Such policies as theory of good governance, and theory of change, public institutional theory, theories on public accountability, behaviour change theory, the theory of reasoned action, social practice theory, diffusion of innovation theory, continuum theory and the theory of planned behaviour. This study elected to follow the theory of change in the context of agriculture.

Theory of change has been defined by various authors of literature (Mayne & Johnson, 2015:407). However, for the purpose of this study, Rick Davies' definitions is adopted. He defines the theory of change as "the description of a sequence of events that is expected to lead to a particular desired outcome" (Vogel, 2012:9). Mayne & Johnson (2015:407) suggests that the theory of change has been widely used in development setting. The latter is also true in the context of agriculture for rural development. According to (Trivelli & Berdegue, 2019:1) "we cannot separate rural development from the sustainable development goal one and two, to eliminate poverty and hunger." South Africa subscribes to the SDGs. The section below discusses South Africa's economic system.

2.5 The South African Economic System

The empirical literature suggests that South Africa has had exposure to international markets at least since the dawn of democracy in 1994. This was as a result of mainstream economists' influence in the ruling African National Congress' (ANC) policy direction particularly, Nelson Mandela to consider international market trade exposure to redress past economic disparities and put the country forward (Schneider, 2018:308-311). Market exposure is according to (Rangasamy & Blignaut, 2005:2) "calculated as the sum of final goods imports and exports as a

ratio of production - to reflect the exposure to international trade.” Although the neoliberal approach was adopted as a compromise for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to support the new government, the export-oriented strategy was also adopted (Adams, 1997:241). Later, officials representing the World Bank lauded themselves for being “influential at the country policy level” (World Bank, 2007:43). However, literature reaches the conclusion South Africa has a mixed economic system.

2.6 Realising Social Cohesion through agricultural development

The South African government always tried to realize social cohesion through agricultural development. In what was called a failed attempt to realize social cohesion through the introduction of the CRDP programme Neves (2017:9) citing DRDLR (2013) defining its “role and mission as being that of facilitating integrated development and social cohesion through partnerships with all sectors of society a mission deemed a total failure by,” (Impact Economix, 2013).

Nevertheless, Ngomane (2012:12) “the current paradigm for rural development policy is based on the consequences of land dispossession and the structural deprivation of land use rights, culture and social cohesion in rural black South Africa.”

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Issues pertaining to development such as development monitoring mechanisms are very much related to development theory. For the purposes of this study, “the term development is understood as a social condition within a nation, in which the genuine needs of its population are satisfied by the rational and sustainable use of natural resources and systems,” (Reyes, 2001:1).

The development framework investigates how to describe the global change in economic system applicable to any group of countries in any period of history. According to Pieterse (2010:1), the conventional role of government to develop their countries has been overtaken by international institutions and market forces. Modernization has been assumed to be a major cause for development. However, some theorists argue that modernization is no longer an attraction. Modernization according to Pieterse (2010:1) is no longer an appealing phenomenon and it is attributed to ecological change and technological advancement able to polarize culture and undermine cultural diversity.

Halperin (2018) contends that there are various concepts of development leading to different approaches to the subject. However, the author further argues that all approaches are concerned with the relationship between development and governance. “Development is usually seen as

crucially determined by structures of governance; governance is interpreted through and shaped by the goal of development,” (Halperin, 2018). This is the same way that the governments’ 1hh1ha programme intends to promote by seeking to, “request for the approval of the policy framework for the one household one hectare...process flow and standard operating procedures...from the Minister (DRDLR, 2017:1).

Development theory can also be seen as an equivalent to development with national economic growth and perceives the state as the key vehicle; as a result, one of its vital concerns is to understand and explain the role of the state in development and the nature of government-market relations. It is perceived that most of the theories and models of the development originated in the West and were meant for Western societies and they were peculiar to those cultures and conditions. These development models, though western-oriented, were recommended for the countries of the Third World.

However, the government has a regulatory role to play within its development role which leads to the emergence of public interest theory. Mizutani & Nakamura (2015:3) writes that “the public interest theory presumes that regulation is established to correct different types of market failures and to improve social welfare evident in different welfare economics. Underpinning this inference, government formulate regulations with the intention of maximizing social welfare barring other social groups from interference in the regulatory process.”

Although this may be true in reality, regulations are sometimes not created to address market failures (Posner, 1974) as cited by (Mizutani & Nakamura, 2015:3). The regulatory process is interjected by interest groups such as non-government organizations, multi-national companies, trade groups and so on (Mizutani & Nakamura, 2015:3) citing (Stingler, 1971).

Under certain circumstances, Nafziger (2006:124) writes that a competitive economy promotes the public interest. In his analysis of the classical theory of economic development, the author suggests that natural order promotes economic development without government regulations. Although this may be true, the government’s regulation may be influenced by private interest groups. According to Mizutani & Nakamura (2015:3) in private interest theory, governments get influenced by interest groups such as the first world countries to the Asian countries and ultimately developing countries and or Africa. In this instance, the interests groups indirectly control the markets through the government.

Silvestri & Veltri (2019:1-10) contend that researchers often create conceptual frameworks to test cause-and-effect relationships. The authors argue that there needs to be causality between two or more variables. The researcher will attempt to test if there is a connection between adapting to

climate change, policy implementation and agriculture for rural transformation (cause) and social cohesion (effect).

2.7.1 Social Cohesion

Social cohesion can be defined as an adhesive or bond that tie a society together, often through shared values, beliefs, and behaviours (SALDRU, 2018:2). Justino, *et al.* (2017:96) argues that social cohesion promotes “local collective action and equal representation within.” Local collective action is usually a common phenomenon in agricultural practises especially in rural communities. However, FAO (2018:4) argues that the rural population in countries of the world suffers lack of social cohesion due to limited access to land, resources, conflicts and the effects of climate change such as natural disasters. Drought, floods and landslides are known negatively impact agriculture.

Social cohesion as discussion in chapter one is the fundamental pillar of the NDP (SALDRU, 2018:1) and flagship research for the UKZN.

2.7.2 Agriculture for Rural Transformation

According to Divanbeigi & Saliola (2015:2), the evolution of the role of agriculture for development started since the 1950s. Over the past decades, the agricultural sector, in particular, has been rediscovered as a sector with great potential of triggering rural transformation, growth, providing food security, reducing poverty and inequality, and delivering environmental services. According to (Lewis 1954: 433) cited in (Barretta, 2017:5) agriculture propels rural and industrial development, as alluded to in chapter one and two of this study.

2.7.3 1hh1ha Policy Implementation

Many Scholars give a different meaning to policy implementation. However, Mazmanian & Sabatier (1983) cited in Signé (2017:10) loosely refers to policy implementation as “what needs to happen,” whether in intervening to address a “specific problem” or the type of practices best suited for intervening based on specific contexts. Implementation, therefore, answers the “how things will happen” question.

Public policy is a course of action chosen by the governments to tackle issues. “Public policy is the cumulative result of these choices, which can be inferred from tangible outputs, such as decisions, expenditures, programmes, and pronouncements” (Vogel & Henstra, 2015:111). However, policy analysis is another important process to consider. Pal (2014:15) highlights that policy analysis is a process of inquiry aimed at developing and critically assessing information to

understand and improve public policies. However, the author concedes that there is no widely accepted policy analysis methodology. Instead, policy analysis involves deductive methods, the application of general concepts, principles, and theoretical propositions to observed phenomena, as well as inductive analysis, in which generalisations are drawn from careful observations of empirical phenomena, which are then tested against other cases (Howlett, *et al.*, 2009:20). This dissertation is concerned with policy implementation but interrogates the implementation aspect whilst also analysing policies related to the 1hh1ha programme. Signé (2017:10:14) acknowledges that there could be policy failures which are attributed to “two primary factors that could aid to explain the successes or failures of implementing various policies namely, the degree of policy conflict and the degree of policy ambiguity”. The author points out that “the less ambiguously formulated the goals of a public policy or policy programme are, the clearer the implementation will be.”

Policy implementation and interventions do not operate in a vacuum. Instead various factors tend to be interactive. For example, Usman & Olagunju (2017:339) suggests that there is a causal relationship between the degree of the absence of cohesion and rural poverty. Theoretically, community cohesion depends on socio-economic character or disparity difference between its people (Hussein, 2017:18-29) and (Reeskens *et. al.*,2000) cited in (Usman & Olagunju, 2017:339;). Berdegú & Favareto, (2019) cited in (Trivelli & Berdegú, 2019:55) confirmed a clear correlation between agriculture for rural transformation and social cohesion on the one hand. On the other hand, it was found that climate change is one of the drivers of transformation in agriculture as farmers must adapt to climate change (Trivelli & Berdegú, 2019:57-59). Agriculture for rural transformation should be driven by policies for effective rural transformation (Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, 2020). Nyirenda-Jere, *et al.* (2014:15) points out that “policy implementation is usually not based on prevailing evidence, rather evidence is generated after the fact to justify a policy that has already been implemented”. This is one of the purposes of this research, to generate such evidence.

Therefore the researcher questions whether there is interactivity and ultimately possibly integration between 1hh1ha policy implementation, agriculture for rural development and transformation together with social cohesion. This query is depicted in the constructs of the conceptual framework in figure 2.4. The research explores whether there are any connections between these different variables.

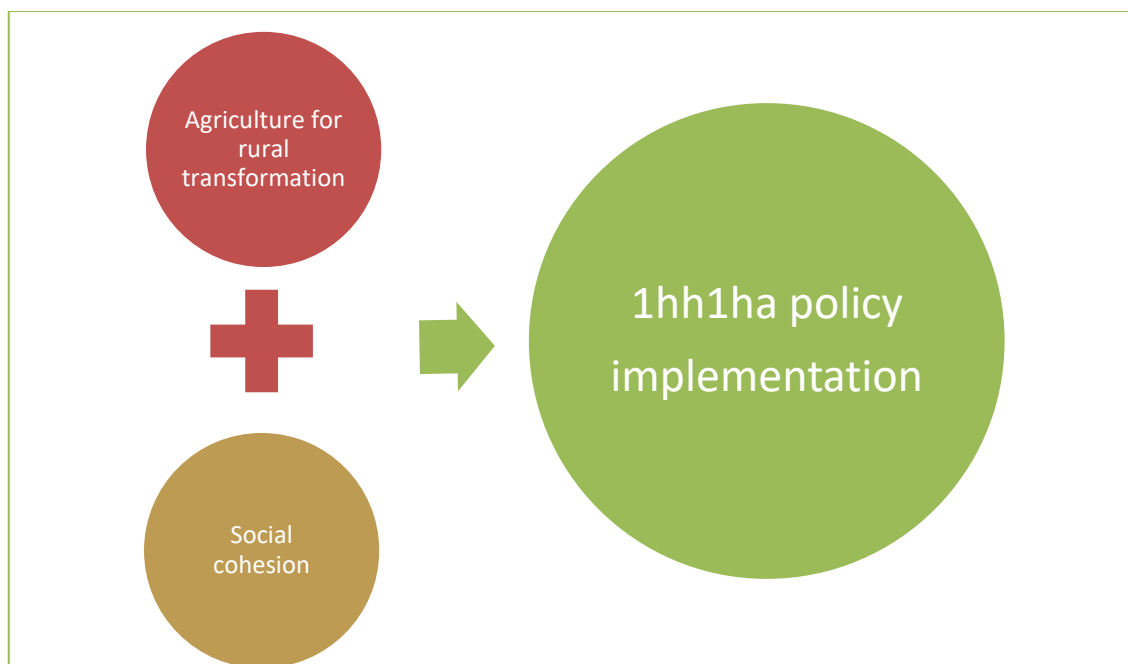


Figure 2.3: Conceptual framework

Source: (Lugo-Morin, 2016:353; Justino, *et al.*, 2017:96; Signé, 2017:10; Barretta, 2017:5)

According to Tirivayi, *et al.* (2013:11) governmental agricultural interventions through policies serve as instruments for social cohesion. Hendrix & Brinkman (2013:12) suggests that many food security interventions have contributed to social cohesion as a result of working closely together in agricultural projects. In Africa, 70 percent of the population rely on agriculture for food supply (Martin-Shields & Stojetz, 2018:8). Agricultural transformation as a source of rural development has been elusive in practice. By studying implementation of the 1hh1ha programme, including implementation of the policies surrounding it (or lack thereof), this study should highlight perceptions from farmers and government officials that lead to improved implementation of the programme. A knowledge gap is identified in literature which queries whether there is interactivity between policy implementation, agriculture as a source of rural development and transformation along with social cohesion. These constructs are linked to the research objectives stated in section 1.4 and these same constructs formulate the conceptual framework guiding this study.

2.8 Chapter Summary

This chapter reviewed literature, legislation, policies and government plan towards agricultural development in South Africa. But what has emerged is that the government lacks in implementation of its own legislation, policies and plans to achieve its set targets. The literature review identifies a trial of government failures to implements its own plans. Some attributed to

top-down planning. “In post-apartheid South Africa, the first problem with rural development pertains to a predilection for top-down planning, with a dearth of community participation and stakeholder consultation,” (Neves, 2017:7). Economix (2013:10) notes “poor progress in mobilising and empowering local communities in the implementation of government plans.” This in some instances leads to unintended tensions between key stakeholders such as traditional leaders. Based upon agricultural issues and policy frameworks in South Africa and other countries, coupled with literature on social cohesion, agriculture for rural transformation, climate change and policy implementation for the programme under study, this chapter outlined the conceptual framework before presenting this summary.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we begin with identification of the philosophical worldview underpinning the study and the rationale behind utilizing a qualitative approach. This is followed by an explanation of why the case study strategy (or design) and narrative strategy were used for the study. Data collection methods and tools are described before the study sites and sampling are highlighted. The study goes on to detail data quality control applied. This is followed by data analysis techniques employed and the role of triangulation in this study. Next comes ethical considerations, limitations and delimitations of the study before a summary concludes this chapter.

3.2 Research paradigm

According to Gergen (2010) “the phrase social construction refers to a tradition of scholarship that traces the origin of knowledge, meaning, or understanding to human relationships.” The study adopted a constructivist worldview following Crotty’s, (1998) and Yandell’s (2013:53) assumption that people construct meanings as they engage with their world, which they are interpreting. This is a major cause of why researchers opt to use open-ended questions to enable research participants to share their perspectives (Creswell, 2014:8-9). The impetus of the natural setting of the study is to allow the researcher to obtain views that the participants have formed as a result of their participation in the projects being studied.

3.3 Research design

Villalobos (2017:39) suggests that qualitative research is undertaken when a researcher wants to understand how individuals construct, interpret and attribute meaning to their experiences. In much the same vein, Denzin & Lincoln (2005:3) argue that qualitative research is concerned with studying “things in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of meanings people bring to them.” Similarly, Creswell (2014:8-9) suggests that impetus of the natural setting of the study is to allow the researcher to obtain views that the participants have formed as a result of their understanding of their worlds.

Meanwhile, Lapan and Armfield (2009) cited by Villalobos (2017:39) argue the importance of following the research design that addresses the research question appropriately and effectively. For example, Xhala, Nemec & Kajimo-Shakantu (2017:71), while they were studying private-public partnerships, became data collection instruments in their qualitative study through interviewing the participants of their study. Above all the research problem, research questions

and objectives along with the conceptual framework may guide the study to be qualitative. Not unlike Villalobos's (2017:39) proposition that a conceptual framework may prescribe qualitative research methods, the conceptual framework played a role in the selection of a qualitative approach.

3.4 Research Strategies

The type of research questions played a significant role in deciding which specific qualitative research methods to use. The "how" questions favour the use of an exploratory case study design. Yin (2014:64) suggests that qualitative research seeks to explain how a phenomenon occurs and asks about contemporary events over which the investigator has little or no control over. This study has several questions that begin with "how", which are:

RQ1: How can the 'one household one hectare' model inform community sustainability?

RQ3: How does 'one household one hectare' programme facilitate or hinder social cohesion of community members?

Hence these questions led the researcher to a qualitative research design and compatible strategies aligned to qualitative methods. These are the case study strategy and the narrative strategy.

On the one hand a case study strategy is, according to Henderson (2015:20) "selected when contemporary events represent the research aim, but this situation cannot or does not affect the research." Yin (2014:63) contends that all research designs are capable of producing successful case studies. According to Gustafsson (2017:3) choosing between a single and a multiple case studies should be informed by the researchers' decision if it is better to do single or multiple cases, "for the understanding of the phenomena," and when there are more than one cases to study. This may likewise apply to multiple units of analysis.

"Although there are different types of research designs (e.g. single-case holistic designs, single-case embedded designs, multiple-case holistic designs, and multiple-case embedded designs), case studies are chosen because the researcher is ultimately interested in insight, discovery, and interpretation," (Villalobos, 2017:42). Researchers refer to it as "rich thick description" of the case's embedded units of analyses. The rationale for choosing the multiple-case design is that the evidence from the multiple-cases is according to Yin (2014:57) citing Heriott & Firestone (1993) often compelling and the study is often regarded robust.

On the other hand, Molzahn, *et al.* (2019:131) suggests that narrative enquiries best suits many narratives and cultural/social discourses that form how people experience stories. A narrative approach provides an opportunity to better understand participants' lives by listening to their stories (Davies, 2018: 1121). According to Hyvarinen (2019:1), the research of narrative texts

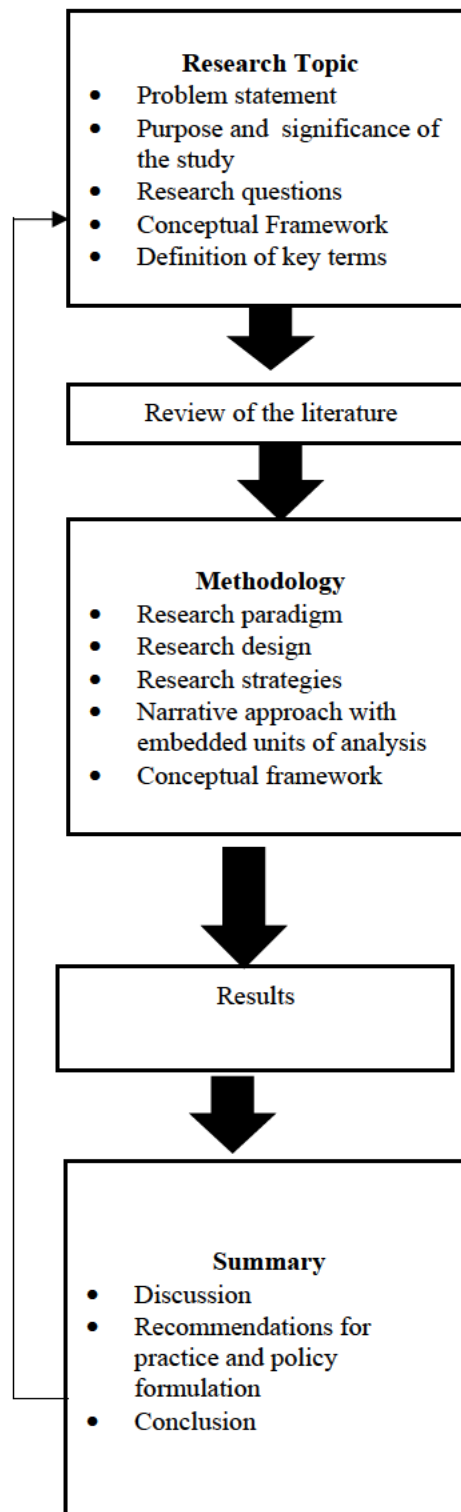
derives strongly from the sociolinguistic study of narrative and biographical sociology. Atkinson (1997) cited in Brown (2018:2) argue that narrative strategies are generally considered advantageous as narratives provide an insight into the emotions and feelings of the participants, but also give voice to the unheard groups.

In the study, the 1hh1ha programme provides the case context and the projects that implement that programme are the units of analysis. Kumar (2019:70) refers to the unit of analysis as an individual or entity from which data is collected by the researcher. However, the author notes that there is limited literature covering a unit of analysis in detail and there may be more than one layers of units of analysis in any given study (Kumar, 2019:71-72). Hence, units of analysis may be embedded in a case context at different levels.

Here, the 1hh1ha project dimension as a whole is the overarching unit of analysis whilst individual projects on the ground are sub-units of analysis. The interview participants are further embedded in the sub-units of analysis/projects.

A narrative research strategy was carried out in this study using in-depth interviews to examine the perspectives of individuals in four 1hh1ha projects. That narrative strategy is placed in the context of the 1hh1ha programme.

Figure 3.1: Visual representation of the research process



Adapted from (Villalobos, 2017:39)

3.4.1 Secondary data

According to (Johnston, 2014:619) “secondary data is data that was collected by someone else.” There are many advantages to collecting analysing secondary data include developing an understanding of variables to which a researcher may otherwise not have access (Xu, *et al.* 2016:137). Alshenqeeti (2014:39) contends that secondary data analysis is powerful in prompting narrative data that permits the inquirer to probe people’s views in-depth. The Researcher surveyed secondary data for analysis. According to (Johnston, 2014:619) the use of secondary data provides an alternative for researchers who have limited resources and time. Documents such as memoranda, policies, minutes of meetings, evaluation reports and other reports were reviewed. Yin (2014:105) argues that archival records, interviews, direct observations, documentation such as reports, participant-observation are commonly used in case study research. The researcher subsequently triangulated data from the multiple sources mentioned above as shown in Chapter Four, section 4.4. This is supported by Yin’s (2014:120) argument that the “use of multiple sources of evidence in a case study research allows a researcher to address a broader range of historical and behavioural issues, the importance of which is the development of converging lines of inquiry.”

Noble (2018:37) suggests that online searches could be conducted through a series of steps. In this study, the researcher used various academic search engines such as Wiley, Taylor and Francis Online, Google Scholar, Research space and Web of Science to search for keywords such as ‘agriculture’, ‘climate change’, ‘rural development’ and ‘policy implementation.’ The researcher collected policies requested from the DRDLR through the gatekeepers’ letter authored by the Director-General of the Department.

3.5 Data Collection Methods and Tools

This section presents data collection methods and identifies tools used to collect data.

3.5.1 Primary data

The primary data collection method employed were key person interviews. Semi-structured interviews consist of the characteristics of both structured questionnaires (close-ended questions) of that of an in-depth interview (du Plooy, 2009:198). The main purpose of using semi-structured interview for data collection is according to (DeJonckheere & Vaughn Lisa, 2018:2) collect information from key persons who are knowledge holders either through personal experience, perceptions, experiences, attitudes, belief, perceptions or topic of interest. Semi-structured interviews are widely used in qualitative studies (DeJonckheere & Vaughn Lisa, 2018:1).

The researcher used a semi-structured interview guide to collect data from key person interviews appended herein attached as Annexure A. The tool contained four parts, namely; Part A community climate, Part B governance structures, Part C One Household One Hectare Programme and Part D social cohesion. Once data were collected the researcher created participant codes which are discussed next.

3.5.1.1 Participant Codes

The Researcher created codes to protect the identity of the participants in compliance with the University's Ethical Clearance Code. Table 3.1 consist of codes used in this study.

Table 3.1: Participant Codes

Code	Description
FU	Farmer in Umhlabawethu project
FF	Farmer in Future project
FSS	Farmer in Sukuma Senze project
PO	Project Officer of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

Table 3.1 illustrates the codes used in this study and the description of the codes to appraise the reader.

3.5.1.2 Interview Schedule

Table 3.2 illustrates the schedule of key person interviews:-

Table 3.2: Summary of the interview schedule

No.	Data code	Location and venue of the interview	Duration	Date
1.	FU2	Empangeni, uMhlabawethu Farm (in researcher's car)	26:02	29/08/2019
2.	FU1	Empangeni, uMhlabawethu Farm (in researcher's car)	09:48	29/08/2019
3.	FF1	Jozini, Future Project Site (in researcher's car)	16:08	15/08/2019
4.	FF2	Jozini, Future Project Site (in researcher's car).	14:30	15/08/2019
5.	FSS1	Jozini, Sukuma Senze Farm (under a tree).	20:32	05/09/2019
6.	FSE1	Mkhuze, Sibuyelekhaya Farm Office.	18:39	12/09/2019
7.	FSE2	Mkhuze, Sibuyele ekhaya Farm Office Boardroom.	12:23	12/09/2019
8.	PO4	Richards bay Office	15:32	16/10/2019
9.	PO2	Richards Bay, in my office	29:57	13/09/2019
10.	PO1	Richards Bay, inside the official's office	12:34	13/09/2019

No.	Data code	Location and venue of the interview	Duration	Date
11.	PO3	Richards Bay, inside the official's office	28:40	26/09/2019
12.	ME1	Richards Bay, inside the official's office	31:38	16/10/2019
13.	ME2	Richards Bay, inside the official's office	23:55	16/10/2019

As Table 6.1 shows, fourteen interviews were conducted face-to-face lasting between 9 -32 minutes consisting of key persons' such as Famers, Project Officers and M & E Specialists. All interviews were conducted at a mutually suitable time and location, usually in the project/field or office of the interviewer or interviewee. However, one farmer declined the interview which lowered the sample size from 14 to 13, details are discussed under 3.12 regarding limitations of the study. The semi-structured key person interviews which were audio-recorded and transcribed.

Table 6.1 illustrates that interviews were conducted at locations and venues convenient to the interviewees. The table contains participant codes as defined in 5.1. The table illustrates the farmer code, site of the interview, and a number of minutes the interview took and the date of the interview.

3.5.2 Secondary data

According to (Johnston, 2014:619) "secondary data is data that was collected by someone else." Alshenqeeti (2014:39) contends that secondary data analysis is powerful in prompting narrative data that permits the inquirer to probe people's views in-depth. The Researcher surveyed secondary data for analysis. According to (Johnston, 2014:619) the use of secondary data provides an alternative for researchers who have limited resources and time documents such as memorandums, policies, minutes of meetings, evaluation reports and other reports will be reviewed. Yin (2014:105) argues that archival records, interviews, direct observations, documentation such as reports, participant-observation are commonly used in case study research. The researcher would triangulate data from the multiple sources mentioned above. This is supported by Yin's (2014:120) argument that the "use of multiple sources of evidence in a case study research allows a researcher to address a broader range of historical and behavioural issues, the importance of which is the development of converging lines of inquiry."

Noble (2018:37) suggests that online searches could be conducted through a series of steps. In this study, the researcher used various academic search engines such as Wiley, Taylor and Francis Online, Google Scholar, Research space and Web of Science to search for keywords such as 'agriculture', 'climate change', 'rural development' and 'policy implementation.' These policies were requested from the DRDLR through the gatekeepers' letter authored by the Director-General of the Department. Journals and books were accessed through the University library

using its varied platforms. The researcher also conducted face-to-face qualitative interviews with a purposively sampled population (14) and collected qualitative documents such as the reports.

3.6 Study sites

As an exploratory study, the potential existed to investigate a number of projects and compare and contrast the experiences of the participants in the projects. For purposes of this study, the researcher, a Communications Manager at the Department of Rural Development chose to use the premises to establish the research site. The offices are located at 5th Floor, ABSA Building, Lakeview Terrace, Richards’s Bay.

However, the researcher commuted to various places around King Cetshwayo to conduct key persons interview namely. In the map figure 3.2, the projects above-mentioned (Umhlabawethu, Sibuyelekhaya, Sukuma Senze and Future projects) are depicted in red in the map of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal.



Figure 3.2: Map of KwaZulu-Natal

Source: adapted from (Wikipedia, 2017)

All four projects are located in a deep rural setting where there is poor road infrastructure. Three of the four projects did not have any physical structure such as houses, workshops etc. with the exception of Sibuyelekhaya which was acquired by the State through the restitution of land claims programme. The following section discusses sampling.

3.7 Sampling

This section defines and explains the target and sampling population as well as sampling strategies, techniques and sample size applied in this study. Smulowitz (2017:1) writes that sampling is a ‘method by which a researcher selects the general population and particular individuals to include as well as exclude from the research process,’ but it also suggests that the purpose is to assist the researcher to understand and explain the phenomena better. However, Sim, *et al.* (2018:619) argues that the question of sample size in qualitative research has led a number of scholars to debate, ‘whether the number of participants sampled in the analysis should be calculated a priori and if so, the number of participants that is indicated.’

3.7.1 Understanding target population and sampling population

Sampling is according to Etikan, *et al.* (2016:6) “representation” against the “population.” The population of the district municipalities involved in this study, according to census 2011 was King Cetshwayo (885 944) and uMkhanyakude Districts (625 846) population (StatsSA, 2011). The Districts have various local municipalities under them. The target population refers to the population that has knowledge about the phenomena under study. In this study, the target population lies in the local municipalities that are within the two district municipalities. Two of the projects are under Jozini Municipality and one project is in Big Five False Bay Municipality Both of these local municipalities are within uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The fourth project under the City of uMhlathuze in King Cetshwayo District Municipality. The four projects above-mentioned have long been in existence hence they were selected by the Researcher. They have been in existing for more than five years and the subjects are within reach. uMkhanyakude district had been dubbed as the nodal point in the province whilst the King Cetshwayo District an economic hub. The target population and sampling population are distinguished in Table 7.1 after an indication of the sampling strategies and techniques applied.

3.7.2 Sampling strategies and techniques

Jager, *et al.* (2017:13) citing (Bornstein *et al.*,2013; Levy & Lemeshow, 2011) identify two sampling strategies, namely, probability and non-probability sampling. Moser & Korstjens (2017:10) suggests that a sample is chosen deliberately in qualitative research other than random

selection. The authors further write that there is a connection between sampling types and qualitative designs. Griffith, *et al.* (2016:774) quoting (Anderson, *et al.*, 2010) contend that qualitative research is unlike quantitative research, where sampling designs seek random representative samples. “Purposeful sampling in qualitative research seeks information-rich informants to, for example, discover a complete range of perceptions,” (Griffith, *et al.*, 2016:774). According to Etikan & Bala (2017:217) non-probability sampling is “a sampling procedure that will not bid a basis for any opinion of probability that elements in the universe will have a chance to be included in the study sample.” Etikan & Bala (2017:217) further contend that the selection of purposive sampling is based on the researchers' preference given recruitment of knowledge holders who can help achieve the study objectives.

The sampling technique employed in this study was purposive sampling. The selection of purposive sampling was purported by a motive that key people have the required knowledge and expertise to answer questions relating to their projects. In addition, the researcher has individual control to reach to the sample. The aim of qualitative research is to decisively choose sites or participants that will adequately assist the researcher to address the research problem and questions (Creswell, 2014:189).

The researcher applied purposive sampling not just for primary data, but also for secondary data. The researcher purposively selected journal articles, books, and policies related to land development particularly 1hh1ha programme.

3.7.3 Sample size

Many scholars have battled the issue of how to determine the sample size in qualitative studies until recently (Blaikie, 2018:635) citing (Sandelowski, 1995; Gesler, Smith, & Washburn, 2000; Morse, 2000; Boddy, 2005; Bunce, & Johnson, 2006; Francis *et al.*, 2010; Barker & Edwards, 2012; Curtis Dworkin, 2012; Marshall, Cardon, Poddar, & Fontenot, 2013; Emmel, 2015a; Galvin, 2015; Malterud, Siersma, & Guassora, 2016; Guest, Guest, Namey, & McKenna, 2017; Hagaman & Wutich, 2017; Hennink, Kaiser, & Marconi, 2017; Marshall).

However, (Malterud, *et al.*, 2016:1756) contends that a study would involve the smallest number of participants if the research objectives are narrow, if the combination of participants is highly specific to the study objectives if proven theory is endorsed, if the interview dialogue is solid, and if the analysis requires qualitative, in-depth exploration of narratives or narrative information. This sample size for this study was 14 as shown in Table 3.3. However, one participant unexpectedly decline an interview.

Table 3.3: Target population and sample size

Project	Target population	Sample	Target population	Sample	Target population	Sample
	Total Number of Project Managers	Project Managers	Total number of beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Total number of M&E Specialists	M&E Specialist
1. uMhlabawethu	8	1	88	2	2	1
2. Sibuyelekhaya	8	1	364	2	2	1
3. Sukuma senze	8	1	60	2	2	1
4. Future	8	1	6	2	2	1
Total	8	4	518	8	2	2

Table 3.2 elaborates on target population and sample of the four projects under review. The total number of Project Managers are 8 in total, however, only 4 were sampled which converts to 50% of the population. However, the total number of beneficiaries of this study is 518 but the researcher only sampled 8 which is only 1.54% of the target population. The researcher sampled 100% of the M & E Specialists. The sample size seems to be reasonable for a coursework dissertation.

Data collection and sampling call for data quality control to support rigorous data analysis. Data quality control is discussed next.

3.8 Data Quality Control

Wang & Strong (1996) cited in Cai & Zhu (2015:2) define data quality as “fitness for use”. FSNNetwork (2017) refers to a data quality assurance plan to exercise data quality control in research. Yu, *et al.* (2019) stress the importance of data quality in conducting analysis and making correct decisions. If a study generates flawed data then the findings will be flawed regardless of the nature and purpose of the study (Westervelt, *et al.*, 2015:2).

In this study, the researcher focused on trustworthiness of data collected and analysed in this qualitative study. According to Connelly (2016) citing Pilot & Beck (2014) rigour or “trustworthiness of a study refers to the degree of confidence in data, interpretation, and methods used to ensure the quality of a study.” Amankwaa (2016) argues that researchers “should establish

protocols and procedures necessary in each study to be considered worthy of consideration by readers.” Although most scholars agree trustworthiness is necessary, arguments according to Leung (2015:324) have been made in the literature as to what constitutes trustworthiness. Westervelt, *et al.* (2015:6) contends that even with clear research protocols, errors are bound to happen. To ensure trustworthiness, the researcher focused on dependability, credibility, conformability and transferability. According to Cai & Zhu, (2015:4) reliability “refers to whether we can trust the data.” Trusting data consists of a number of elements such as accuracy of data, consistency and completeness. Toward that end, this study followed a research methodology diagram compiled by the University of KwaZulu-Natal, College of Law and Management Studies (Mthuli, 2019).

As to credibility: Kyngäs *et al.*, (2011) as cited by Elo, *et al.* (2014:5) suggest “that data is most often analysed by one researcher, especially true when using inductive content analysis.” In such cases, Thomas & Magilvy (2011) as cited by Elo, *et al.* (2014:5) allude that the credibility of the analysis can be confirmed by checking for the representativeness of the data as a whole. Hence, the Researcher sampled different categories of interviews from key people as part of the credit check. Conformability, according to Elo, *et al.* (2014:2), “refers to the objectivity, that is, the potential for congruence between two or more independent people about the data’s accuracy, relevance, or meaning”. Polit & Beck, 2012 as cited by Elo, *et al.* (2014:5) contend that “conformability of findings means that the data accurately represents the data provided by the participants and the interpretations of those data are not created by the researcher.” The researcher did this through the provision of the interview guide and notes taken during the interviews. Three data analysis techniques were used to ensure that the interpretation stayed true to the meanings intended by the participant. In addition, the researcher used ‘member checking’ by engaging masters and doctoral students in his supervisor’s research collective of postgraduate students to advance conformability. Finally, transferability according to Elo, *et al.* (2014:2) “refers to the potential for extrapolation.” It is therefore reliant on the notion that findings can be transferred to other settings or groups. This is facilitated through a rich and thick description. It is the person seeking to transfer the findings and recommendations that determines whether transferability is appropriate.

3.9 Data Analysis

According to Braun & Clarke (2013:204) data analysis in qualitative research normally only occurs once all data have been collected. However, the authors argue that that may not always be the case in qualitative research. There is not always a clean separation between data collection and data analysis. In some instances, data coding may begin while data is being collected and reviewed to identify patterns to refine subsequent data collection. Qualitative research designs

are known for their advantages of flexibility. Narrative techniques may employ different analytical methods (Davies, 2018:1121).

The study followed a combination of data analyses tools, namely; content, matrix, and thematic analyses. Each is described in turn.

3.9.1 Content Analysis

Wright (2017:1) describes content analysis as a process of examining various cultural texts or non-living material “as a means of gaining insight into a social world, ideologies, or dominant worldviews.” O’Connor (2017:499) citing (Krippendorff, 2004) argues that content analysis is mostly used for analysing textual data, which uses the combination of quantitative and qualitative techniques. However, Zhao, *et al.* (2018:35) suggests that content analysis is the most effective method to find patterns from texts using codes. Du Plooy (2009:219) argues that qualitative content analysis requires the research problem to be about themes, values or styles and differed ideological levels of meanings.

In this study, the researcher created participant codes and they are found in 3.5.2 table 3.1. In terms of application regarding primary data, codes create a crucial link between data collection and data interpretation. This allowed the researcher to use a set of guidelines to make sense of data systematically. The researcher performed data analysis after following a step-by-step procedure to analyse multiple data from interviews, documents and archives through content.

The researcher created word tables to analyse data in conjunction with matrix analysis Yin (2014:165) argues that it is possible to create word tables for individual units of analysis that show data in accordance with one or more uniform classifications.

In addition to qualitative content analysis, the researcher also used matrix analysis, which is discussed next.

3.9.2 Matrix Analysis

Neale (2016:1097) suggests that qualitative data analysis is a systematic and rigorous process however it is underpinned by ‘creativity and inspiration.’ Matrix analysis, in particular, allows data to be summed up and reviewed across and within cases looking for concepts, patterns, associations and or explanations through mapping and interpreting data within a matrix. Matrix analysis permits the researcher to create matrices which according to Neale (2016:1100) facilitates data reduction and data display.

The Researcher used ‘Ruffin’s Guidelines on Matrix Development for Qualitative Research Data Analysis’ for data reduction and shared ideas for data reduction with the research collective (Ruffin, 2019). The researcher first familiarized himself with data. This included listening to audiotaped interviews and reading the transcripts of the interview to familiarize the researcher with the information provided by the participants and forming impressions.

Participant codes were then generated and assigned to each participant. Data relevant to each code was colour coded and extracted into a table where data with similar colours were grouped together in a table to form matrices. The excerpts extracted from transcripts along with participant codes were categorized in relation to the objectives of the study. Data reduction ensued while preserving the participants’ meanings consistent with the constructivist philosophical worldview. Subcategories were formed in the matrices which ultimately led to the researcher teasing out the themes (see 3.9.3) from the subcategories. The cross-narrative analysis was employed to analyse the four different subunits of analysis. The point of these projects being sub-units of analysis is highlighted in section 4.2.3. that is, the research problem and questions literature review etcetera which led to a narrative technique. Matrix analysis complemented the narrative strategy employed in the study.

3.9.3 Thematic Analysis

Chen & Lawless (2019:92) note that “thematic analysis is a handy methodological tool that researchers use to code and interpret in-depth, qualitative interview discourses.” Quoting Braun and Clarke (2006), Chen & Lawless (2019:93) cite a six-step process to thematic analysis, namely, (i) familiarity with data; (ii) generation of codes; (iii) searching for themes; (iv) reviewing themes; (v) defining and naming the themes; and (vi) production of a report. The authors describe thematic analysis as a “much more recognized and used as a tool for inductively analyzing qualitative, empirical data.”

Thematic analysis according to Maguire & Delanunt (2017:3352) and Clarke & Braun (2017:297) is a process of identification of themes and patterns within a qualitative data. Braun & Clarke (2016) cited in Nowell, *et al.* (2017) argue that thematic analysis can produce insightful and trustworthy findings. This study adopted thematic analysis to analyse data in the matrices after developing subcategories in the matrices which are relevant to the research objectives.

As mentioned in 3.9.2 the researcher teased out the themes from the subcategories following ‘Ruffin’s Guidelines on Matrix Development for Qualitative Research Data Analysis,’ (Ruffin, 2019). The researcher analysed from a categorical dimension. According to Wright (2017:1), researchers can examine a holistic versus a categorical aspect of narratives. The researcher went

beyond the superficial or more obvious elements to the underlying meanings possible in the categorical dimension mention earlier. A detailed process is discussed in 3.9.2 above. A method of ongoing analysis to refine the themes was put in place followed by a process of a clear definition of themes representing the entire story through an analytical lens. The themes generated by the study appear in Chapter Four, section 4.5.

3.9.4 Analysis of Secondary Data

Rosinger & Ice (2018:1) refer to secondary data analysis as the analysis of existing datasets with which the researcher was not involved in the design, compilation or collaboration of the original researcher. According to Schutts (2016), data collected for one purpose or the other may be re-analyzed by the same researcher or another researcher to answer different research questions.

In this study, the researcher used Excel listings provided by the Department to create a chart in Microsoft Excel to compare and contrast the number of projects in the Provinces of South Africa. This provided a narrative of the 1hh1ha programme. Section 4.2.1 provides a full narrative of the outcome of secondary data analysis.

3.10 Triangulation of Sources of Evidence

Triangulation according to Henderson (2015:9) citing Bryman (2003: 1142) is when the “researcher uses one measurement process and compares the findings with the ones using another method. If the second method confirms the findings of the first one, triangulations strengthen the reliability of the findings,” (Honorene, 2017:91). Honorene (2017:91) goes on to explain that “If it does not hold, it can be seen as proof that using just one method or measure is not always reliable.”

Different sources of information were triangulated by investigative evidence from sources and utilizing it to form a coherent justification for themes. Creswell (2014:201) recommends multiple-use validity strategies. The sources of evidence triangulated included interviews of farmers, interviews of government officials and documentary evidence. The results appear in Chapter Four, section 4.4. The researcher also triangulated data analysis techniques. The researcher first used content analysis then matrix analysis and ultimately thematic analysis in the process of triangulation.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

Allen & Wiles (2016:150) restates arguments of Coolican (1990; Creswell (2013) and Roberts (2015) that the research participant’s confidentiality is an important ethical requirement for

research. An ethical clearance procedure endorsed by the University of KwaZulu-Natal was promptly followed and adhered to, attached as Annexure B is the ethical clearance letter.

The study sorted informed consent from participants including participating institutions while privacy and confidentiality were maintained. The informed consent form was translated into IsiZulu for participants whose first language is IsiZulu. The informed consent form is attached as Annexure C and a Zulu translation of the form is Annexure D. Privacy and confidentiality were maintained through using codes for the interview participants and all data was secured with a password and only shared with the Supervisor. Allen & Wiles (2016:149) argue that renaming or coding interview participants are the common practice and not a mere procedure which has a psychological meaning to both the participants and the content and process of the research. Coding interview participants ensure the anonymity of the participants and preserves confidentiality. Hence, the participants remained anonymous and the researcher remained sensitive to human dignity.

Participants reserved their rights to withdraw from the study at anytime. At the last minute, upon meeting an interviewee, the interviewee declined to participate in the study, a decision which the researcher respected.

3.12 Limitations of the study

Crescentini & Mainardi (2009) studied the limitations of qualitative research studies in order to formulate a set of guidelines to effectively conduct qualitative research studies. Limitations according to Theofanidis & Fountouki (2018:156) concern “potential weaknesses that are usually out of the researcher’s control, and are closely related to a chosen research design or any other factors.” According to Queiros, *et al.* (2017:372) well structured research processes that are easily understood by readers and transparent in adoption help guard against bias when conducting a qualitative study. When employing a qualitative research design guided by the constructivist paradigm it is important to maintain the context and meanings of participants’ perspectives to avoid subjectivity becoming a pitfall.

One limitation in the study was potential bias since the researcher is employed by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (which implements the 1hh1ha projects). On the one hand, this automatically gives the researcher insight into the departments’ operation including the programmes and projects under review. On the other hand, it could result in bias in favour of the department. However, the researcher overcame this potential bias in a number of ways. The researcher audio-taped the interviews to preserve contextual meanings and used literature to interrogate responses as opposed to the researcher’s opinions. The researcher clarified to himself any biasness towards some of the subject projects through prior disclosure of preconceived ideas

about the subject projects to separate what he thinking from what he would find out in the field. After fieldwork and during data analysis and write-up, The researcher engaged in cross-checking exercises with fellow researchers (masters and doctoral students) in the research collective organised by the supervisor to help guard against bias.

Another limitation was constraints on time and resources. According to (Johnston, 2014:619) the use of secondary data provides an alternative for researchers who have limited resources and time. The researcher therefore made strategic use of secondary evidence. As to time, the researcher developed a study schedule with work plans and time-frames to guide the study schedule. Yet another limitation was the unwillingness of a proposed interviewee to be interviewed. One (farmer) participant declined the interview citing governments' dereliction of duties by not funding their project and fear of future victimization of his community should he disclose government failures. However, other farmers participated and the study continued.

3.13 Delimitations of the Study

Theofanidis & Fountouki (2018:155) suggest that before deciding on conducting a study one needs to understand the fundamental principles which make research acceptable to the research community. Understanding the fundamental principles is knowing the limitations and delimitations of a study. Limitations of the study were discussed above. Whereas delimitations are boundaries set by the researchers themselves (Theofanidis & Fountouki, 2018:157). The researcher foresaw challenges imposed by studies investigating multiple units of analysis due to their complexity (Yin, 2014:62-64). The researcher, therefore, approached this study with caution by applying literature to minimize errors. The researcher foresaw constraints imposed by studies investigating multiple units of analysis due to their complexity (Yin, 2014:62-64). The researcher, therefore, approached this study with caution by applying literature to minimize errors. In this study, the researcher delimited the study to four 1hh1ha projects although there are many such projects across the country. This delimitation included a focus on how relevant policies are implemented in those specific projects. The researcher conducted the study in four 1hh1ha projects across three district and four local municipalities. (See section 4.2.3) Only 14 interview participants including the officials of the Department were involved in the four selected projects. These delimitations made the research study manageable yet the study remained sufficiently positioned to collect and analyse data that could address the research problem and the research questions and objectives.

3.13 Chapter Summary

This chapter described the rationale behind the choice of qualitative research design for this study, specifically, with the strategy the narrative enquiry. Chapter Three further clarified the processes and procedures that were utilized to conduct the study where the primary unit of analyses included four one 1hh1ha projects. Initial data collection was done through key person interviews. In addition to primary data, the researcher surveyed an existing database and the Microsoft Excel software provided the basis for that data collection and analyses. The chapter highlighted triangulation. After that, the chapter explained thematic analysis, content analysis, and matrix. Lastly, the ethical considerations, limitations and delimitations of the study were disclosed before this summary concluded the chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

In this Chapter, data presentation and analysis take place. This includes primary data extrapolated from key-person interviews, and secondary data. The documents are reviewed to set the tone for the chapter followed by a presentation of the interaction between the philosophical worldview and the conceptual framework that guided the study. Matrices provide linkages between elements of the philosophical worldview and components of the conceptual framework which informed the research questions and objectives. The presentation of subsections, where subheadings were shaped into statements consistent with the research questions and objectives, comes next. Within those subsections matrices provide participant narratives in line with the narrative strategy discussed. This is followed by triangulation where the researcher highlights points from data analysis where responses from farmers and government officials and secondary sources converge or diverge. Thereafter, themes emanating from the collected and analysed data are shown before the Chapter ends with a summary.

4.2 The Case Context

This section uses secondary data to provide a narrative of the case context. The review of primary data for this study identified gaps in the department's systems and policies for possible review to enhance the effectiveness of the One Household, One Hectare Programme. That programme provides the case context whilst the projects that help carry out that programme are units of analysis. The gaps in systems and policies corroborated the findings through oversight visits of the National Assembly Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and data collection. Many participants cited poor systems and lack of clear policies to guide the officials in the implementation of the programme. The National Assembly Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development raised questions relating to the One Household, One Hectare Programme to establish its intended policy outcomes in September 2019. The Department of Rural Development and Land reform also conceded during the same oversight visits that there were no policies in place to select beneficiaries of the One Household, One Hectare Programme (Govender, 2019). It is perceived that there is generally a policy vacuum within the Department.

The Researcher also analysed various literature including academic journals within the subject under review to answer the research questions, achieve the objectives and to form discussions and arguments. According to the Departments' 2018/2019 Annual Report, the Department achieved to implement the One Household, One Hectare Programme to 2251 households against

the Department's own planned target of 3437 households (DRDLR, 2019:43). However, the Department cited lengthy planning processes and consultations with its various stakeholders as a hindrance to achieving its planned targets. Yet, the data collected shows that the Department has the potential to improve on its implementation of the One Household, One Hectare Programme as the Department is acting on its shortcomings. Nevertheless, according to Evaluation & Research (2019:100), "in measuring the impact of the programme the analysis of the perceived benefits of the 1hh1ha and 1hh2dc programme has revealed that at the time of the evaluation there were minimal benefits accrued due to slow progress in implementation of the programme. Secondly, there was no production taking place and this has affected the attainment of most of the programme objectives."

The 2018/2019 Annual Report also suggests "that the department has made significant progress in policy development since the inception of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in 2009 and the promulgation by the Cabinet of the Green Paper on Land Reform in August 2011," (DRDLR, 2016:13). According to (DRDLR, 2016:11), DRDLR draws its mandate from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 particularly section 24, 25 and 27 of the Constitution. The Department is also guided by the Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993, which provides for acquisition, maintenance, planning, development, improvement and disposal of property and the provision of financial assistance for land reform purposes. The request for approval of the policy framework and annexures (process flow, standard operating procedures and contract documents) of the One Household, One Hectare and One Household and Two Dairy Cows Programme is supplementary to the legislation above (DRDLR, 2017).

4.2.1 Overarching Unit of Analysis: The 1hh1ha Projects

The overarching unit of analysis for this study is the 1hh1ha project. However, Umhlabawethu, Sibuyelekhaya, Sukuma Senze and Future projects are sub-units of analysis. Importantly, individuals who are beneficiaries of the projects mentioned in the latter and the officials of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform are also sub-units of analysis.

It is important to note the difference between programmes and projects. Steyn (2015:2-3) refers to programmes as a "group of related projects managed in a coordinated way to obtain benefits and control not available from managing them individually." Whereas is project according to Steyn (2015:3) "is a unique set of coordinated activities, with timelines, undertaken by an individual to meet specific objectives within a defined schedule, budget and performance parameters."

Data from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform suggests that the programme is gaining momentum, although teething problems are cited by the Departments' Evaluation & Research (2019:100). The Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape Province have a significant number of 1hh1ha projects. However, the North West and Mpumalanga Provinces have no 1hh1ha projects at all in the 2018/19 financial year. The figure below serves to illustrate the number of projects per Province. The Departmental statistics also reveal that there is only one active project in King Cetshwayo District Municipality and no active project in uMkhanyakude District for the same period mentioned above. Details of the sample size are contained in Chapter three of this study.

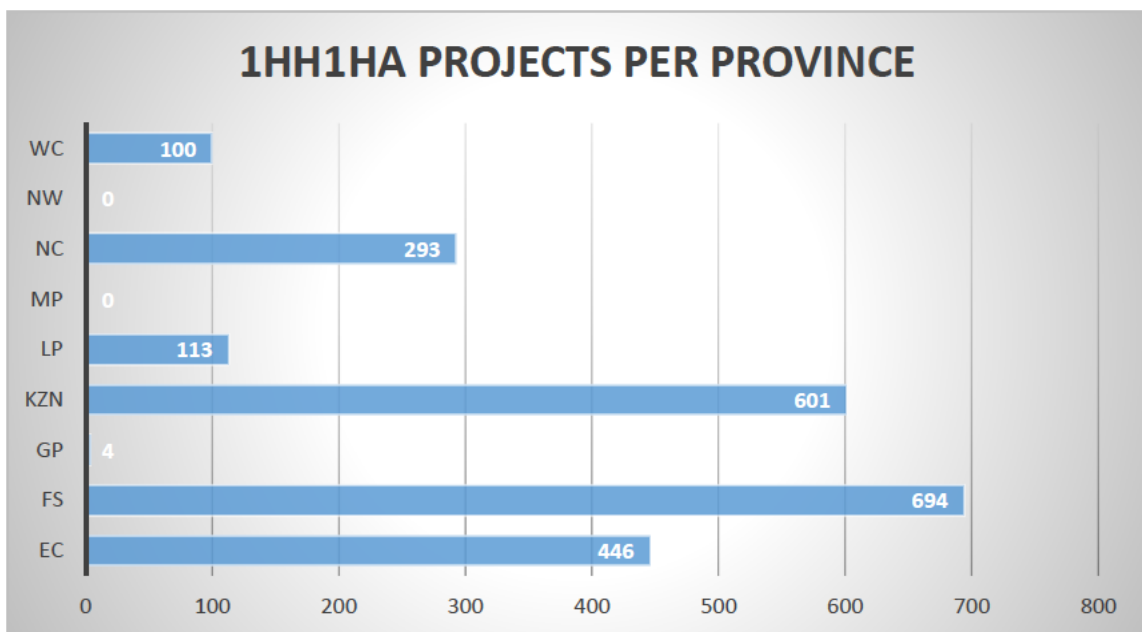


Figure 4.1: 1hh1ha Projects per Province

Source: adapted from DRDLR 1hh1ha excel listing

4.2.2 Cost-benefit analysis of 1hh1ha

According to Evaluation & Research (2019:92), the Department has spent over a billion Rand to implement 4650 projects for almost three years since the programme started in 2016. This is equivalent to R273 000 per household. Figure 4.2 serves to illustrate how expenditure was carried out per province.

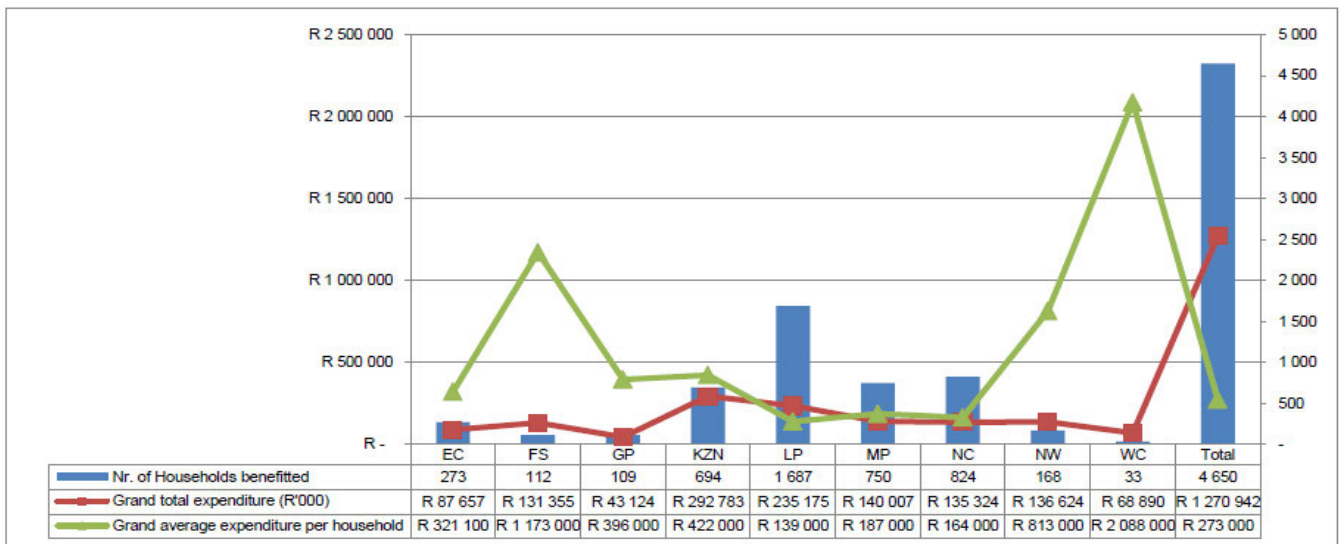


Figure 4.2: 1hh1ha expenditure

Source: (Evaluation & Research, 2019:92)

It is important to note that a unit of analysis according to Kumar (2018:70-71) is a person or object from which a researcher collects data. The next section describes the specific four projects under study where there are sub-units of analysis with the overarching unit of analysis being projects under the 1hh1ha programme, taken as a whole. Kumar (2018:77) suggests that projects can be both a cases unit of analysis. However, the researcher elected to follow a narrative design and investigated for projects within a programme. The programme is the unit of analysis and the projects are sub-unit of analysis. Individuals in the projects are embedded units of analysis

As depicted in the map of KwaZulu-Natal (Figure 3.2), the four projects namely; Umhlabawethu, Sibuyelekhaya, Sukuma Senze and Future are marked in red to show their location within the Province of KwaZulu-Natal. The four projects are sub-unit of analysis while the 1hh1ha programme is the unit of analysis.

4.2.3 Specific projects as sub-units of analysis

In table 4.1 are the two District Municipalities, namely, King Cetshwayo and uMkhanyakude District Municipalities in which the projects fall under. However, the projects reside in the Local Municipality under the Districts mentioned above. There are three Local Municipalities where the projects reside in namely, City of uMhlathuze, Big Five False Bay and Jozini Municipalities. The City of uMhlathuze falls under King Cetshwayo District and the remainder of the Municipalities mentioned above falls under Umkhanyakude District. This is shown in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Location of projects within municipalities

KZN District Municipalities	KZN Local Municipalities	Projects
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King Cetshwayo	City of uMhlathuze	uMhlabawethu Community
Umkhanyakude	Big Five False Bay Municipality	Sibuyelekhaya Community Trust
	Jozini	Sibuyelekhaya Community Trust
		Future Cooperative

As these sub-units depicted in the last column of Table 4.1 are discussed, secondary data will be infused with primary data. In other words, comments from participants are drawn upon to describe the 1hh 1ha projects.

4.3.3.1 Sub-unit of Analysis: uMhlabawethu Community

Umhlabawethu Community is geographically located in Empangeni, North of KwaZulu-Natal, in Heatonville. Heatonville's geographically spread to two local municipalities under King Cetshwayo District Municipality, namely, the City of uMhlathuze and Mthonjaneni Municipality. The area is well known for failed farming operations in recent year due to hypothetically low average rainfall per annum. However, decades ago, Heatonville boasted good farming operations. Interview participant FU2 described the area as "food basket" in an interview during this study. That was decades ago when the descendants of the area were forcefully removed shortly after the passing of the 1913 acts which dispossessed black people of their land, the participant added.

Just over a decade ago, Umhlabawethu Community's land was restored to people who used to graze their livestock before white farmers turned the area into sugarcane and citrus farming, participant FU2 recalled. "Our people were turned into cheap labour in their own land when the 1913 laws halted their farming operations," FU2 remarked.

However, after their land claim was settled by the Commission of the Restitution of Land Rights arm of Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in the early 2000s, Umhlabawethu leased some of their lands to Tongaat Hulett who produced sugarcane for their agro-processing plants in Felixton, next to Empangeni. The remaining part, which was either producing citrus or laying fallow was leased to a White Farmer who failed the operation. The Community of Umhlabawethu used part of the fallow land to graze their livestock. Upon expiry of leases above mentioned, the land was worked by the beneficiaries of Umhlabawethu land claim. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform according to PO3 enticed the community of Umhlabawethu into 1hh1ha project which is a unit of analysis of this study.

When the Researcher was driving to meet the interview participants in this study in rainy weather around Richards Bay and parts of Empangeni, the Researcher realized that it was not raining in Umhlabawethu even though some of the areas neighbouring it had rainfalls. This description was echoed by FU1 in the interview. “As you can see, rainfall hardly hits this part of the world,” said the participant. As mentioned, the Researcher drove past other farms in the area. Dried up citrus trees, brownish vegetation manifested in the area, confirming the low rainfall per annum hypothesis and FU assertions. Umhlabawethu farm is distanced from Umhlabawethu Communities, ± 7 kilometres away but spread over ± 20 kilometres.

The Researcher had been travelling with a Rural Development and Land Reform Official in his car who offered to introduce the Researcher to the project leadership. Participant FU1 and FU2 had been contacted telephonically to arrange the interviews. Upon reaching the agreed site on the farm, FU2 was not there. “I am in Empangeni town to source an irrigation part which was stolen yesterday, but I will be there in under an hour from now,” the participant said.

The Researcher met the participants in a river stream that passes through the farm. A young man with long trousers folded halfway up his legs approached the Researcher. He happened to be FU2’s son who is also working in the project. “The reason I have folded my trousers is that I was immersed in water to connect the irrigation pump to pump water into the reservoir,” he claimed. However, he pointed out, “my father said you can interview her first,” the son of the participant pointed to a young lady who was seated in a van. There were no houses or warehouses nearby, the Researcher opted to interview the participant in his car.

4.3.3.2 Sub-unit of Analysis: Sibuyelekhaya Community Trust

Sibuyelekhaya Community Trust is another restitution project located further North of KwaZulu-Natal, in Hluhluwe which under the Big Five False bay local municipality under Umkhanyakude District. It also has a rich history almost similar to that of Umhlabawethu discussed in 4.2.3.2. Neighbouring the farm is a small airport adjacent to the farm’s gate.

When the Researcher contacted the interview participant to set up the interviews, the participants requested that one of the participants, FS1 be picked up at Hluhluwe town. The Participant directed the Researcher to the farm. The Researcher travelled east from Hluhluwe as was directed by FS1. The terrain turned uneven upon passing the airport above mentioned. The interview participant could point to the farm by then. “You see, this airport is part of our land claim but it has not been settled yet,” FS1 pointed out. We were soon at the farm’s gate when I realized that the project has physical structures consisting of buildings and irrigation system. “You see, the sugarcane fields are leased to a White Farmer,” she advised the Researcher.

We were welcomed by the second participant (FS2) at a shed on the farm. He led us to the boardroom which had an administrator operating a computer. The Researcher realized that the project has an advantage compared to Umhlabawethu.

4.3.3.3 Sub-unit of Analysis: Sukuma Senze Cooperative

Sukuma Senze project is situated further north in Jozini Municipality under Umkhanyakude District Municipality. The project is under communal land in the heart of Jozini. The communal land there is divided into settlement and agricultural land. The Researcher was driving with an official of the Department who was in constant contact with the participant per telephone. The Researcher and the official drove in a gravel terrain for almost 45 minutes before entering the agricultural land worked by Sukuma Senze Cooperative. The team parked the car before a corrugated iron gate with rust and wires to hold it in place.

FSS1 waved for the Researcher's attention in the middle of the field. The farmer went under a tree which was strategically located in the centre of the field usually used for shade. There were no physical structures nearby but rusty incoherent fence surrounded the field. While a black thick pipe crossed the field. "This pipe is for irrigation," the farmer claimed. "We do not get any assistance from anyone to install a proper irrigation system," he added.

FSS1 suggested that the interview be done under a tree which provided shade. In the field were vegetables such as butternut, cabbage, pepper, chillies and alike. "Look at that field there," FSS1 pointing into a field with dried up vegetables. "This produce rotted in the field due to lack of markets," he added. FSS1 also mentioned that a government structure named Radical Agrarian Socio-Economic Transformation (RASET) promised the farmers a market and requested them to grow those vegetables for collection to the markets but that did not happen. The farmer displayed disappointment in government on his face as he explained the ordeal.

While in the field under a tree, FSS1 pulled out his cellular phone to call the second farmer who would have been the second participant in the research interview. "He's here in the field on the other part," FSS1 exclaimed. Vegetation had grown into tall heights. The 'would be' participant surfaced through the vegetation in a rather sombre mood. He declined the interview. The details capturing his decline of the interview are contained in Chapter 3 under the limitation subtopic.

4.3.3.4 Sub-unit of Analysis: Future Cooperative

The Future Cooperative is also situated far North of KwaZulu-Natal and west of Sukuma Senze Project in Jozini Local Municipality under Umkhanyakude District Municipality. All roads leading to the project are gravel terrain. The Researcher realized upon reaching the project site

that it neighboured human settlement areas. A dysfunctional Spaza Shop stood a stone throw away from the incoherent project fence. Broken windows and vandalized parts of the Spaza Shop characterized it from being dysfunction.

The interview participants gave an account of the Spaza Shop citing stiff competition amongst other Spaza Shops in a nearby distance. When the Researcher approached the fence of the project and witnessed vegetables such as cabbages and butternut blossoming in the field. “We can have the interview next to the tuck shop to escape the scorching sun,” FF1 requested humbly. The Researcher requested each interview to be conducted in his vehicle when the two other farmers sat in the veranda of the depilated Spaza Shop. The engine of the Researcher’s vehicle kept running to keep the air conditioner working while the interviews were in the process due to extremely hot weather.

4.3 Presentation of Primary Data

This section presents the primary data collected through key person interviews. Participants’ responses are coordinated in matrices and/or direct quotations. These are organised in a manner consistent with the research questions and research objectives – which have been formulated into statements for subheadings. However, the interaction between the philosophical worldview underpinning the study and the conceptual framework guiding the study is presented next.

4.3.1 Philosophical Worldview and the Conceptual Framework

In the previous chapters, the researcher alluded to the conceptual framework consisting of agriculture for rural transformation, climate change, policy implementation and social cohesion as a conduit for this study. These components of the conceptual framework complement the constructivism philosophical worldview that underpins this study. The ‘policy implementation’ component of the conceptual framework correlates with the constructivism philosophical worldview’s argument that “interest in ideational aspects of policy-making processes make constructivist approaches particularly useful at explaining policy outcomes in a context of high issue complexity,” (Saurugger, 2013:889).

Scholars such as Busch, Henderson & Stevenson (2019) studied climate change in relation to the constructivism worldview. Busch, *et al.* (2019:960) argued that knowledge depends on culture and context, therefore the core purpose of the research is understanding the context within which people’s experiences exist. The authors make particular reference to social constructivism to consider life experiences, emotions and value systems, such as people’s prediction of climate change. These views augment with participants’ responses to the interview questions. According to Busch, *et al.* (2019:961) social-constructivism perspectives are compelling for climate change

education due to their relation to a dominant line (such as cultural factors) of social science research. Fowler (2008) cited in Casanova-Perez, *et al.* (2016) argue the importance of adapting agriculture to climate change because agriculture provides food and raw material to satisfy global needs. This argument presents a foundation for a theoretical proposition that links agriculture to rural transformation. This is a theoretical proposition coming out of this study, therefore, it is intended to be fully interrogated by this study.

Specifically returning to aligning the conceptual framework with a constructivist worldview, it is worth knowing that there are a number of elements that make of the constructivist worldview and a number of components that comprise the conceptual framework. Drawing from various scholars cited in this section and in section 3.2, the elements of the social constructionism worldview are (1) social and historic constructions; (2) subjective meanings of peoples' experiences; (3) multiple participant meanings; (4) understanding the world in which one lives; (5) understanding the world in which one works; and the (6) historical and cultural setting. The six upcoming subsections use matrices to show how each element interacts with the conceptual framework, according to views of participants. In other words, excerpts from the transcripts were compared and contrasted by the researcher to determine how the philosophical worldview and conceptual framework are guiding the study. This exercise helped the Researcher get to know his data and begin to reduce his data. The major components of the conceptual framework (1) agriculture for rural transformation, policy implementation, social cohesion and climate change. The data suggests that the elements of the conceptual framework were well into play into the implementation of the 1hh1ha projects.

The researcher accepts that the information that was shared through the interview process was as a result of an exchange between the interviewer and the interviewee, rather than the conveying of 'raw' fact.

4.3.1.1 Alignment of conceptual framework with social and historic construction component of the constructivism worldview

According to Gergen (2010) "the phrase social construction refers to a tradition of scholarship that traces the origin of knowledge, meaning, or understanding to human relationships." However, Wiedemann (2019:129-130) notes the French philosopher cited by (Foucault, 1980) "that all human knowledge goes back to a socially shaped and to varying degrees legitimized understanding of the world, which reflects specific power constellations and exercises or reinforces social power." Yandell (2013:53) suggests that making meaning of the world is accomplished by engaging with the world. Lan (2017) studied rural economic transition from a historic point of view, to understand the origin of problems based on historic background (Lan,

2017:107), pointing out that “the key to success or not depends on the specific analysis of resources, social and economic structure, population, cultural characteristics and development requirements of different rural areas.”

Matrix 1 illustrates the fusion of the conceptual framework with social and historic construction element of the constructivism worldview as discussed in detail in chapter three. Matrix 1 also illustrates how agriculture for rural transformation plays a role in projects which is an element of the conceptual framework.

Matrix 1: Alignment of the conceptual framework with social and historic construction component of constructivism worldview

Element of the worldview	Components of the conceptual framework			
	Agriculture for rural development	Social cohesion	Climate change	Policy implementation
Social and historic construction	Invest in agricultural infrastructure and implements. FF2, FSS1, ME1	Projects bring people together FSE1, FF1, FU1, FSS1, FU2, PO1, FF2, PO3, ME1, ME2	Planting vegetables which are adaptive to climate change. FSS1	Problems stem from the implementation of policies of the Department.” PO1, PO2, FF1, PO4, ME1
	Plan the entire agricultural value before producing PO1	People learn about each other’s cultural values. ME1	Developing pesticides to combat pests FF1	

Although, as expected, some of the participants cited problems in the implementation of the policies of the Department, only one farmer apart from the officials of the department who cited problems in the implementation of the policies of the Department.

4.3.1.2 Alignment of the conceptual framework and the social constructivist element of individuals develop subjective meanings of their experiences

Raknes & Ihlen (2019:1) argue that social cohesion is premised on “shared social goals, collective goods and community.” However, lobbyists play a crucial role. Godwin, Ainsworth & Godwin (2013:3-6) suggests that lobbyists often pretend to make proposals for the benefit of the entire society when in fact they have their own interest.

Chapter three discusses all four elements of the conceptual framework in detail matrix 2 attempts to fuse the elements of the conceptual framework with the social and historic construction component of the constructivism worldview and the participants’ responses.

Matrix 2 reveal how participants have created a subjective meaning of their experience in their communities where they have agricultural projects.

Matrix 2: Alignment of the conceptual framework and the social constructivist element of individuals develop subjective meanings of their experiences

Element of the worldview	Agriculture for rural transformation component of the conceptual framework
Subjective meanings of their experiences	Benchmark and replicate good agricultural practises PO3, ME1, ME2
	Agricultural experts advance agricultural practises. ME2
	Apply inclusive beneficiation for inclusive growth. FU1
	Address the basics first. FF2, FSS1, ME1

The South African government has periodically updated its policies and strategies on agriculture and rural development and supports rural development programmes that have given priority to addressing issues of food insecurity, inequality and landlessness and empowerment. However, some of the participants still think that there is more to be done to transform the agricultural realm.

4.3.1.3 Alignment of constructivism worldview with multiple participants meaning element of the constructivism worldview

Steger, *et al.* (2013:532) notes that multiple participant meaning is directly attributed to the participants' age, gender, and other characteristics such as lifespan etcetera. This is especially true in the participants' responses to interview questions. "The way people are assisted is per hectare of land per household which is not viable for business purposes," PO4 remarked in an interview. However, participant FU felt that the programme does not adequately address their challenges but suggested that beneficiaries should sell surplus produce to cover the costs of other needs. "Because there are other needs such as household items e.g. salt, soap etc. by selling the surplus one could have money to satisfy other household needs," Participant FU2. Matrix 3 illustrates the participants' responses in relation to the multiple participants meaning element of the constructivism worldview.

Matrix 3: Alignment of worldview with conceptual framework i.t.o multiple participant meaning

Element of the worldview	Policy implementation component of the conceptual framework
Multiple participant meaning	"The way I see it. It is how the government wanted to help us but we ended up in a waiting list." FSS1
	"Because there are other needs such as household items e.g. salt, soap etc. by selling the surplus one could have money to satisfy other household needs." FU2

	“It helps people who are land reform beneficiaries and it is a programme which assists in ensuring food security.” FSS1, PO2
	“My understanding is that they would be planting different commodities so that they would be able to butter exchange with other households.” FU2, FF2, PO1, PO2, ME2, PO4
	“The way people are assisted is per hectare of land per household which is not viable for business purposes.” PO4

According to Fischer, *et al.* (2007:51) the decision on a particular course of action and the adoption of a policy or programme does not guarantee that the action on the ground will strictly follow the aims and objectives of policymakers. This ascribes fully to the multiple meaning that the study participant revealed. Notably, some participants showed little understanding of the policy while some fully understood the policy fairly well.

4.3.1.4 Alignment of conceptual and the social constructivist element of understanding of the world in which one lives in

Schwarz (2016:117) argue that humanities help us understand ourselves and the world we live in. “When we read, we listen to words, respond to behaviour and try to judge what people’s mindset is,” (Schwarz, 2016:117). The participants’ responses in matrix 4 reveal how the participants interact with the world they live in.

Matrix 4: Alignment of a conceptual framework and the social constructivist element of understanding of the world in which one lives in

Element of the worldview	Social cohesion component of the conceptual framework
Understanding the world in which one lives	Agricultural activities unite people towards a common goal. FU2, FF1
	The traditional authorities adjudicate conflicts and provide lasting solutions to social problems. FU1, FU2
	“My role is to co-ordinate and established links between government and the cooperative. I was chosen by the people because I was younger and I could converse in English.” FSS1
	Agricultural projects have direct and indirect benefits to the communities. PO2
	Projects members are able to control the destiny of their lives. PO3, ME2, PO4

According to (Usman & Olagunju, 2017:339) implementation of projects is difficult, and effective usage of some government programmes on weaker cohesive development strategy poses a great danger to society as well as rising social deprivation. The matrix 4 puts social cohesion in the centre stage of their development.

4.3.1.5 Alignment of the conceptual framework to the social constructivist element of understanding the world in which one works

Raile, *et al.* (2018:303) acknowledges the effects of climate change on agriculture. This has caused agriculture to be difficult to many low-income countries leading to food security and poverty (Raile, *et al.*, 2018:303).

The participant’s responses illustrate the understanding of the effects of climate change in the participant’s projects. This augments with the argument that people have an understanding of the world in which they work.

Matrix 5: Alignment of the conceptual framework to the social constructivist element of understanding the world in which one works

Element of the worldview	Climate change component of the conceptual framework
Understanding the world in which one works	“...pests ruins our mielies and we overcome them by spraying pesticides.” FF1
	“...people are not hands on the project.” FU1, PO4
	“We get nothing at all.” FSS1, FSE1
	“...lack of capital to work the land or the resources necessary to work their land.” ME1
	“Well, Rural Development and Land Reform are actually trying to help them implement the project.” PO1

The changes in climate are already triggering gradual shifts in temperature patterns abounding in countries, impairing their ability to deal with physical disasters and social catastrophes, including extreme poverty (Budiman, 2019:31). Some participant feels the government is not doing enough to help communities cope with climate change.

4.3.1.6 Alignment of the conceptual framework to the social constructivist element of a historic and cultural setting

Amineh (2015:13) restates Derry (1999) and McMahon (1997) argument that “culture and context in understanding what occurs in society and knowledge construction based on this understanding are emphasized in social constructivism.” The author points out that human beings develop meaning in coordination with other human beings.

Matrix 6 depicts the participants’ views in relation to the agriculture for rural transformation element of the conceptual framework based on the constructivism worldview.

Matrix 6: Alignment of the conceptual framework to the social constructivist element of a historic and cultural setting

Elements of the conceptual framework	Agriculture for rural transformation component of the conceptual framework
The historical and cultural setting	Rural areas do not have basic infrastructure. FU1, FSE2, PO1, PO2, PO3, ME1, PO4
	Agriculture could bring basic infrastructures such as roads and water. F1,F4,O2 FF1, FSE1, FSE2, ME3
	Agriculture could eradicate poverty. FU2, PO2, ME1, ME2, FF2, FSE1
	“We live our lives through agricultural activities.” FSS1, FSE2, FU2, FF2, ME1, ME2

King Cetshwayo and Umkhanyakude District Municipalities are historically disadvantaged regions in KwaZulu-Natal. This as stated by Lehohla (2016:2) in his statistics report where rural nodes were increased during his reporting period owing to the high unemployment rate, the burden of diseases and minimal economic activities. Although the King Cetshwayo District is increasingly participating in contributing to the economy of the province and the country.

This concludes the section on interaction between the philosophical worldview and conceptual framework. It showed responses from study participants in matrices. The responses help convey the role of the conceptual framework and worldview in guiding the researcher through the data collection and data analysis processes. The next section presents the outcome of data presentation and analysis for each of the four research questions and objectives. Again, content analysis led to construction of matrices which both present and help analyse data.

4.3.2 Implementation processes and procedures

Matrices 7 to 10 disclose participants’ responses to illustrate the processes and procedures for implementation of Ihlhla projects.

Bardill (2000:103-118) details the emergence of a culture of good governance shortly after the 1994 national elections of a democratic government in South Africa. This necessitated to a total overhaul of the public service. The new dispensation required a more accountable government to the people to implement government policies such as the RDP, GEAR and alike. Chapter two of this essay explains in details the legislation and strategies the government had put in place for good governance.

However, in the participant’s responses to interview questions below, the application of the principles of good governance within the public service is evident.

Matrix 7: Governance and oversight

Governance and oversight	Participants' responses
Approval processes	The District Screening Committee ... do the screening and see if the project has all the necessities under that project/programme we are implementing. PO1, PO2
	Provincial Screening Committee ...also screen um make amendments if any before it goes to PLAF. PO1, PO2, PO3
	NLARCC where it gets approved then the process of implementation starts. PO1, PO2, PO3
Monitoring and Evaluation	The Site Manager oversees the project and ensures that people practise the correct planting techniques and the maintenance of the production cycle is up to standard until a period of 12 months. PO4, ME1
	We have to do a weekly plan. PO1
	There are other structures such as Committees formed by the government, for example, monitoring and evaluation, Development Committees etc. ME2, ME1
Accountability	We hold [/Annual General Meetings/] AGM's to report our financial position to the Community. FSE, FSE2, FSS1, FU2, FF2, PO2, PO3
	The hierarchy says we must report to our supervisors and then our managers. PO2, PO3

In matrix 7, the Researcher drew the inference from the subcategories such as approval processes, monitoring and evaluation and accountability as key features of governance and oversight identified from the participants' interview responses. The results show that systems are in place for approving projects and that there are monitoring and evaluation systems in place. The matrix also reveals that there is level accountability in the community structures as well as in government.

4.3.2.1 Implementation processes with regards to the organisation of governance structures

O'Hare (2018:216) notes the financial agenda hampering the efficacy of community-led governance structures. However, Davis (2017:636) suggests that good governance is a conduit for human development. Chapter one alludes to SDGs which covers sustainable human development and chapter two of this essay details argument on governance issues.

Matrix 8: Projects governance structures

Project governance and leadership	Participants' responses
Governance structures	It is mainly separated into two areas. One governance structure is anchored by the beneficiaries, we normally recommend that there must be a business structure which is a controlling arm that is going to run the business. ME2, PO1
	We have our own constitution which we review every year. FSS1
	My role is to co-ordinate and established links between government and the cooperative. FSS1
	Our governance structures are quite effective. FSE2, FF2, FF2

Number of project leadership committee members	“These are the only 5 roles.” FF1
	“We have 9 people leading us.” FSE
	“14 members.” FU2
	“We have 7 management.” FSS1
	“The Committees ranges from five to eight elected members.” ME1
Roles of project committee members	There is a Committee with the executive led by a Chairperson FF1, FF2, FSE, FU1, FSE2, FSS1, FU2, PO3, ME1, ME2
	The Deputy Chairperson presides over the meetings when Chairperson is away. FF1, FSE, FU2, FF2, PO3, ME1, ME2
	We also have an Accountant or Bookkeepers. FF1, FSE2, FU2, PO1, FF2, PO3, ME1, ME2, PO4
	We have a Secretary who takes minutes during our meetings. FF1, FSE, FSE2, FU2, FF2, PO3, ME1, ME2, FSS1
	We have additional members. FSE, FU2, ME1
	“We are tasked by the community to follow-up on the matters of unrestored land as claimed, we do not get answers from the department,” [/Commission for Land Restitution/]. FSE1
Shortcomings of community governance structures	We do not meet often. FF1
	“Our biggest challenge is not meeting as often as we would like to due to financial constraints.” FF1, PO2
	The treasury role is fading. FF1

Matrix 8 illustrates the participants’ responses from interview questions. The subcategories; governance structures, number of project leadership committee members, roles of project committee members and shortcomings of community governance structures all constitutes project governance and leadership category. Notably, the number of key role players varies from one community governance structure to another. Another factor that varies per projects is the number of beneficiaries. For example, “We are 6,” remarked FF1. However, PO3 reported 98 beneficiaries in another project. However, similarities in role-playing in the community governance structures were identified.

4.3.2.2 Implementation process and procedures with regards to role and responsibilities

Various government actors play different roles in agricultural development in South Africa. However, according to Richey & Ponte (2014:1) ‘new actors and alliances in development’ are surfacing each day. The non-governmental organisations, celebrities, philanthropic organisations have been added to the existing list including developing country governments, diaspora groups, transnational advocacy groups, ruling elites and production capitalists Richey & Ponte (2014:1).

Government actors are most evident in the South African context and they are detailed in Chapter 2. Matrix 9 serves to illustrates some of the responses from interview participants on whom their key role players of development and what are their roles.

Matrix 9: Project role players and their roles

Project role players and their roles	Participants' responses
Government role players	Departments such as the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development whose role is to provide technical agricultural expertise, provide extension services and advise the farmers in terms of the seasonality of the agricultural activities. They helped us find the markets. FU2, PO1, FF2, PO2, PO3, ME1, ME2, PO4
	Department of Rural Development helped us with funding, rural infrastructure development and rural enterprise and industry development. FU1, FU2, PO1, PO2, FF2, PO3, ME1, ME2, PO4
	We also work with the water people. We have Nkwalini Water Association and we are affiliates and we do get visits from the Department of Water and Sanitation to monitor our progress. Mjindi gives us water. RID assisted us in establishing an irrigation system. FF2, FU2, ME1, PO2
	We are also working closely with the Department of Economic Development because we think farming is a business and the beneficiaries need to be capacitated with business management skills. PO3, ME2
	King Cetshwayo District Municipality where they are the actually the one that identified the project. PO1, ME1, ME2, PO3
Traditional authorities as role players	The local traditional leaders are also key. We gain access to their communities through them. The Traditional Council also play a role in conflict resolution. FF2, PO3, PO4, FU2, FSS1
Private sector role players	In the sugar industry, you find the South African Sugar Association, the South African Sugar Research Institute in the main providing the industry expertise. ME2
	We are leasing out land to a white commercial farmer who pays rent to us. FSE1, FSE2
	We have Nkwalini Water Association which administer water rights on behalf of the farmers in our catchment. FF2, FU2, ME1, PO2

Matrix 9 illustrates project role players and their roles. The information presented shows that there are role players in the public and private sector. It is important to note that the three spheres of government, namely; National, Provincial and local are not playing overlapping roles (RSA, 1996:21). The traditional authorities are also playing their developmental role enshrined in the constitution (RSA, 1996:109).

4.3.2.3 Implementation process with regards to frequency and mechanisms

Jun (2013:343) suggests that community-based participation has proved to be the best way to represent diverse people's interests in recent years. However, the views are criticised for their inability to cater to individuals' preferences and the promotion of the general interest of the citizens (Fung, 2004; Pateman, 1970).

The participant's responses regarding the reporting periods and mechanisms of project-related governance structures are captured in the matrix below:-

Matrix 10: Reporting frequency and mechanisms

Reporting components	Participants' responses
Reporting frequency	We report quarterly FSE2, ME1
	We have monthly reports/meetings. FSS1, PO1, PO2, ME1, ME2, PO4
Reporting mechanisms	The Committee members they report to each other FSS1
	There is reporting by the Accountant ME1, ME2, PO4
	The steering committee is to report back to the community on each and every operation that is taking place on the ground FSE1, FSE2, FSS1, PO3,

4.3.3 Exploration of how the “one household one hectare’ programme facilitates or hinders social cohesion

This section first discusses how 1hh1ha facilitates social cohesion. It goes on to indicate how the 1hh1ha hinders social cohesion when it comes to the participation of community members.

4.3.3.1 Facilitation of the ‘one household one hectare’ programme through social cohesion

In matrix 11 the researcher drew data from the participants’ responses. The researcher paraphrased the participants’ responses while preserving meaning. The researcher then categorized participants’ responses into subcategories. The researcher further reduced data through paraphrasing. This culminated into the researcher developing themes from the subcategories.

The matrix 11 reveal the different ways through which the 1hh1ha programme and projects facilitate social cohesion. These include bringing people together, building trust and cooperation, overcoming poverty and employment and improving sustainable rural livelihoods. Gomez, *et al.* (2018:350) citing Kweon, Sullivan and Wiley (1998:833) conceive the importance of social relationships to individuals of all cultures and different walks of life. Social relationships contribute to ‘social well-being,’ (Baur, *et al.*, 2013:23-44). However, Pothukuchi (2018:657) contends that “agriculture was embraced as community development in the wake of the foreclosure crisis and fostered with policies, programs and resources.” These sentiments are shared by many government actors. Agriculture is a key sector for creating employment opportunities in Africa, particularly for women (Ibrahim, 2019:37). This is also true to the South African context when one reviews the evolution of agricultural policies and programmes in the country as narrated in chapter 2.

Matrix 11 shows views of study participants regarding social cohesion derived from the practices of the 1hh1ha projects.

Matrix 11: Participation

Participation	Participants' responses
Bringing people together	"People share ideas and have common goals." FF1, FU1, PO1, PO3
	"It brings together the community members to work together." FSE1, FF1, FU1, FSS1, FU2, PO1, FF2, PO3, ME1, ME2
	"Learn about certain cultural values." ME1
	The grant motivates them to work together PO4, FF1
Trust and cooperation	"I think they have trust in me." FSE1
	[/our leaders/] first consult with the beneficiaries and they decide later on priority issues. FU1
	Deputy Chairperson works hand-in-hand with the Chairperson. FSE2, FU2
	"People cooperate and enquire in a respectful manner." FSE1, ME1
	"I have never encountered a problem discharging my duties." FSE1
	"We never lost hope but the official kept us abreast with the development." FSS1, FSE2

Social cohesion according to Freitag & Buhlmann (2009) quoted in Beugelsdijk & Klasing (2015:521) revolves around trust which is a social cohesion reliable indicator. The participants' responses reveal that there is trust amongst the community members. According to Alesina & La Ferrara (2002) cited in Beugelsdijk & Klasing (2015:521) trust is influenced by issues such as the presence of strong formal institutions such as committees in the instance of the communities under review.

4.3.3.1a Building Sustainable Communities through 1hh1ha

Another way that the 1hh1ha facilitates social cohesion is the manner in which it helps overcome poverty and employment. Poverty and unemployment are key effects of the government's macro-economic policies (DED, 2019). However, Sage (2018:1045) explains in his study that there is a direct correlation between unemployment and poverty. The author suggests that poverty is a direct product of what unemployment has on a person.

The participant's responses in matrix 12 are a convergence of Sage's (2018) theories and findings explained in 4.3.3.1a.

Matrix 12: Responsiveness

Responsiveness	Participants' responses
Towards overcoming poverty and unemployment	We need to assist them to find employment. PO2, FU2, FSS1, PO1
	One of the principles of the programme is for each household to cultivate a hectare of land but looking at the socio-economic status of the area and linking it to the programme to reduce the rate of unemployment. PO3, FU2, PO2, ME1, PO1
	They decided to form a cooperative. PO1

	Some of these people have skills because they were once employed in the farms that were restored to them. ME1
	Once we cannot grow we cannot hire more people. FSS1, FSS1
	We said we can expand this and make it commercial... We have set aside some land for commercial cultivation. FU2, FF2, PO4, FF1
	"...programme which assist in ensuring food security." PO2, ME2, PO4, FF1
Status quo of living	I think the way we try to live our lives here is through agricultural activities. FSS1, FSE2, FU2, FF2, ME1, ME2
	We worked well during our first harvest. FU2
	In that way, there is no assurance of business continuity to ensure replanting. ME2
	It is very difficult to plan the agricultural programme. PO3
Sustaining rural livelihood	...that would also help sustain the community's livelihood. FU2, FF1, FU1, FSE2, FSS1, PO1, FF2, PO3
	...major contributor to rural livelihoods and poverty alleviation. FU2, FF1, FF2
	Transferring the money directly to the beneficiaries proves to be more effective. PO3

Yet another dimension of the way in which the 1hh1ha programme and projects facilitate social cohesion is through the promotion of agriculture in South Africa. Many scholars such as (Mobayed; 2009 and Hochberg, 2014; Brunelin, 2014; Neves, 2017:11) place agriculture at the heart of sustainable rural livelihood. These sentiments are reflected in most of the legislative framework in South Africa covered in Chapter two and three. Matrix 12 is participants' responses regarding their livelihood in King Cetshwayo and uMkhanyakude Districts. Data reveals that some parts of the Districts of King Cetshwayo and uMkhanyakude are poverty-stricken. However, people are making a living for agriculture.

4.3.3.2 Exploration of how 'One Household One Hectare' programme hinders social cohesion

OECD (2013:21) defines trust as "holding a positive perception about the actions of an individual or an organisation." But what does it mean to have trust in government? According (Easton, 1965) cited in OECD (2013:21) it means having citizens' confidence in government actions which are framed to be fair by the citizens. However, Bouckaert & Van de Walle (2013:329-344) contends that trust is dependent upon "citizens preferences, their interpretation of what is

right and fair and what is unfair – and the perceived actual functioning of government.” Building trust and confidence is set out as one of the key Government roles in the NDP (NPC, 2011:48). Chapter two elaborates more on the NDP.

The matrix 13 tabulate the participants’ responses on confidence in people and organisations people work with. It also provides the participant’s insight on remedial action.

Matrix 13: Causes of distrust

Causes of distrust	Participants’ responses
Empty promises	He [/White Commercial Farmer/] makes empty promises. FSE1
	The Department comes now and again and promises to implement project such as one household, one hectare but nothing as yet. FSE1
	We have never been helped but we have had many empty promises. FF1, FSS1, FSE1, FSE2
	We do not have a good working relationship with the Commission [/Commission for Restitution of Land Rights/]. FSE2
Conflict of interest	There is a conflict of interest amongst the Committee members which makes them unable to make a fair ruling on some matters. PO3, ME2, PO4
	This project involves many people so conflicts may arise FU2, PO3
Free riders	Some of the beneficiaries are lazy to work and those who want to work do not have access to land and that causes conflicts. FU1
	Those that had no interest develop interest and wants to join in. PO4

Matrix 13 reveal the causes of distrust in the communities. Empty promises, conflict of interest and free riding are all elements which lead to distrust according to the participants’ responses.

4.3.3.2a Hindrances of social cohesion by ‘One Household One Hectare’ programme

Vidal & Keating (2016:125) refers to “Voices from the Field” to capture the views and perspectives of the people on the ground in community development. Chipkin & Lipietzi (2012:3) recalls that people have a ‘voice’ and ‘choice’ in an essence to introduce the New Public Management (NPM) in South Africa’s public service. The NPM aimed to reduce bureaucracies in government and make government services ‘user responsive.’

The matrix below reflects the participants' views at a field level. Chapter two details legislative and policy frameworks introduced by the government to fast track development and let people be the 'champions of their own development.'

Matrix 14: Problem areas

Problem areas	Participants' responses
Policy problems	"[/Challenges/] stem from the policies of the Department." PO1, PO2, FF1, PO4, ME1
Delays in releasing land	"The challenges relating to getting a permission letter from our Tribal house." FSS1
Generational gaps	"We do not have enough land and there is nothing we own as the youth." FF2, FU1
	This cooperative is made up of old people. FSS1
	"One of the challenges is the ageing population of the beneficiaries." FU2
Different understanding of the programme 1hh1ha	People got a different understanding of the programme in terms of the project processes and the changing methodology of the programme. ME1, PO3, PO4

Matrix 14 illustrates the problem areas which in turn hinders social cohesion amongst their communities. It emerges that policy problems, delays in releasing land, generational gaps and different understanding of the 1hh1ha programme are all problem areas which hinders social cohesion in these communities.

4.3.3.1b Overcoming hindrances of social cohesion

The notion of nation-building and social cohesion are well articulated in the South African Constitution. However, authors such as Chipkin & Ngqulunga (2008:67) cites weaknesses in social cohesion in South Africa. Ballard, *et al.* (2019:32) suggests that people have shown social cohesion around what unite and divide them citing violence and crime as hindrances to social interaction.

However, matrix 15 contains the participants' responses to the hindrances of social cohesion in their communities.

Matrix 15: Response to hindrances of social cohesion

Responses to hindrances of social cohesion	Participants' responses
Succession planning	In the event that the main member passes on, his/her dependent takes over. FSE1
Good intentions	Sometimes you find that the governance structure especially those that are community-based have the sole intentions of working for the good of their community. ME2
Redress	He said that there were ways to fix this. FSE1

From the matrix 15, it is apparent that succession planning in projects; good intentions and redress are viable options to respond to the hindrances of social cohesion in their communities. Other hindrances are cited in the section next in the discussion.

4.3.3.2c Basic infrastructure and social infrastructure a hindrance to social cohesion

According to (Lehohla, 2016:2) insufficient rural infrastructure tops the current government agenda. This is manifested in the evolution of economic policies post-1994 as discussed in Chapter two which places emphasis on rural development, particularly, infrastructural development. However, according to the participant’s responses below, lack of basic infrastructure in their areas of residence hinders social cohesion.

Matrix 16: Lack of rural Development

Lack of rural development	Participants’ Responses
Lagging infrastructural development	There are no proper roads. FSE1
	Roads here are inaccessible and are in bad condition. FSE2
	Lack of infrastructural development. ME3
Lack of basic services	Lack of access to water. FSE1
	Lack of access to education. FSE1, ME1
Rural divide	We live far apart and transport is a problem. FF1

Matrix 16 illustrates the participants’ responses in relation to questions levelled against them in an interview. It turns out that lagging infrastructural development, lack of basic services and rural divide are elements leading to lack of rural development in their areas.

4.3.3.2d Dependency on government social grants

Kajiita & Kang'ethe (2016:101) notes that the South African social welfare system particularly the provision of grants creates the state of dependency to the government by the citizens. The authors argue that these results in ‘hamping’ and discouraging local economic initiatives which result in people relying on social grants. The matrix below illustration the participant’s responses which are a manifestation of Kajiita & Kang'ethe (2016:101) ‘dependency syndrome’ which the authors define as “a situation where the citizens modify their social and economic behaviour in anticipation of government grants or other forms of assistance.”

Matrix 17: Social benefit

Social benefit	Participants’ Responses

Dependency on government social grants	They actually living through grants from the government. PO1, ME2, ME3
Lack of business coordination	This shop is closed because of competition. This tuck shop was a third one in a small area with a small population. So I think he ended up not making much profit so he closed it. FF2

Matrix 17 illustrates dependence on government social grants and lack of business coordination as key elements to social benefits of the communities under review.

4.3.3.2f Lack of knowledge and pulling down factor

Maunganidze (2016:1-2) suggests that indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) have been considered to be valuable over the years particularly to rural communities in emerging economies in Africa. However, such knowledge is not harnessed to the benefit of developing rural communities. The matrix 4.14 below illustrates individual participant responses during interviews where the participants were citing lagging knowledge as part of their responses to questions levelled against them.

However, Urban-Econ (2017:360) states that “jealousy makes people not willing to allow anyone getting on in life,” which is attributed to knowledge deficiency and disability to rural development. This is evident in the participants' responses below.

Matrix 18: Lack of knowledge

Lack of Knowledge	Participants' Responses
Awareness	People's ignorance. FU1, FF1, FSE1
	[/Inkosi/] thinks the project is his. FU1, FU2
	Sometimes there would be confusion as to what is expected of the individual Committee Member. ME1
	I don't remember. FSE1, FSS1
	We do not know what the challenges are for this programme to be implemented. FSE2, FSS1
	We do not have full information about the processes that lead to the implementation of the programme. FSS1
Pulling down factors	But I also suspect jealousy as well. Some people do not want to see black people progressing. FU2, FF1
	People would criticize people for doing something to improve their lives. FF1

In the matrix 18 awareness and pulling down factors are all attributed to lack of knowledge on the part of the community members which has been identified as another factor hindering social cohesion in these communities.

4.3.3.2g Socio-economic characteristics which hinder social cohesion

The South African government adopted a CRDP in 2009 to tackle the issues of underdevelopment, poverty, unemployment, lack of basic services and social ills (Neves, 2017:7) as discussed in Chapter two. However, the issues captured in the respondent's answers illustrate some of the issues meant to be addressed by the CRDP.

Matrix 19: Socio-economic ills: Participant responses

Socio-economic ills	Participants' Responses
Unemployment	Unemployment. FF1, FSE, FU2, PO1, PO2
Poverty	Poverty is not extreme here. FU2, PO2, PO2, ME1, ME2, FSE2
	There are high rates of poverty. FF2, FSE1, PO2
Crime	Crime. FU1, FU2, PO3, ME2
Drug and alcohol abuse	Socio-economic conditions, 'kids and drugs – kids use alcohol more than drugs.' FF1
	People have a lot of time to themselves and they end up abusing alcohol. FU2, FF2
Teenage pregnancy	Teenage pregnancy. FF1
Skills shortage	Skills shortages although some have farming skills. ME1, PO2, PO4, FSS1
Lack of markets	We don't have markets. FF1

Matrix 19 reveal unemployment, poverty, crime, drug and alcohol abuse, teenage pregnancy, skills shortage and lack of markets as the social ills affecting the communities under review. These are some of the social ills identified by Chipkin & Ngqulunga (2008:67) in their study in South Africa.

4.3.3.2f Crime as a hindrance to social cohesion: Participant's responses

The matrix above cites crime as one of the socio-economic ills battering rural communities as per participant's responses. Crime Stats SA (2015) cites worst crime hot spots in the country and Empangeni (which is where uMhlabawethu is) makes it to the list. However, data collected from the interviews reveal the nature of the criminal activities common in their areas as illustrated below:-

Matrix 20: Nature of criminality

Nature of criminality	Participants' Responses
Theft	There is a crime, for example, they stole the engine room pipes [/for the irrigation system/]. FU1
	They stole electric transformers recently FU2
	Theft of production, it is not too bad. FU2
Vandalism	Vandalism takes place, and cables are stolen and aluminium taps and other steel and copper material are stolen, they are sold to the scrap yards. FU2, PO3
	They would strip the doors and the roof. FSE1

Theft and vandalism emerge in matrix 20 as nature of criminal activities taking place in the communities under review.

4.3.4 Opportunities for the ‘one household one hectare’ programme to improve rural development strategy

Boisen (2017:321) notes that optimising soil productivity requires the development of cultivation techniques, and the establishment of sovereignty to ensure good governance. It can be argued that the 1hh1ha programme is a technique employed by the South African government to optimise soil production particularly in restored (restituted) agricultural land. However, Koot & Buscher (2019:358) alludes to documentary evidence of ‘unfulfilled expectations,’ and ‘failed development initiative.’ However, Boisen (2017:358) shares one of the claimants' sentiments, “I am happy and grateful to the government that they gave us land..., but I also complain, because development goes slow,” (interview, 6 July 2019). Borrás, *et al.* (2015:600) argue that “land and food politics are intertwined.” Rural development and agriculture are at the heart of Agenda 2063 (Besada, *et al.*, 2017:23).

The matrix 21 reflects the participant’s views on how the government has intervened in land development and the challenges associated with such developments. Chapter two details land development programmes in South Africa since 1994.

Matrix 21: Agriculture for rural transformation

Agriculture for rural transformation	Participants' Responses
--------------------------------------	-------------------------

Development of restored land	We assist restitution projects whose land was restored through our restitution programmes. PO3
	[/1hh1ha/] Programme is implemented where communities were assisted by the government to secure land rights. ME3, PO4,
	I mentioned the restoration of land rights ME1, FSE1
Organizing people	We take beneficiaries from the land claimant to form cooperatives FU2, PO2

Matrix 21 reveal opportunities for agriculture for rural transformation. It emerges that the development of land restored to the people and organizing people are key factors for agriculture for rural transformation.

4.3.4.1 Support from different sectors of society

Waeterloos & Cockburn (2017:3) cites land as a key factor in South Africa's progress. However, the Belgian Development Cooperation had worked with the South African government to redress the past injustices which led to land dispossession of black people. This is some of the opportunities to enhance the rural development strategy in South Africa as can be identified from participants' response in matrix 22.

Matrix 22: advocacy

Advocacy	Participants' responses
Self-development	We are all on our own for now. FF1, FSS1, FSE1, FSE2
	We contribute from our own pockets. FF1, FSS1
Public sector support	The Municipality does not help us with anything. FSS1
	[/RASET/] and Mhlosinga made us sign contracts which did not materialize. FSS1
	The programme was never implemented but we were only made to submit our details and nothing happened after that. FSE2
Private sector support	The role of the commercial white farmer in this project is very minimal. FSE1, FSE2
Type of support required	Installation of an irrigation system. FSS1, FF2
	Development of agricultural land FU2

Matrix 22 reveal that self-development, public and private sector support and type of support required are opportunities for a rural development strategy.

4.3.4.2 Climate change and abnormal weather patterns

According to Shao (2016:722-723) citing various other authors that climate change is a reality to countries of the world and that it threatens food security and production systems, poverty and livelihood in urban and rural areas. It emerged from interview participants that climate change

is a reality in their community. “We mitigate the effects of climate change,” PO3. According to Connolly-Boutin & Smit (2016:385), Sub-Saharan Africa is at particular risk from climate change. Matrix 23 illustrates individual responses’ from the participants:-

Matrix 23: Climate change

Effects of climate change	Participants’ Responses
Pests	“...pests ruins our mielies and we overcome them by spraying pesticides.” FF1
Water shortages	We do not have water but we are relying on rainwater. FSE1
Unpredictable weather conditions	Unpredictable weather. FU1, PO3
	It is very difficult to plan the agricultural programme. The seasons are not predictable. PO3, ME2

Matrix 23 reveal effects of climate change namely pests, water shortages, and unpredictable weather conditions however, participant FSS1 revealed some of the measures the community use to minimize the effects of climate change. “We plant vegetables such as butternut which does not rely much on the water to thrive,” FSS1. Farmers adapt different strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change Vilakazi, *et al.* (2019:1). According to Mugambiwa (2018:a388) adapting to climate change strategies are acts people take in response to climate stimuli that are intended to leverage beneficial opportunities associated with them.

For a long time, small-scale farmers have been using Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS) to deal with these extreme climate events. Indigenous knowledge is a combined body of ecological culture, knowledge, traditional practices, values and beliefs that development through adaptive processes and transmitted across generations of cultural transmission (Apraku, *et al.*, 2018:6). FAO refers to climate-smart agriculture to counter the effects of climate change. Climate-smart agriculture according to Taylor (2018:89) requires a cohesive “governance framework designed to disseminate agricultural methods and technologies that increase crop productivity while simultaneously building climate resilience and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.” Apraku, *et al.*, (2018:17) recommends the combination use of “formal methods” (e.g. climate-smart agriculture), indigenous knowledge and institutions to address climate change issues better.

4.3.4.3 Opportunities to enhance agricultural practises

Kiptot & Franzel (2015:504) notes a paradigm shift from ‘top-down to ‘bottom-up’ approach as a solution to farmer problems and a value-adding to agricultural practises and knowledge sharing.

However, this approach seems not to have reached the communities under study. The matrix 24 is a reflection of participants’ responses in relation to the enhancement of agricultural practises in their areas.

Matrix 24: Adapting agriculture to the current situation

Adapting agriculture to the current situation	Participants’ responses
Back to basics	If it were to happen the Department may help us to fence the cotton project FSE1
	If the Department can assist us with a fence, drilling water boreholes and provide us with seeds because, at the end of the day, the very same beneficiaries would benefit. FSE1
Maximizing agricultural land potential	“Allow for more hectares to be cultivated if there is more land available.” FSE2, PO4
Harnessing the entire agricultural value chain	Establish nurseries and build vegetable processing plants and packhouses. FU2
	Link farmers to markets particularly government institutions as major consumers of agricultural products. FF2
Reduce bureaucracy	Reduce approval structures or combine them to reduce the length for approvals. PO1, ME2, PO1
	“If we [/officials/] can be given enough time to implement a project from inception to finalization.” PO3
Research and development	They can research what things are necessary to improve and benchmark best practices from other similar projects. FU1, PO3, ME1
Making beneficiaries self-sustainable	“Beneficiaries must receive dividends and the project must only employ beneficiaries with required skills.” FU2
	“Once we fund them and also assist in the management and now only just give funds and withdraw.” PO1, ME2
	“What we can do as a cooperative, as we always encourage each other.” FSS1

Climate change research and policy-making have according to Rahman & Pokrant (2015:74) adopted adaptation as a central conceptual tool. However, matrix 24 reveal the participants’ responses which refer to back to basics, maximizing agricultural potential, harnessing the entire agricultural value chain, reduce bureaucracy, research and development and making beneficiaries sustainable which are all adaptive agricultural measures to the current situation. This correlates with some of Rahman & Pokrant (2015:93) findings which comprise of building on a mix of long-established local knowledge and support from government/NGO to secure their livelihoods.

4.3.5 Recommendations to enhance agricultural and rural development knowledge and practices

This section presents the recommendations by the participants to enhance agricultural and rural development knowledge and practices.

4.3.5.1 Enhancement of agricultural knowledge and practices

As alluded in the 4.3.3.2a that government have to sort views from people on the ground on how they should be served. The matrix 25 captures the participants’ responses which encapsulates the objectives of this study as stated in chapter one.

Besada, *et al.* (2017:37) note that the transformative agenda purported by the Agendas 2030 and 2063 provides African growth a much more optimistic way forward than the paradigms of the last 30 years. While Durkin (2016) writes about benchmarking the business of agriculture which correlates with participants’ responses.

Matrix 25: Benchmarking the business of agriculture

Benchmarking the business of agriculture	Participants’ responses
Continuity of the agricultural cycle	“So my view is that that challenge of continuity should be addressed through putting a benchmark or a ceiling of how much you can consume so that you can be able to generate revenue for input costs to plant in the next planting season.” ME2
Benchmarking best practices	Show them successful projects. PO3, ME1
Use agricultural experts	Hire people with agricultural expertise. ME2
	The government must have own agricultural experts ME2

Matrix 25 reveals that continuity of the agricultural cycle, benchmarking best practises and use of agricultural cycle as benchmarking the business of agriculture.

4.3.5.2 Enhancement of rural development knowledge and practices

Matrix 26 illustrates the shortfalls of the current rural development endeavours by the current government. However, other the political cycle of government seems to create uncertainty on the practices of rural development. “It was during the election period and we were told to wait while our application was getting processed,” FSS1 remarked in response. Other participants cited other shortfalls. “We have seen less of the official from the Department,” participant FSE1 and FSS1 recalled during their interview process.

Matrix 26: Shortcomings of the current rural development initiatives

Shortcomings of current rural development initiatives	Participant’s responses
Funding model	The challenge is when a decision not to fund state-owned farms with infrastructure and we do not have farming implements. FF2, FSS1, ME1

Poor planning	We can produce but we do not have formal markets. we do not have transport to take our products to the markets PO1
Selective beneficiation	Not everybody benefited from this thing of one household one hectare. FU1

According to FFC (2016:2), South Africa lacks a “government-wide, officially agreed and accepted definition of ‘rural’ that leads to the perception of rural development strategies as ineffective.” Selective beneficiation, poor planning and funding model have all been identified as shortcomings of current rural development initiatives by the participants.

4.4 Triangulation of Data Sources

Triangulation helps to reflect an attempt to ensure a thorough understanding of that phenomenon in qualitative studies. According to Denzin (2015:1), in the study of the same phenomenon, triangulation refers to the use and combination of several research methodologies. This is done through crosschecking of different sources of data to confirm the accuracy of the findings (Rosa, *et al.*, 2017:64).

4.4.1 Perspectives on Implementation Processes and Procedures

In this study, data from interviews and documents were triangulated to determine the divergence of views in relation to the research objectives. The table below reflects the views from government, farmers and documents such as annual reports, evaluation reports and policies of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

Table 4.1: Implementation Processes and Procedures for 1hh1ha

Divergent Perspectives on Objective One: Implementation of processes and procedures for 1hh1ha		
Primary Data		Secondary sources
Farmers	Government	
“We do not get any assistance from anyone.” FSS1,FSE1,FSE2,FF2	“Participation and integration of public and private sector” (DRDLR, 2017:4).	1hh1ha implementation framework and amended policy 2017
	Lack of support from strategic partners (Evaluation & Research, 2019:17-19).	Report on Implementation Evaluation of the One Household One Hectare & One Household Two Dairy Cows Programme 2019
“We do not have enough land and there is nothing we own as a youth.” FF2, FU1	“Security of tenure rights” (DRDLR, 2017:4; Evaluation & Research, 2019:17-19).	Report on Implementation Evaluation of the One Household One Hectare & One Household Two Dairy Cows Programme 2019

Table 9 illustrates the divergent of views between farmers and government. However, in terms of convergence, the majority of farmers and government officials agreed on the screening of application processes, the composition of governance structures and reporting mechanisms.

4.4.2 Perspectives on Facilitation and Hindrances of Social Cohesion

Divergent perspectives have been triangulated in the in table 10 to gauge diverging perspectives from the farmers and government.

Table 4.2: Perspectives on Social Cohesion

Divergent Perspectives on Objective Two: Exploration of how the 1hh1ha Programme Facilitates or Hinder Social Cohesion		
Primary Data		Secondary sources
Farmers	Government	
“We need to assist them to find employment.” FU2, FSS1,	“Create sustainable employment in rural households.” (DRDLR, 2017:4)	1hh1ha implementation framework and amended policy 2017
	“Deterrents of employment creation” (Evaluation & Research, 2019:115)	Report on Implementation Evaluation of the One Household One Hectare & One Household Two Dairy Cows Programme 2019
We have never been helped but we have had many empty promises. FF1, FSS1, FSE1, FSE2	“Promoting social cohesion: strive for mutually beneficial households, building communities and private sector...” (DRDLR, 2017:4)	Report on Implementation Evaluation of the One Household One Hectare & One Household Two Dairy Cows Programme 2019
	“Beneficiaries have reported a Cooperative/ group composition dynamic,” (Evaluation & Research, 2019:115)	

It emerges from the text in table 10 that there are common areas where the government and the farmers agree. Such areas as sharing common goals, however, it has also emerged from the text that social cohesion is happening at community level however, not at all levels of society as government perceive it to be.

4.4.3 Perspectives on Opportunities for 1hh1ha Programme to Improve Rural Development Strategy

In table 11 views on opportunities for 1hh1ha programme to improve rural development strategy were extracted from interviews and strategic documents from the department. The results are tabled in table 11.

Table 4.3: Perspectives on opportunities to improve rural development strategy

Divergent Perspectives on Objective Three: Opportunities for the 1hh1ha Programme to improve rural development strategy		
Primary Data		Secondary sources
Farmers	Government	
“We are all on our own for now.” FF1, FSS1, FSE1, FSE2	“Capacity development and learning through development” (DRDLR, 2017:5).	1hh1ha implementation framework and amended policy 2017
	“Lack of capacity building for beneficiaries and Lack of conflict management skills,” (Evaluation & Research, 2019:117).	Report on Implementation Evaluation of the One Household One Hectare & One Household Two Dairy Cows Programme 2019

Although they are diverging perspectives from farmers and government, there are converging perspectives from the parties as well. For instance, both farmers and government noted the lack of development in land restored to the people through the restitution programme. “There was very limited evidence of land restitution claimants, farm dwellers and occupiers, and labour tenants’ households participating in the programme and this is a cause for concern as this targeted group might be left out. The Department to ensure that all targeted groups are included in the programme,” (DRDLR, 2017:123). Whereas some farmers/beneficiaries felt left out our government had restored land to them.

4.4.4 Perspectives on recommendations to enhance agricultural and rural development knowledge and practices

Table 12 reveal divergent perspectives by farmers and the government. However, in some instances, both the farmers and government have converging perspectives on areas of enhancing agricultural and rural development practices. Divergent perspectives are illustrated in table 12.

Table 4.4: Perspective on recommendations to enhance agricultural and rural development knowledge and practices

Divergent Perspectives on Objective Four: Recommendations to enhance agricultural and rural development knowledge and practices		
Primary Data		Secondary sources
Farmers	Government	
“The challenge is when a decision not to fund state-owned farms with infrastructure and we do not have farming implements.” FF2, FSS1	“Infrastructure development costs e.g. fencing, Pack sheds and other related production infrastructure shall be covered...” (DRDLR, 2017:9).	1hh1ha implementation framework and amended policy 2017
	“In many instances, projects have been supported with mechanisation and implements but are in dire need of	Report on Implementation Evaluation of the One Household One Hectare &

	irrigation water and systems as water availability is a challenge.” (Evaluation & Research, 2019:123).	One Household Two Dairy Cows Programme 2019
	“The [/infrastructure development/] target was not achieved due to planning processes that took longer than anticipated” (DRDLR, 2019:39).	Annual Report 2018/2019

The majority of farmers and government agreed that there are challenges with the current funding model of the projects, however, they proposed different solutions to the challenge. This is also true when it comes to the planning of projects. The majority of farmers and the department’s annual report cite prolonged planning which leads to underachieving targets. This section leads to the emerging themes of this study.

4.5 Emerging Themes

Thematic analysis is according to Braun & Clarke (2006) cited in Maguire & Delahunt (2017:3352) is a way of searching out the themes or patterns in a qualitative data which according to Clarke & Braun (2013:120-123) have many advantages. One of the advantages of thematic analysis is that it is a method rather than a methodology (Peterson, 2017:1).

Thematic analysis at its most fundamental level includes immersing oneself in the data in order to recognise common patterns, ideas or themes that arise on the basis of the phenomena under investigation and which align with the research questions raised in the study (Peterson, 2017:1).

The researcher reviewed the data, making notes, categorizing data into basic themes, looking for trends or wider categories, evaluating the applicability of findings to the research questions and finally synthesizing and documenting the findings and interpretation. The researcher assigned codes to data collected from the interviews (see 3.5.2 participant codes). The researcher teased out the following themes which emerged from the matrices:

4.5.1 Good Governance

Davis (2017:636-654) notes good governance as a basis for sustainable human development in Sub-Saharan Africa. The author suggests that policies and efforts to improve policy effectiveness and political stability would have the greatest impact on human development and on efforts to reduce poverty. However, what is good governance? According to (OHCHR, 1996-2020) there is no definite definition for good governance. There is, however, a considerable degree of consensus that good governance concerns political and institutional processes and outcomes that are deemed necessary to achieve development goals. OHCHR (1996-2020) notes that the notion

of good governance was clarified through the work of the former Human Rights Commission. In its Resolution 2000/64, the Commission identified key attributes of good governance namely: accountability, responsibility, participation, transparency and responsive to the needs of the people.

Data in matrix 7 – 12 indicate what is perceived by the researcher as a principle of good governance similar to those sanctioned by the Commission above mentioned. These categories are as follows:-

- Governance and oversight;
- Project governance and leadership;
- Project role players and their roles;
- Reporting components;
- Participation; and
- Building Sustainable Communities;

Building trust is another theme identified by the researcher and is discussed next.

4.5.2 Building Trust

According to Newman & Briggeman (2016:57) trust is an integral part of preserving any successful business relationship, particularly in agriculture. However, the researchers contend that there is less research done on how best to develop and improve a trusting relationship.

However, data collected in matrix 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20 relate to building trust. Notably, the categories building up to the theme as indicated in the matrices are causes of distrust; problem areas; responses to hindrances of social cohesion; socio-economic ills; nature of criminality; lack of rural development and lack of knowledge. Access to information is another theme which is contained in the list of themes by the FAO. Access to information is detailed in the next section.

4.5.3 Access to Information

Baker & Musker (2017:59) writes how access to information can help end hunger and promote nutrition. Trust in agriculture is a form of social capital in many ways (Morrone *et al.*, 2009) cited in (Peralta & Shupp, 2017:681). In rural development, an increased interpersonal trust will minimize transaction costs (Fafchamps, 2006) cited in (Peralta & Shupp, 2017:681) and promote informal contracts (e.g. labour sharing, sharecropping agreements) and information sharing schemes. However, matrix 18 shows how participants' lack of information and 'pull-down syndrome' affecting community relations in these projects. Climate-Smart Agriculture is another important theme contained in the FAO list of themes and is discussed further in the next section.

4.5.4 Climate-Smart Agriculture

Climate-smart agriculture according to (Worldbank, 2019) is an integrated landscape management approach – that addresses “the interlinked challenges of food security and climate change.” Climate-smart agriculture aims at attaining three results simultaneously, namely, increased productivity; enhanced resilience particularly to natural disasters such as drought; pests and other similar shocks and reduced emission. Matrix 23 – 25 are linked to Climate Smart Agriculture as suggested by the participants in the interview process. Rural Development is another important theme contained in the FAO list of themes and is discussed in the following section.

4.5.5 Rural Development

Sustainable development is essential to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (UN, n.d.). Sustainable rural development is critical for nations’ cultural, social, and environmental viability. Rural Development is another key theme listed in FAO which largely supports the notion that global poverty is mostly rural and therefore it’s important to eradicate poverty.

Rural development is also part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the UN. The Matrices 21, 22, 24, 25 and 26 collaborate with the UN vision in part as suggested by the interview participants.

4.6 Chapter Summary

The researcher provided a secondary data analysis of data obtained from the Department excel listing. The researcher also provided a narrative analysis of data obtained from visiting each of the four projects, and through key persons’ interviews, combined with research question and objectives to determine the extent to which data reacted to these two elements of the study, as well as to determine which interview questions related to which objectives.

The researcher also used the collected data to create consistency between the study’s underlying worldview and the study’s conceptual framework. The Matrices were used for illustration of convergence and divergence of views between the participants. Furthermore, this chapter dealt with data analysis using the data analysis methods identified in Chapter three of this study. Where matrices or tables were used the researcher followed by a narrative describing what the matrix or table intended to accomplish and develop.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter is a reflection on how the research questions and research objectives from the dissertation have led to resolving the research questions and objectives. The Chapter further explains the overview of the results and conclusions drawn from this analysis which leads to new policy approach and future research recommendations.

5.2 Research Questions and Objectives

The research questions and objectives allowed the researcher to provide a framework on how data collection could be conducted through literature review, secondary data sources and interviews. There is a correlation between the research questions and objectives, the research objectives shape the actions to be taken to help answer the research questions. The research questions and objectives are a guide that helps identify the gaps and direct the study; specifically, the objectives reflect what the researcher is trying to get from the study. In addition, both the research questions and objectives appear as the basis for the analysis in all the chapters, but they may change depending on the study and if they do not help to address the research problem.

If the research objectives are adequate, the research questions take a form and shape that lets the analysis flow and ensures that the purpose is effectively achieved. Thus it is critical that the research objectives guide the research questions as set out in table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Restarting the research objectives and questions

Research Objectives	Research Questions
Determine the implementation processes and procedures of the ‘one household one hectare’ programme in informing community sustainability.	How can the implementation processes and procedures of the ‘one household one hectare’ programme inform community sustainability?
Explore how ‘one household one hectare’ programme facilitates or hinders social cohesion among community members.	In the ‘one household one hectare’ programme what factors facilitate or hinder ` among community members?
Identify opportunities for improvement of rural development strategy	Stemming from the ‘one household one hectare’ programme, what are the opportunities for improvement of a rural development strategy?
Provide recommendations that can be implemented to enhance the existing knowledge and practices in agriculture and rural development.	How can lessons learn from the ‘one household one hectare’ model help formulates recommendations to enhance the existing knowledge and practices in agriculture and rural development?

The following section gives a brief summary of the role of the respective chapters in achieving the desired research objectives and answering the research questions.

5.3 Summary of Chapters

5.3.1 Chapter One

Chapter one gave the reader the background to the study regarding the main research problem and the basis of the study presented by the literature on land development arising from the South African economic development policies and programmes since 1994. Chapter one also helped the researcher in defining the research questions that had to be related to the research objectives to resolve the wide research problem. In order to have arguable points with which to have a baseline, the global context of land development provided the researcher with a point of comparison with different countries of the world.

5.3.2 Chapter Two

This chapter presented literature related to the main research question and sub-questions, while discussions, criticisms and arguments on various topics were presented including land development as a wider system and agriculture as one of the components arising from land development. In terms of literature, the scholars provided valuable insights which gave the study a strong narrative. Information on the history and present frameworks was drawn from the relevant legislation that informed the South African land development issue that resulted in better-working documents and acts being introduced by the democratic government to guide this critical process. It identified a philosophical worldview and fitted the nature of the study into the social constructivism worldview that correlated well with the conceptual framework. The conceptual framework helped the researcher in formulating the research objectives to tackle the research questions. This chapter, therefore, laid down the legislative, policy and conceptual framework for addressing the research questions and objectives.

5.3.3 Chapter Three

Chapter three provided the appropriate research design and methodology for the study; the various methodologies were used to select the sample to address the research questions and objectives. The farmers of four specific projects were selected as the research participants together with Project Officers and M & E Specialists dealing with these projects. Data Collection was through key persons' interview using a semi-structured interview guide to assist the

researcher to gather in-depth information from the key persons'. Interviews have required the investigation to be conducted in order to obtain rich information on the research problem. This chapter, therefore, established the empirical research basis for achieving the research objectives and answering the research questions.

5.3.4 Chapter Four

Data collection from key persons' interviews was examined and presented. But before presenting data, data reduction processes applied which included colour coding of data to provide each participant responding with a unique code to classify the relevant data and further reduce it by developing categories. Then matrices from different categories were developed to link the research objectives to the conceptual framework and the philosophical worldview underpinning the study. Data was then presented in support of the literature. This method helped the researcher coordinate and reduce the data obtained from the interviews. This led to the researcher identifying responses to research questions, objectives and recommendations.

5.3.5 Chapter Five

Chapter five is the final chapter which is a compilation of proceeding chapters; it summarizes the research findings from the preceding chapters presenting the data collected and the literature. The chapter further draws conclusions from the research findings and also provides recommendations for the 1hh1ha projects.

5.4 Findings and Conclusions for Objectives

This section provides findings of the study building up to conclusions. The findings and conclusions are aligned with the research objectives, which demonstrate how the analysis accomplished its objectives.

Finding one: 1hh1ha implementation processes and procedures

There are systems in place to guide the implementation of the 1hh1ha projects however, there are challenges identified making it difficult to implement the projects. Most of the challenges emanating from the length of time it takes for a project to be approved by the relevant approval structures which are considered by the participants to be over bureaucratic. However, the 1hh1ha policy framework does not provide any timeframe for each of the processes/steps identified in figure 2.3 of this study. "Most projects overlap to more than one financial year," some of the participants conceded. "Ideally, a project begins and finish in one financial year to avoid cost escalation," another participant pointed out. Apart from that is that the different approval

structures have to contradict views in matters relating to the projects leading to drag in the implementation of the project.

Conclusion

Based on these findings, it is conclusive that there are challenges hindering the implementation of the projects. Challenges vary from bureaucratic processes, different interpretation of policies and the length of time it takes for a project to receive funding. It is also conclusive that the approval structures make a financial alteration to funding needs which ultimately deter the project path.

Conclusion

In the community structures, it is conclusive that the fading roles of some to the key leaders are challenges as well as the failure to meet by key community leaders due to financial reasons are also deterrents to the projects as stated in matrix 8.

Finding two: Factors that facilitates or hinders social cohesion in 1hh1ha projects

Factors that facilitate social cohesion

The data shows that there are limiting factors which facilitate social cohesion in 1hh1ha projects, the officials of the department rely on the policy frameworks and programme principles as guidance to implement 1hh1ha projects. The fact that some communities where 1hh1ha projects ought to be implemented, already have shared visions and goals, making it easier for the officials to facilitate the processes towards the implementation of the projects. However, trust and cooperation also play a vital role in this.

Conclusion

As illustrated in matrix 7-10, is therefore conclusive that the officials of the Department follow the concepts of the programme as a guiding principle towards the implementation of the projects. However, officials may have a different interpretation of the concept of the project/programme so as the communities where these project ought to be implemented, however, the different layers of approval structures make interpretation of the concept to have one coherent meaning.

Factors that hinder social cohesion

The farmers raised a number of factors that hinder social cohesion in their communities. It is evident from the data that the communities are highly complex in nature due to their diversity in

views and otherwise. Policy problems are in turn a major cause for hindering social cohesion. If policies have too many grey areas, they ought to confuse people or be interpreted differently.

Conclusion

Therefore it is concluded that the problems areas emanate from policy problems where there are grey areas, delays in releasing land for agriculture, development of land restored to people, different interpretation of policies and the widening generational gaps as demonstrated in matrix 11-20.

Finding three: opportunities for improvement of rural development strategy

The government needs to realize the low hanging fruits such as developing land that was restored to the people through the governments' restitution programme. This is because the land is an issue in South Africa and when there are people who already have land, they could be easily assisted as opposed to people who still need the land for agricultural development.

Government and civil sector society still need to develop advocacy programmes to address issues of rural development. The lack of intervention by government institutions and the private sector in support of rural development initiatives pose a risk in coordinating rural development. It was established that some of the local municipalities where these projects are under did not provide any assistance even though when they were approached by the would-be beneficiaries. It also emerges that the government still uses top-down approaches when in fact bottom-up approach is much needed to address the communities' current needs as opposed to government priorities. Rural development needs to be coordinated between the sectors while the communities are also involved in their development.

It also emerged from the data that farmers are battling the effects of climate change to survive in their farming business. However, the farmers are using some methods to sustain their agricultural businesses.

Conclusion

The findings reveal that the government needs to coordinate rural development between public and private sector to address the needs of the people on the ground as revealed in matrix 21-24 of this study. Coordinating rural development requires the application of the Intergovernmental Relations Act (IGR) and public-private partnerships. However, the community must champion their own development rather than government or any of the role players in rural development in the Southern Africa context. It is concluded that the agricultural community are directly affected

by climate change and that the government must intervene through financial support to sustain agricultural businesses.

Findings four: recommendations to enhance the existing knowledge and practices in agriculture and rural development

The data shows that the Department needs to benchmark agricultural practises and adapt it to the context of communities it is developing. It also emerges that the use of agricultural experts should be intensified. Data also reveal that the farmers who are assisted in agricultural production are not educated about saving the seeds for future planting.

Data also reveal that the current project funding model does not suit most of the projects and that there are poor project planning and skewed beneficiation.

Conclusion

It is conclusive that there is a need for more research and benchmarking of best agricultural practises from other countries as specified in matrix 25 and 26, however, adapting those practices to communities is even more important. This also relates well with the funding models which also needs a lot of attention to address the people needs.

5.5 Overarching Recommendations

The findings and conclusions above provide for the recommendations for the implementation of 1hh1ha programme:

- Policies should be less-bureaucratic yet watertight and should be communicated to the officials and would-be beneficiaries often to avoid misinterpretation or misunderstanding. If the public officials are talking in one voice then the message could be coherent across the country.
- The Department should fast-track delays in releasing land for agriculture and prioritize developing land restored to people through its restitution programme. The widening generational gap can be closed by giving youth a ‘change’ and a ‘stake’ in projects.
- Public-private partnerships should be established and legislated to coordinate rural development. The Department also needs to consider the people’s voices in their development and actively involve people to champion their own development.
- The Department should invest more in research and development to adapt benchmarked practises to the South African context. Piloting projects in one part of the country and replicating the results to the entire country does not work in some parts of the country. Projects should be adapted to the conditions of the community being assisted.

5.6 Significance of the Study

The findings have shown that there are challenges in land development for agricultural purposes in some areas of the country, namely, challenges relating to the implementation processes and procedures particularly the time frames and the implementation of policies, guidelines and different agricultural development concepts. Agriculture is earmarked by many scholars to transform rural areas and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform is tasked with the mandate of the transformation of rural areas through agriculture. The government has to fulfil its mandate of developing rural areas particularly on agriculture to advance the lives of people living in the rural areas. However, a “button-up” approach needs to be adopted as opposed to the current “top-“down-approach” to develop people. The government needs to realize that people have a ‘voice and a choice’ and therefore let people voice out what they want to be assisted with and how.

The conceptual framework which underpinned this study consisting of agriculture for rural transformation, climate change, policy implementation and social cohesion could be adopted for future studies. The conceptual framework did prove to be viable for agriculture for rural transformation when combined with elements such as climate change, policy implementation and social cohesion.

5.7 Chapter Summary

The last chapter of this study presented the findings from data collected through the analysis of literature and interviews. The research objectives provided guidance for the analysis in terms of the data collected, in order to address the research question. The findings culminating from the data collected from the sources mentioned above are then presented and discussed. The findings may provide assistance in the Department to address the challenges identified. However, the Department may have not known the challenges, had the study not been conducted.

Observing the research findings and presenting them in the Departmental meetings is crucial for the Department in order to come up with an inclusive plan that is at the heart of advancing human development. This research can be used as a point of reference to improve and address the challenges facing agriculture and rural development. This segment ends this study.

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ANNEXURE A

ANNEXURE A

EXPLORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ONE HOUSEHOLD ONE HECTARE
PROGRAMME IN SELECTED NORTHERN KWAZULU-NATAL COMMUNITIES

Job title:

PART A: COMMUNITY CLIMATE

1. Describe the socio-economic climate of your area of work.
2. Who are the key stakeholders of your projects and what are their role?

PART B: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

3. What are the governance structures of this project and role(s) they supposed to play?
4. What are the challenges faced by the governance structures to discharge their roles?

PART C: ONE HOUSEHOLD ONE HECTARE PROGRAMME

5. What is your understanding about the 1hh1ha programme?
6. What are the challenges faced by communities to implement the programme (1hh1ha)?
7. Can your structure improve in implementing the 1hh1ha programme and how?
8. Explain reporting mechanism within your structure?

PART D: SOCIAL COHESION

9. To what extent do 1hh1ha programme facilitate social cohesion within the community members?
10. Do you think that 1hh1ha programme is sustainable? Why?

ANNEXURE B



20 January 2020

Mr Thobani Welcome Ngcobo (218081594)
School of Management, IT & Governance
Westville Campus

Dear Mr Ngcobo,

Protocol reference number: HSSREC/00000112/2019

Project title: Exploring the Implementation of one Household One Hectare Programme in Selected Northern KwaZulu-Natal Communities.

Approval Notification – Amendment Application

This letter serves to notify you that your application and request for an amendment received on 29 November 2019 has now been approved as follows:

- Change in title

Any alterations to the approved research protocol i.e. Questionnaire/Interview Schedule, Informed Consent Form; Title of the Project, Location of the Study must be reviewed and approved through an amendment /modification prior to its implementation. In case you have further queries, please quote the above reference number.

PLEASE NOTE: Research data should be securely stored in the discipline/department for a period of 5 years.

Best wishes for the successful completion of your research protocol.

Yours faithfully



.....
Professor Urmilla Bob
University Dean of Research
/ss

ANNEXURE C



College of Law and Management Studies

School of Management, Information Technology and Governance

Discipline of Public Governance

UKZN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (HSSREC)

Information Sheet and Consent to Participate in Research

Date:

Greetings. My name is Thobani Ngcobo from UKZN School of Management, Information Technology and Governance (MPA Student), contact number 082 [REDACTED], and email 218081594@stu.ukzn.ac.za.

You are being invited to consider participating in a study that involves research to “exploring the implementation of one household one hectare programme in selected northern kwazulu-natal communities”. The aim and purpose of this research is to understand if the programme is addressing the challenges faced by the rural communities. The study is expected to include fourteen (14) participants, two (2) per project and four (4) projects have been considered for this purpose namely uMhlabawethu, Sibuyelekhaya, Sukuma sense and future, totaling eight participants. The project sites are in uMhlathuze, Big Five False Bay and Jozini municipalities respectively. The study will also interview four (4) Project Officers of each project mentioned above and four (4) Monitoring and Evaluation officials who are based in the Richards bay and Pietermaritzburg offices. It will involve the following procedures, asking of set questions and making follow up questions where necessary. The duration of your participation if you choose to participate and remain in the study is expected to be between 30 - 45 minutes. You are also requested to give consent to be audio recorded during this interview.

The study will provide no direct benefits to participants. However, the following scientific benefits are hoped for:-

- a. Examining the one household one hectare model if it informs community sustainability or not.
- b. Determine practical implementation of ‘one household one hectare’ programme and identify opportunities for improvement of rural development strategy.
- c. Explore how ‘one household one hectare’ programme facilitate or hinder social cohesion of the community members.
- d. Provide recommendations that can be implemented to enhance the existing knowledge in agriculture and rural development.

This study has been ethically reviewed and approved by the UKZN Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (approval number 00002130).

In the event of any problems or concerns/questions you may contact the researcher at 082 451 9260 or the UKZN Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee, contact details as follows:

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION

Research Office, Westville Campus
Govan Mbeki Building
Private Bag X 54001
Durban 4000 KwaZulu-Natal, SOUTH AFRICA
Tel: 27 31 2604557- Fax: 27 31 2604609
Email: HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za

Your participation in the study is voluntary and by participating, you are granting the researcher permission to use your responses. You may refuse to participate or withdraw from the study at any time with no negative consequence. There will be no monetary gain from participating in the study. Your anonymity will be maintained by the researcher and the School of Management, I.T. & Governance and your responses will not be used for any purposes outside of this study. All data, both electronic and hard copy, will be securely stored during the study and archived for 5 years. After this time, all data will be destroyed.

If you have any questions or concerns about participating in the study, please contact me or my research supervisor at the numbers listed above.

Sincerely

Thobani Ngcobo

Supervisor: Prof. Fayth Ruffin Tel.: 031 260 8020 or email: ruffin@ukzn.ac.za

This sheet to be retained by participant.

CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

I (Name) have been informed about the study entitled (provide details) by (provide name of researcher/fieldworker).

I understand the purpose and procedures of the study (add these again if appropriate).

I have been given an opportunity to ask questions about the study and have had answers to my satisfaction.

I declare that my participation in this study is entirely voluntary and that I may withdraw at any time without affecting any of the benefits that I usually am entitled to.

I have been informed about any available compensation or medical treatment if injury occurs to me as a result of study-related procedures.

If I have any further questions/concerns or queries related to the study I understand that I may contact the researcher at (provide details).

If I have any questions or concerns about my rights as a study participant, or if I am concerned about an aspect of the study or the researchers then I may contact:

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION

Research Office, Westville Campus
Govan Mbeki Building
Private Bag X 54001
Durban
4000
KwaZulu-Natal, SOUTH AFRICA
Tel: 27 31 2604557 - Fax: 27 31 2604609
Email: HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za

Additional consent, where applicable

I hereby provide consent to:

Audio-record my interview YES | NO

Signature of Participant

Date

Signature of Witness
(Where applicable)

Date

Signature of Translator
(Where applicable)

Date

This sheet to be retained by researcher.

ANNEXURE D



IKolishi Lezifundo Zezomthetho Nezokuphatha

ISikole Sezokuphatha, Ezobuchwepheshe kanye Nokubusa

UMkhakha Wezokubusa kuHulumeni

IKOMIDI ELIBHEKELE UKUGCINWA KWEMIGOMO YOKUCWANINGA NGESINTU KANYE NESAYENSI YEZENHLALO E-UKZN (HSSREC)

Ikhasi Eliqukethe Imininingwane kanye Nefomu Lemvume Yokubamba Iqhaza Ocwangingweni

Usuku:

Ngiyabingelela. NginguThobani Ngcobo ngivela eSikoleni Samakhono ezokuphatha, Ezobuchwepheshe kanye Nokubusa e-UKZN (MPA Student), inombolo yami yocingo ithi:082 451 9260, i-imeyili yami ithi: 218081594@stu.ukzn.ac.za.

Uyamenywa ukuba ubambe iqhaza ocwangingweni olumayelana “nokuhlonda ukuqalisa kokusebenza kohlelo lokuthi umuzi ngamunye ube nendawo eyihlektha elilodwa (*One Household One Hectare*) eMphakathini ekhethekile enhla nesifundazwe saKwaZulu-Natal”. Inhloso yalolu cwaningo ukuqonda ukuthi lolu hlelo ngabe luyabhekana yini nenselelo ebhekene nemiphakathi yasemakhaya. Kulindleleke ukuthi lubandakanye abantu abayi-14, ababili (2) umklamo ngamunye futhi sekuhlonzwe imiklamo emine(4) okuzokwenizwa kuyo lolu cwaningo, okuyilawa (a) uMhlabawethu (b) Sibuyelekhaya (c) Sukuma Senze kanye (d) ne-Future, okwenza kube nabantu abayisishiyagalombili abazoba yingxenye. Le miklamo emine itholakala komasipala abalandelayo okuwuMhlathuze, i-Big Five False Bay kanye neJozini. Kulolu cwaningo kuzophinde kwenziwe inhlolovo kuBasebenzi abane (4) Ababhekele Ukusebenza Kwemiklamo, kuzothathwa abe munye emklamweni ngamunye kule ebalwe ngenhla kanye nabasebenzi abane(4) ababhekele ukuQapha Nokuhlola umsebenzi abasebenza emahhovisi ase-Richards Bay naseMgungundlovu, kuzothathwa abe munye umklamo ngamunye kule ebalwe ngenhla. Luzobandanya inhlolovo kanye nemibuzo yokulandelela uma kunesidingo. Isikhathi ozosisebenzisa ukuphendula imibuzo yalolu cwaningo, uma kungukuthi uyavuma ukubamba iqhaza kulolu cwaningo luze luphele sizoba yimizuzu engama-30 kuya kwengama-45. Uyacelwa futhi ukuthi unikeze imvume lapho uqoshwa khona ukhuluma ngesikhathi kwenziwa inhlolovo kodwa kukuwe ukuzikhethela.

Akukho mihlomulo eyonikezwa kulabo abazobamba iqhaza, nokho ikhona imihlomulo yezesayensi engahle itholakale ngalolu cwaningo:-

- a. Ukuhlola ukuthi lolu hlelo lokuthi umuzi ngamunye ube nendawo eyihlektha elilodwa luyawusimamisa yini umphakathi.
- b. Ukunquma izindlela zokuqalisa ukusebenza kohlelo lokuthi umuzi ngamunye ube nendawo eyihlektha elilodwa kuphinde kuhlonzwe namathuba okwenza ngcono isu lokusebenza lokuthuthukisa izindawo zasemakhaya.

- a. Ukucwaninga ukuthi lulekelela kumbe luvimba kanjani lolu hlelo ekutheni kube khona ukuhlalisana ngokuzwana komphakathi.
- b. Ukunikezela ngezincomo ezingasetshenziswa ukuqinisa ulwazi oluvele lukhona kwezolimo nasekuthuthukisweni kwezindawo zasemakhaya.

Lolu cwaningo lubuyekwezwe ngobuqotho lwaphinde lwagunyazwa iKomidi Elibhekele Ukugcinwa Kwemigomo Yokucwaninga Ngesintu kanye Nesayensi Yezenhlalo e-UKZN

(inombolo yokugunyaza.....)

Esimweni lapho kuba khona izinkinga noma ukukhathazeka kumbe imibuzo, ungaxhumana nomcwaningi kule nombolo:082 451 9260 noma iKomidi Elibhekele Ukugcinwa Kwemigomo Yokucwaninga Ngesintu kanye Nesayensi Yezenhlalo e-UKZN usebenzisa le mininingwane yokuxhumana elandelayo:

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION

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Awuphoqiwe ukubamba iqhaza kulolu cwaningo futhi ngokubamba kwakho iqhaza unikeza umcwaningi imvume yokusebenzisa izimpendulo zakho. Unelungelo lokwenqaba noma lokuhoxa ekubambeni iqhaza kulolu cwaningo nganoma yisiphi isikhathi futhi akukho okubi okuzokwenzeka kuwe. Akukho mali ezotholwa ngokubamba iqhaza kulolu cwaningo. Umcwaningi akezukuyidalula imininingwane ngawe kodwa izoba ukwazi kwakhe kanye neSikole Sezokuphatha, Ezobuchwepheshe kanye Nokubusa futhi izimpendulo zakho angeke zisetshenziselwe enye inhloso ngaphandle kwalolu cwaningo kuphela. Lonke ulwazi, kungaba oluthunyelwe ngomshini noma olusemaphepheni luzogcinwa luphephile ngesikhathi kuqhubeka ucwaningo bese lugcinwa kwisigcinamagugu isikhathi esiyiminyaka emihlanu(5). Kuzothi-ke emva kwalesi sikhathi bese luyashatshalaliswa.

Uma unemibuzo noma ukukhathazeka ngokubamba iqhaza kulolu cwaningo, uyacelwa ukuba uxhumane nami kumbe umeluleki wami kulolu cwaningo ezinombolweni ezingenhla.

Ozithobayo

Thobani Ngcobo

UMeluleki: u-Slz. Fayth Ruffin, ucingo: 031 260 8020 noma i-imeyili: ruffin@ukzn.ac.za

Leli khasi kumele ligcinwe ngumbambiqhaza.

IMVUME YOKUBAMBA IQHAZA

Mina (igama) ngazisiwe ngocwaningo olusihloko sithi (bhala imininingwane) ngu (bhala igama lomcwaningi/lomsebenzi).

Ngiyayiqonda inhloso kanye nenqubo yocwaningo (bhala ongase ukuhlomule uma kukhona).

Nginikeziwe ithuba lokuthi ngibuze imibuzo ngocwaningo futhi ngithole izimpendulo ezingigculisayo.

Ngiyavuma ukuthi angiphoqwanga ukuthi ngibambe iqhaza kulolu cwaningo futhi ngingahoxa noma nini ngale kokwesabela ukulahlekelwa yimihlomulo enginelungelo lokuyithola.

Uma ngiba neminye imibuzo/ukukhathazeka maqondana nalolu cwaningo, ngiyaqonda ukuthi ngingakwazi ukuxhumana nomcwaningi kule nombolo (nikeza imininingwane).

Uma ngiba nanoma yimiphi imibuzo/ukukhathazeka maqondana namalungelo ami njengalokhu ngibambe iqhaza kulolu cwaningo kumbe ngikhathazwa yingxenye ethile yocwaningo noma abacwaningi, ngingasebenzisa le mininingwane ukuxhumana nabathintekayo:

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Lapha nginikezela imvume ku:

Yokuqopha engikushoyo kwinhlolovo

YEBO/CHA

ISignesha yoMbambiqhaza

Usuku

ISignesha kaFakazi
(uma ekhona)

Usuku

ISignesha yoMhumushi
(uma ekhona)

Usuku

Leli khasi kumele ligcinwe ngumcwaningi.