

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL

**An investigation of the role of settled restitution land to the economy of Thabo
Mofutsanyana District, Free State**

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Declaration

I declare that the dissertation hereby submitted by me, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Business Administration, at the University of KwaZulu Natal, is my own independent work and has not previously been submitted for any degree or examination at this or any other University.

Nkanyiso Zipho Mtolo (217071607)

November 2018

Dedication

This research project is dedicated to my late, loving Sister [**Nonjabulo Immaculate Gwala (14 February 1979 – 26 June 2017)**] if it wasn't for the love and support you've shown to me, none of this would be possible. May your beautiful loving soul rest in peace, forever be in my heart, God bless you.

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Abstract

The study was undertaken to investigate and analyse the economic role of settled Restitution land to the economy of Thabo Mofutsanyana District in the Free State and to analyse the contribution of different stakeholders, such as Government and Non-Governmental Organisations post land transfer. South Africa is a post-colonial and apartheid country that was oppressed by white settlers, due to the Land Native Act of 1913, with the majority of Black South Africans evicted from their land by the white minority government. The Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994, was implemented to assist in reclaiming the land, with land claims opened in 1995 until 1998, for previously evicted people to lodge their claims. The Government recorded 80 664 claims in the country, with 2 691 claims from the FS province. Currently, Black farmers are struggling to maintain the land, hence the main study purpose was to investigate the role of transferred land to the economy of the District. A probability, simple random sampling was used to select 11 representatives from a population of 15 Restitution farms in the district, and semi-structured interviews were conducted to collect data. The researcher did manual analysis to obtain study findings, which showed Restitution farms were not making a meaningful contribution to the District economy and a lack of support from Government, post land transference, was discovered to be the main challenge hindering beneficiaries from full economic participation. The study also discovered that, while the number of Restitution land transferred was increasing, the economy has deteriorated, due to various reasons, including a lack of Skills and Resources. Furthermore, the private sector needs to participate in the development of these farmers, as it was found they do not support them with resources, while utilising their produce. Recommendations were done to rectify the current situation.

Key words: Settled Restitution Land, Gross Domestic Product and Employment Rate

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List of Acronyms

AADP	-	African Agricultural Development Programme
AALS	-	Affirmative Action Loan Scheme
AH	-	Agri-hub
CASP	-	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
DARD	-	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DAFF	-	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DRDLR	-	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FARC	-	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia
FDC	-	Free State Development Cooperation
FPSU	-	Farmer Production Support Unit
FS	-	Free State
FURS	-	Farm Unit Resettlement Scheme
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LRAD	-	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
PLAS	-	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
RADP	-	Recapitalisation and development Programme
RL	-	Restitution Land
RLCC	-	Regional Land Claims Commission
RUMC	-	Rural Urban Market Centre
SA	-	South Africa
SLAG	-	Settlement Land Acquisition Grants
SSA	-	Statistics South Africa

SWAPO	-	South West African Peoples Organisation
TMD	-	Thabo Mofutsanyana District
URT	-	Unidad de Restitucion de Tierras

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The study was undertaken to investigate and analyse the economic role of settled Restitution land (RL) to the economy of the Thabo Mofutsanyana District (TMD) in the province of the Free State (FS) of South Africa, and to establish the role of different stakeholders, such as Government, post land transfer, from which to develop sustainable mechanisms when the need arises. This section of the study introduces the background, highlighting the rationale behind the study, setting objectives and research questions tested to achieve the main aims of the study.

1.2 Background

South Africa (SA) is a post-colonial and apartheid country, which was oppressed by the Dutch from 1652 and under apartheid from 1948, with the Land Native Act of 1913 having oppressed Black South Africans and evicting them from their land from June 1913, resulting in estimated 3.5 million South Africans evicted. This effectively reserved 87 percent of the land in South Africa for the white minority (Nasson and Sieborger, 2004). In 1994, South Africa became free from the Apartheid regime and became a democratic state, with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) given a mandate of reclaiming the land taken after June 1913.

In 1995, the DRDLR opened the land claims application process until 31 December 1998, with 80 664 claims registered in SA, and 2 691 claims from the FS, with 482 of these claims from TMD. In the FS, a total of 58 104 hectares have been transferred to the rightful owners. The Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 was amended in 2013, leading to the reopening of land from 1 July 2014 until 30 June 2019 and thus far, 10 000 claims are registered in the FS (Nkwinti, 2016).

Spienburg (2011) explained that the SA land reform programme is divided into three focus points; tenure security, land redistribution and land restitution, with the latter being the study focus. Netshipale et al. (2017) detail the above mentioned points by stating that the land

reform programme in SA is being executed through three major programmes, land restitution, land redistribution and land tenure reform. Land restitution is aimed at compensating previously dispossessed black South Africans with land and monetary means, due to the Land Native act of 1913, which resulted in 80 percent of land being owned by white minority settlers. RL is further divided into urban and rural land, with the study focusing on rural land. Land redistribution, however, aims at overcoming racial imbalances in ownership and access to land by transferring land using Settlement Land Acquisition Grants (SLAG). This programme of the government focused on the development of subsistence farming by buying the land for them after their restitution claim has been approved. The second form is that of Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD), aimed at the development of an emergent commercial black farmer in two phases.

Regrettably, all of these programmes have been discontinued (SLAG, active from 1995 till 2000; LRAD1, active from 2001 till 2007; LRAD2, active from 2008 till 2010). The last form of land distribution discussed is that of the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS), aimed at the state acquiring land and identifying suitable beneficiaries to occupy and work on the land, which was facilitated by the DRDLR, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) (PLAS, active from 2006 to date). Lastly there is land tenure reform, meant to secure the rights of people who are already occupying land, with insecure occupation rights.

The development and consumption of produce and services in relation to the supply of money refers to the economy, which can be measured by its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with formal employment and so on, amongst its many indicators (van Rensburg 2015). GDP was calculated with value adding and Trading Economics (2018) defines it as all sectors' output, added to give net output, minus intermediate inputs, with calculations done without deducting for the depreciation of fabricated assets.

Daniels (2004) described the formal economy as a sector widely understood and accepted as employment within an accepted framework of rules and regulations by government. This framework includes the rights of both employer and employee, for example, working hours, minimum wages, health and safety at work, as well as labour disputes. Martínez, Short and Estrada (2017) explained the informal economy as contrary to the above definition, stating it as economic activities outside the regulatory framework.

Land redistribution is the process of giving back the land to its rightful owners after it having been taken unfairly (Cousins, 2009). Logan, Tengbeh, and Petja (2012) stated that land redistribution was designed to provide land for economic use and housing for previously disadvantaged blacks, making it crucial for correcting colonial resource eviction causing civil conflicts and social problems in rural populations. Land redistribution, according to Nawabi (2015), is a crucial tool for the world to address subjects of poverty. RL refers to the land taken after the Land Native Act in June 1913 was implemented. It is maintained by Beyers (2013) that land restitution presents the opportunity to address socio economic problems, while James (2007) and Walker (2008) acknowledged that most restitution cases have been settled, however, beneficiaries are experiencing many problems. This is attested to by Bush (2007), who claimed South Africans are still poor after receiving back their land.

1.3 Motivation for the Study

The study findings will enable the DRDLR, as a legal custodian of land claims and other Government institutions, to assess their role post land redistribution, in order to develop mechanisms that will assist the farmers to improve their role in the economy. The District Municipality is another key stakeholder that will benefit from the study, in assisting beneficiaries' participation in local economic development (LED); one of the significant mandates from national government. Land restitution beneficiaries will be able to measure and assess their involvement in the economy of the district and determine their contribution, which they can always improve, given the necessary support.

SA is at present in the process of amending Section 25 of the Constitution, with public hearings underway. The study outcomes will be used as a point of reference during submissions to the national assembly by beneficiaries. With studies having been done around land reform projects the researcher believes land reform to be too broad, hence the study was narrowed to add into the broader existing literature.

1.4 Problem Statement

According to Trading Economics (2018) the Agricultural sector in SA contributes 10 percent to the national GDP with FS contributing five percent nationally and accounting for more than 70 percent of general labour jobs in the country. In FS agricultural sector plays an important role contributing four percent to the FS GDP accounting for more than 40 percent

of employment to general labour in the province. The number of RL claims transferred in SA are increasing as time goes, attested by Pienaar (2011) claiming that from 1998 to 2011 95 percent claims were transferred in SA. Over the past decades, the agricultural sector contributed more than 12 percent to the national GDP, however, over the past six years, its contribution has been less than 10 percent.

Even in the employment sector, agriculture used to account for more than 15 percent but currently, it contributes no more than six percent, while in the FS agricultural sector, the contribution was roughly eight percent while it is contributing four percent of GDP, with the employment sector used to contributing roughly 46 percent and currently contributing around 40 percent. From the TMD agricultural sectors, GDP used to contribute more than 20 percent yet it is currently producing under 12 percent, similar to employment, which dropped to eight percent from 55 percent. The FS contributes 10 percent of the national agricultural sector GDP, behind the Western Cape and KwaZulu Natal, which makes the agricultural sector a very significant player in the province (Trading Economics, 2018).

With 2 671 of 2 680 claims having been settled, and with 9 still outstanding, these settled claims are responsible for 51 477 hectares, while during the same period, GDP and the employment rate have decreased, calling for concern. From the year 2000, the number of transferred RL increased in the province, while GDP and the employment rate decreased, and Borrás (2003) and Bush (2007) make huge claims, stating that South Africans' livelihoods are negatively impacted after the land is transferred. Moreover, Lahiff, Borrás and Kay (2007) concur with claims of a lack of post support from government after settling the Land. This has resulted in low productivity and a decreased economy that may be attributed to results found in an agricultural audit study conducted in 2009, which claimed that SA lacks information on smallholder and beginning farmers (Statistics South Africa (SSA), 2017).

The DRDLR is the legal custodian of RL transfer and based on the above views from different literature about RL post transfer; a need to investigate the role of settled RL in the economy of the FS arose, as with other Government departments post RL transfer. Agriculture and gold mining are the leading sectors in the economy of the FS province, followed by manufacturing and construction.

1.5 Aim of the Study

The aim of the study was to investigate role of the settled RL to the economy of TMD, triggered by settled RL in the agricultural sector and to analyse relevant stakeholder contributions post RL transfer to the beneficiaries, in assisting them to participate viably in the economy of TMD.

1.6 Objectives of the Study

- To examine the role of transferred RL to the agricultural sector's economy (employment rate and GDP) in the TMD;
- To investigate whether a relationship exists between an increase in RL transferred and a decline in the economy of the TMD agricultural sector;
- Determine the challenges hindering RL beneficiaries' participation in the district economy (Employment rate and GDP);
- Analyse the contribution of relevant stakeholder support post RL transfer, in relation to viable participation in the economy.

1.7 Research Questions

- What is the role of transferred RL to the agricultural sector's economy (employment rate and GDP) in the TMD?
- Does a relationship exist between an Increase in RL transferred and a decline in the economy of the TMD agricultural sector?
- What are challenges hindering RL beneficiaries' participation in the district's formal economy (employment rate and GDP)?
- What is the contribution of relevant stakeholders post RL transfer in support to viable participation in the economy?

1.8 Significance of the Study

The Land Native act of 1913 oppressed Black South African people and evicted them from their land from June 1913, resulting in an estimated 3.5 million South Africans evicted from their land by white supremacy. In 1994, South Africa became free from the Apartheid regime and became a democratic state, with the DRDLR given a mandate of getting back the land

taken after June 1913. In 1995, the DRDLR opened the land claims application process, which lasted until 31 December 1998, and saw 80 664 claims registered in SA, with 2 680 of these claims from the FS province. Some South Africans who were evicted had their land returned and are practicing different agricultural activities, which this study wishes to investigate, to determine the contribution made by their returned land/ farms to the economy of the district.

Ferguson (2012) maintained that poor people use land to sustain livelihoods by collecting firewood, medicinal plants, agricultural production and living cheaply. It is furthermore stated that many South Africans are poor and they use land as their sole source of living. From the mentioned statistics, 482 claims were received in the TMD and the department is still in the process of retrieving the land, guided by Section 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which states that “the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources to foster conditions which enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis” (Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996). With the present development regarding the amendment of Section 25, the study outcomes will assist RL beneficiaries as a point of reference during their submission for the amendment of Section 25, while it will also assist the DRDLR to assess their contribution and impact in the transferred RL to date.

1.9 Scope and Limitations

The research study has limitations and the researcher had to deal with the following unforeseen circumstances, which made things difficult for the study in general:

- When the researcher was doing the study proposal he was given incorrect statistics in terms of the study population, indicated at more than 70 restitution farms, however, the researcher then determined that there are only 15 restitution farms in the study population, which compromised the researcher, as he had to amend the approved ethical clearance, changing the research design from quantitative to qualitative, altering the title, which meant the ethical clearance application had to be re done.
- The researcher had challenges in accessing information from DRDLR Regional Land Claims Commissioners (RLCC) office although gate keepers letter was approved by accounting officer of the department Acting Director General, fortunately challenges were put at rest.

- Of the 11 interviews conducted, only seven could be recorded using audio recorder with the other four respondents refusing to be recorded, citing confidentiality, even when the researcher reiterated the process of treating audio recordings in confidence. It was decided to continue with the interviews without audio recording, with the researcher transcribing.
- The researcher works for another branch at the DRDLR and some of the respondents knew him, which may have affected some responses, as they could not freely talk about their experience with the department; however, now and then assurance to speak freely was given to them.
- Findings were difficult to present in a visual way. The researcher used tables and diagrams in presenting the research findings.

1.10 Outline of the Study

Chapter 1 of the study gave an introduction of the study, with reference to the background and justification of redistributed RL contributing to the economy of the TMD. This section of the study also highlighted the rationale behind the study, setting objectives and research questions that were tested to achieve the main purpose of the study.

Chapter 2: The literature review of the study focused on the global perspective and trends of redistributed RL in other countries worldwide, along with Africa's and South Africa's perspective in relation to their economy. This section presented relevant scientific views from different authors and other studies on the same topic in other places, guided by the conceptual framework, topic, aims of the study, and study objectives, as well as the problem statement.

Chapter 3: The research methodology describes methods of how data was collected, sampling, selection and how results were analysed. This chapter presented the conceptual framework guiding the study and outlined the research methodology employed in achieving the aims and objectives of the study, by answering the research questions. This section was tested and executed to obtain results that were analysed and discussed in the next chapter.

Chapter 4 explains the results and discussions of the study from collected data, via interviews from 11 restitution beneficiaries. This was accomplished by answering research questions that are in line with the study objectives, in order to achieve the purpose of the study.

Chapter 5 provides the findings and recommendations of the study, since the primary intention was to determine the economic contribution and different stakeholder roles, in assisting beneficiaries to be economically active. Alternative mechanisms were developed in assisting restitution beneficiaries' full sustainable participation in the economy of the TMD, based on the results obtained in chapter four.

1.11 Conclusion

The main aim of this chapter was to offer a clear view or guidance of how this study was conducted, highlighting significant areas of the study by giving the context and background of redistributed RL to the economy of the FS, which triggered the need to conduct the study, resulting in valuable findings that will assist the whole of SA. The next chapter is a summary of the review of literature regarding RL.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

A literature review is the process of acknowledging previous researchers' work on a similar topic, in conjunction with other authors' views and observations and is defined by Taylor (2007), as the use of classified and evaluated, accredited work on the same topic, with its purpose to convey to the reader that ideas and knowledge have been shared on the same topic. Along similar lines, Torraco (2005) described the review of literature as comprised of researchers' reviews, synthetic representations, examining and critiques on a topic, such that frameworks and perspectives are integrated and developed. Additionally, Creswell (2003) claimed a literature review is a very significant indicator, which determines whether the topic is researchable.

As further defined by Lawrence and Brenda (2016), a literature review is the current state of knowledge about a specific research topic and the review has two purposes. The first is a simple purpose, used by the researcher when arguing position about the current state of knowledge while, the second is a complex purpose, where the researcher uses a literature review to discover research problems for further studies. Hart (2018) shares similar sentiments, having defined it as a systematic search of accredited sources and resources that help the researcher to acquire an understanding of a topic and how it was achieved.

Thus, a literature review refers to a process where the researcher surveys what is known about a specific topic and how it was done, using specific intellectual and analytical tools to better understand the phenomenon (Ravitch and Riggan, 2016). This section presents relevant scientific views and other studies on the same topic; guided by the conceptual framework, aims of the study, study objective and problem statement.

2.2 Theoretical framework

According to Rocco and Plakhotnik (2009), a theoretical framework refers to the synthesising of related concepts, existing theories and a theoretical review, for the development of new theory foundation, while Marlene (2007) defined it as a 'travel plan or map of action' that

guides and shows the researcher how to go about reaching a particular destination in answering research questions.

Figurek, Rokvić and Vaško (2012) identified the source of the rural economy as agriculture or agriculture-related (processing agriculture-related produce). With a high unemployment rate being a global problem, especially in developing countries, agriculture is able to provide the base for a sound economy, when properly supported by government policy makers. Most countries in the world have been affected by land reform due to colonial processes, according to Nawabi (2015); for example America, Australia, New Zealand and Asia, mostly from European settlers taking the land of indigenous people, thereby creating socio-economic problems.

2.2.1 Theoretical Framework underpinning the study

Lee (2018) states that economic theories try to answer the question of what is the nature of the firm? what is its purpose? Why do firms or companies exist and what are their boundaries. However, they are not mere academic inquiries. Economic theories can have important implications for managerial practice because they can shape how we view relationships inside the company and act in light of them. For instance Singer (2016) argued that economic theories of the firm provide reasons for why we ought to have different sets of norms that govern behaviour inside and outside the firm. Economic theories of the firm have also been adopted in law and corporate governance to shape our economic lives in important ways. For instance, the theory of the firm as a link of contracts designed to overcome various forms of agency costs. Economic theories of the firm typically begin with the baseline assumption that markets serve an important and valuable coordinating mechanism for production in society. Among other things, markets promote economic efficiency associated with resource allocation and production

There are at least two distinct strands of economic theories that emerge from their differing emphasis on the concepts of hierarchy and contract. The hierarchy concept has been utilized since the earliest economic theories of the firm, and it forms the basis for one large tradition of economic theories that have been very influential. Within this view, the primary purpose of the firm is to minimize the costs associated with market transactions, and the nature of the firm is a hierarchy that can reduce such costs under certain circumstances. The contract concept has also had a long history, and it presents a significant challenge to the hierarchical

view. The contractarian view of the firm argues that the primary purpose of the firm is to facilitate the aims of firm participants and that the nature of the firm is a nexus of contractual relationships between them.

2.2.1.1 Hierarchical theory

Boatright (2012) argues that hierarchical theory refers to the conception of the firm which is not problematic because it presents the firm as merely an arrangement with functionally defined roles into which economic actors contract. Hierarchical companies appeal to real-life conditions, on the other hand, undermine the very purpose of the hierarchy and expose the theoretical inconsistency of deriving the nature and purpose of the firm from economic theories that were intended to explain a firm's "make or buy" decision.

2.2.1.2 Contract theory

Williamson (2002) states that contracts are often nothing more than voluntary exchanges for mutual advantage, other ingredients that are necessary for a legal understanding of contracts. The contract concept, on the other hand, is not morally deficient in a similar manner, and theories of the firm that rely on contracts-along with other concepts like property rights and agency-deserve greater collaborative attention by organizational theorists, management scholars, lawyers, and business ethicists alike

2.2.1.3 Summary of the applicability on the Study

Economic theories assist the farms or companies to understand their nature and purpose which is often for profit maximisation. Restitution farms are to benefit recipients and there are many theories which can assist them in realizing that dream. Hierarchy minimize the costs associated with market transactions, how would transferred RL minimise its cost to benefit from the markets while contracting is to facilitate the aims of firm participants and that the nature of the firm is a nexus of contractual relationships between them. both theories are significant in sustaining any business production.

2.2.2 Restitution Land Background

Land restitution has been found to be the main source of subsistence farming in the world during the past decades, and land reform remains a sensitive issue in many countries, with the

potential to incite different forms of confrontation. However, land restoration can take place in the form of civil conflict between those occupying and those demanding redistribution, which cause problems for authorities that are given a mandate by the state to look after the land (Murphy and Rossi 2016). In some countries in the world, policies guiding land reform result in conflict amongst land claimants, beneficiaries and landowners, with these conflicts negatively impacting the economic variables, such as investment and productivity (Deininger and Castagnini, 2006), this is echoed by Ang and Gupta (2018) who share similar views, stating that:

“Slower growth and per capita income can be linked to lower agricultural productivity, which is often induced by variation in rainfall, temperature, and soil quality. In particular, adverse climate conditions may impact agricultural productivity, which reduces the opportunity cost of initiating and engaging in conflicts amongst beneficiaries”

The issue of land restoration is of major concern, with Fitz (2018) arguing that inappropriate handling of land reform amongst the poor results in landlessness and is a major cause of rural poverty, while economic theory suggests the opposite, stating that land reform could result in efficiency and equity gains, by revealing good dealings for smaller farmers. Finkel, Ghelbach and Olsen (2015) and Boone (2014) share similar views on land reform, stating that it facilitates and increases political activism amongst farmers, raising false hopes and high expectations amongst land claimants, while making inequality more prominent, resulting in higher claims from the landless; this situation creates winners and losers. Land reform programmes have complicated attributes that shape power relations, linking it to political, social and economic features (Borras, 2007).

Declaration: Most of the statistical data from this section was obtained from a trading economics site that obtains its data from the World Bank collection of development indicators, taken from formally recognised institutions and sources (Trading Economics 2018).

2.3 Global perspective

Considering that many countries in the world have been affected by land restitution, the study used a non-probability purposive sampling to choose from those countries affected that have

been or are facing land restitution matters and explored their economy in relation to the objectives of the study. GDP was calculated with value adding, which refers to all sectors, output added to give net output, minus intermediate inputs, calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated assets (Trading Economics, 2018). One country from Europe (Estonia), America (Colombia), Asia (Pakistan) Africa (Namibia) and South Africa were selected.

2.3.1 Estonia's background on Restitution and Challenges

Estonia is a small country in Europe with a population of 1.32 million. Hartvigsen (2015) explains that, in Central and Eastern European countries, including Estonia, land started to be returned to private ownership during the 1990's, however, this process was disturbed with a negative result for land tenure. The disturbed land tenure rights had a huge impact on farmers as it increased the cost of production, leading to land abandonment. Holt-Jensen and Raagmaa (2010) found that, in 2010, roughly 95 percent of land claims were settled, while Jürgenson (2016) explained that Estonia was colonised until 1991, when their land was settled back to rightful owners. There were four ways Estonia used to redistribute the land back to its rightful owners and one of these mechanisms was land restitution, with the others being 'privatisation', 'municipal ownership' and 'retained in state ownership'.

The Estonian Land Board (2015) mentions that land reform started after 1991 and it has been more than 20 years in the process, with the country achieving more than 93 percent of land restitution. A breakdown shows that most of the land belongs to the state, recording 37 percent, followed by RL at 33 percent and privatisation at 22 percent. Statistics Estonia (2014) states that, in year 2001, the country had 55 702 agricultural holdings, which have dramatically decreased to 18 755 in 2013; this is more than a 60 percent rate of decrease. Agriculture's contribution has been declining since 1995 until the fourth quarter of 2016 (Fig. 2.1). GDP from agriculture in 2016 was 3.5 percent of the total GDP, with the lowest recorded percentage in 2010, at around 2.5 percent (Trading Economics, 2018).

2.3.1.1 Estonia GDP

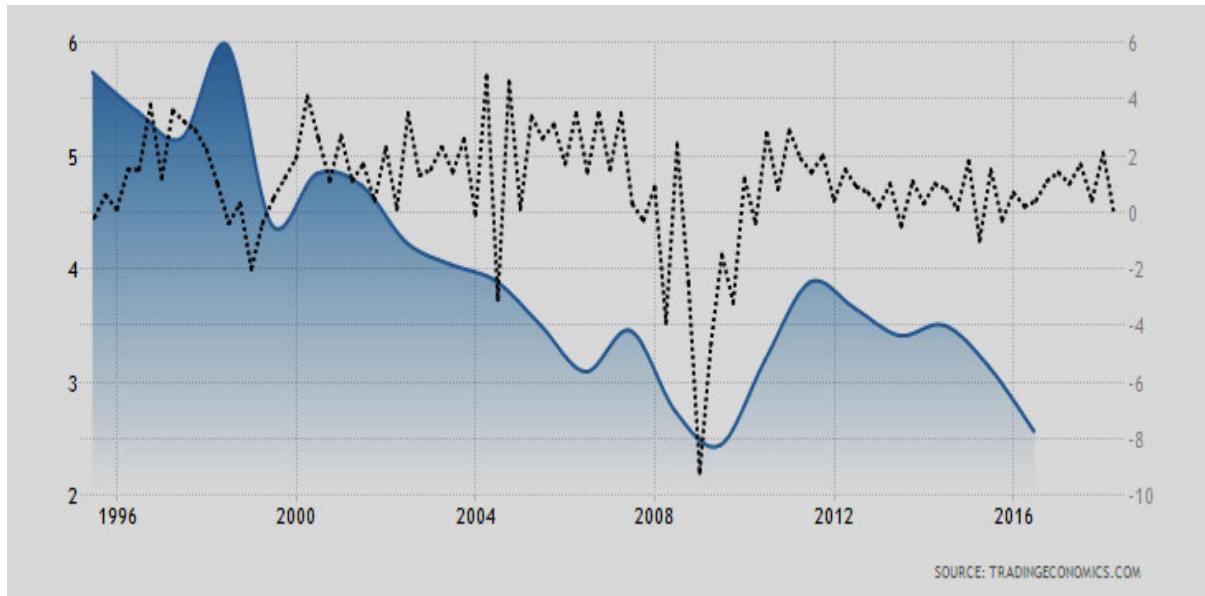


Figure 2.1: Estonia GDP from Agriculture, value added in percentage = solid line vs national overall GDP growth rate = broken line. Source: Trading Economics (2018)

Holt-Jensen and Raagmaa (2010) claim that after the early 1990's, when land started to be given back to evicted beneficiaries in Estonia, things were falling apart with most agricultural land laying fallow and agricultural production declining by 50 percent. Raagmaa et al. (2009) also claim that even the number of agricultural workers declined significantly during the mid-1990's, during which time the agricultural sector's contribution to GDP was approximately six percent. Ironically, in 2010 Estonia recorded the agricultural sector's lowest contribution of 2.5 percent, when 90 percent of the land had been returned to its rightful owners. Moreover, during the same period it is inevitable that the national GDP growth rate recorded its lowest percentage, reflecting the significance of agricultural production in the country.

Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2 are related (Estonia GDP from agriculture and Total employment rate of the country) and illustrate that, when the GDP from the agricultural sector is high, it boosts the employment rate and vice versa. According to Statistics Estonia (2018), in the 4th quarter of 2016, agriculture contributed -0.8 percent to the total GDP.

2.3.1.2 Estonia Employment rate

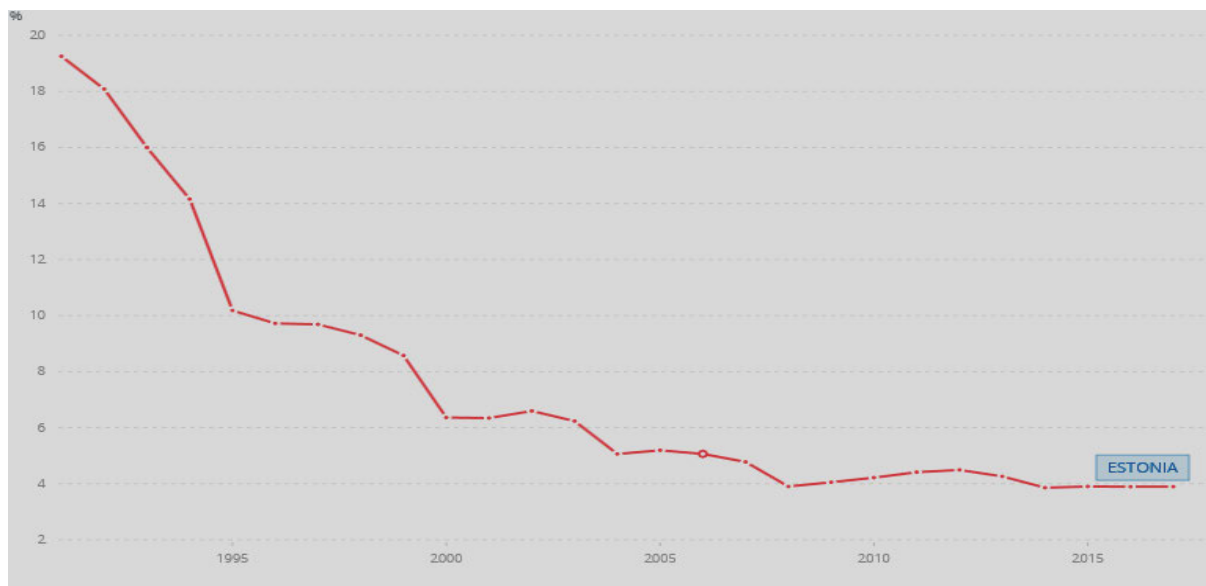


Figure 2.2: Estonia's Agricultural employment (% of total employment). Source: The World Bank (2018)

The Estonian agricultural sector's contribution to the total employment rate of the country (Fig. 2.2) was at 57.64 in 2016 and agriculture contributed three percent. From the 1990s beneficiaries started to receive their land and, as explained by Holt-Jensen and Raagmaa (2010), in year 2010, 90 percent of the land was transferred back to former owners. Before Land Restitution in Estonia, the agricultural sector was contributing more than 10 percent to the total population employment. However, with the population growing and beneficiaries getting back their land, the agricultural sector's contribution is less than three percent to the total employment of the population.

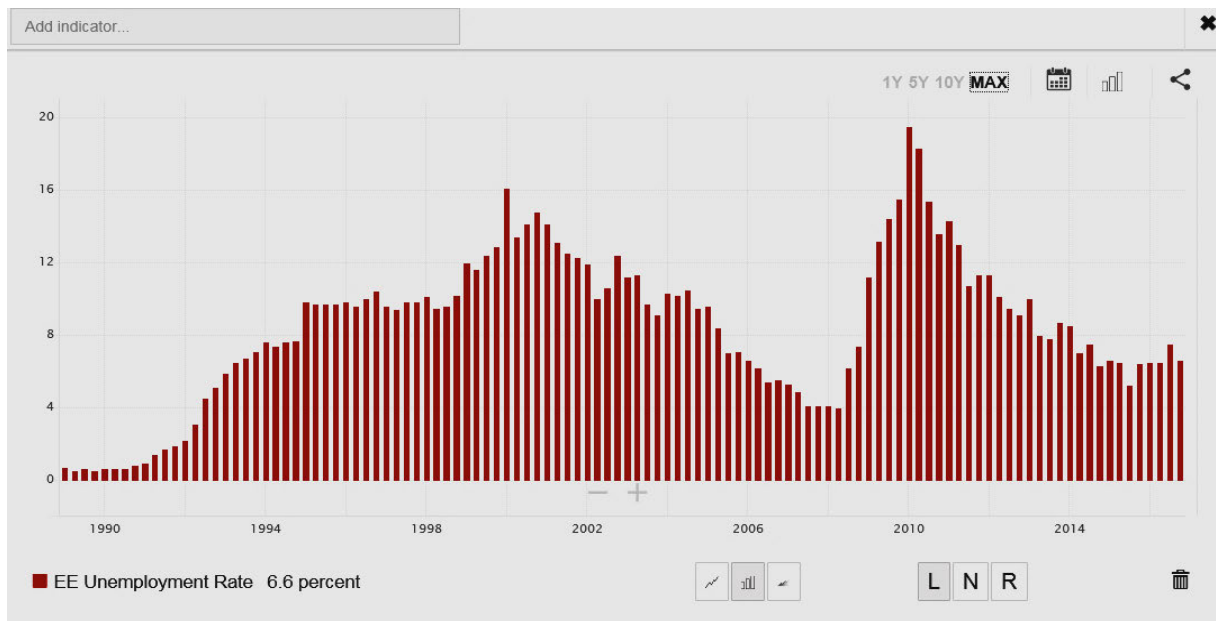


Figure 2.3: Estonia National Unemployment rate. Source: Trading Economics (2018)

It is illustrated (Fig.2.2) that, after the 1990s, the unemployment rate was around one percent, with people working and, at that time, beneficiaries were receiving their land back. However, disaster struck, with increasing unemployment, while the GDP from agriculture was not firm and the population was growing. After 2012, the GDP from agriculture started to grow and the unemployment rate decreased, again showing the importance of the agricultural sector’s contribution to the formal economy of the country; currently it is at 6.6 percent. The agricultural sector thus visibly contributes to the economy of Estonia and as its growth rate decreases, the unemployment rate increases and vice versa.

2.3.1.3 Relevant stakeholders in restitution

The Republic of Estonia Land Board (2018) deals with all matters related to land issues in Estonia, including RL, spatial services and administration of sale and authorisation of use of private state land. The board operates under the ministry of environmental affairs and is responsible for the following key activities;

- Analyses of matters regarding utilisation of reserve state land
- Organises the utilisation and maintenance of state land
- Auctions land not for public usage to the private market
- Leases agricultural land at auctions
- Constitute leasing rights on state land when required

- Protects and administers land tenure rights for those staying on it
- Transfers land to Non-Governmental organisations, foundations, local government and legal persons governed by public law
- Yields land to other relevant stakeholders, agencies or ministries
- Offers lease contracts for mineral resource mining
- Monitors land under the administration of Environmental affairs ministry
- Responsible for registration on the land and state property register
- Acquisition of land for development needed by state

2.3.2 Colombia historical background of Restitution Land and challenges

Rodríguez (2015) gave a background regarding Colombia's land reform and restitution, which started decades ago (around 1936), when large groups appeared, armed and demanding land restitution, which failed. This dispossession was done in three ways, including force, illegal evictions and abandonment of land fearing for life, resulting in 6.8 million hectares changing hands. Machado (2009) depicts the situation as the source of bloody conflicts rather than political, economic and social inequalities amongst peasants during that time. Nonetheless, Galvis (2009) points at the state's lack of authority as the cause of bloody wars that deteriorated the state's economic affairs but also acknowledges that Colombia's economy was dominated by drugs, hence the state cannot be the sole cause of those wars. Saffon (2010) echoes similar views, stating that land reform in Colombia is connected to armed conflicts, as a result of unfair land distribution by the state's incapacity or unwillingness to find the main cause of the conflict and deal with it decisively.

The Colombian land reform policy of 1961 was developed and implemented after two decades of wars; this policy was developed to stop the war (Berry et al., 1980 quoted by Galvis, 2009). Those fighting for land restitution were complaining that the majority of productive and economic land belonged to the minority. Large parts of rural Colombia are still faced by a crisis of illegal actors of war vying to control the positions, with this crisis leading to more than 4-million farmers being displaced. Medina (2012) concurs, labelling the history of land dispossession and displacement in Colombia as the biggest population displacement in the world, resulting in a deteriorating economic state, with even those institutions governing land restitutions tumbling in a bad way. It is held by Gutiérrez, Sanín and Vargas (2017) that politicians and powerful people were directly involved in the

displacement of more than 4-million peasants, resulting in armed conflicts, while others were indirectly involved by taking advantage of the abandoned land and practicing different agricultural commodities, such as cattle farming.

Fast forward to June 2011, when Colombia began with passing a new law of victims, also known as the law of 1448, passed to deal with historical injustices. Given the incredible economic, social, political and legal challenges brought about by and accompanying land restitution, with government acknowledging conflict, this law was implemented to rectify the oversight of the land reform policy of 1961. Over the last two decades, more than 4-million farmers were dispossessed of their land, which caused a bloody, armed conflict, ongoing in Colombia over the past 50 years. The Colombian state supports this new ‘law of evictions’ in trying to undo historical injustices, as the main aim of this new law was to redress peasants and households forcibly and illegally dispossessed of their land.

Meertens (2015) acknowledged another crucial part in the Law of victims 2011, other than the main aim being restoration of formerly dispossessed land, the law also seeks to overcome traditional discrimination against gender, in terms of women gaining full access to land rights. Grajales (2013) interprets the new law as a tool for combating the consequences of past criminal actions.

2.3.2.1 Colombia’s GDP

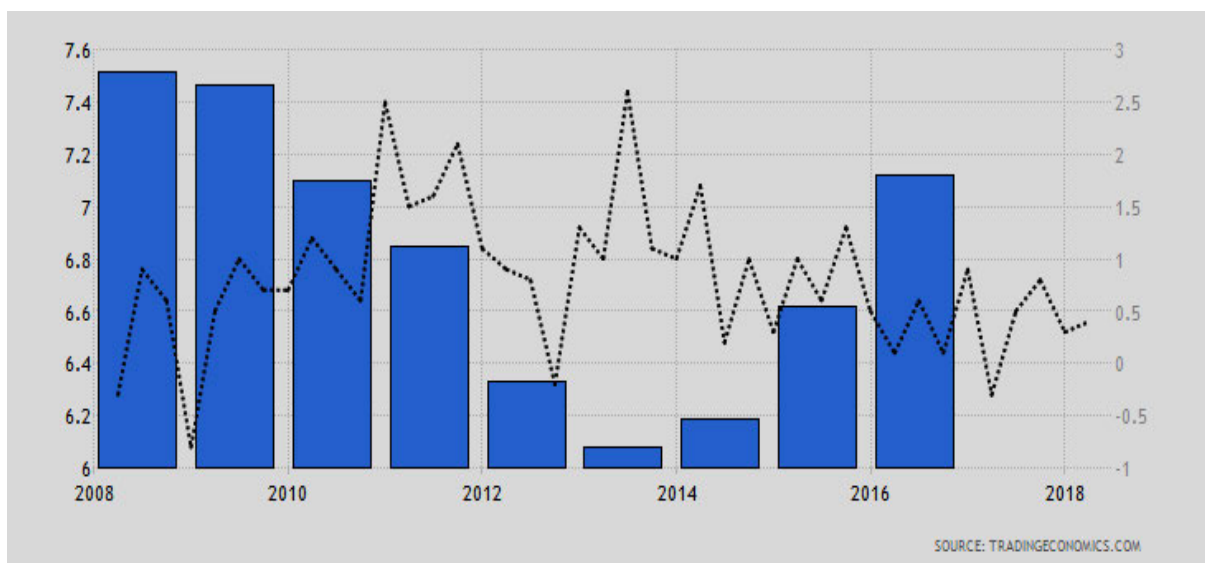


Figure 2.4: Colombia GDP from Agriculture, value added in percentage = columns vs national overall GDP growth rate = broken line. Source: Trading Economics (2018)

In 1960, the agricultural sector's GDP contribution in value added percentage was 29 percent, prior to the Colombian land reform policy of 1961, and 50 years later, a significant decrease is recorded, caused by various factors, not merely by one variable, namely the state. Similarly, Tenthoff and Eventon (2013) attested to the deteriorating agricultural sector's share of GDP in the 1990s, alongside an increase in food imports, which further undermined Colombia's food security.

During the past 50 years, the country has experienced one of the bloodiest wars, leaving more than 4-million farmers displaced, hence the agricultural sector's contribution deteriorated significantly. When the new leadership was elected in 2011, a new law of victims was implemented to do oversight of the 1961 policy, thus it redressed previously dispossessed peasants. The contribution of the sector recorded its lowest percentage in year 2013, when the new law of evictions was in full swing but unstable. Nonetheless, in year 2014 the sector revived somewhat, as the new law of evictions stabilised.

2.3.2.2 Colombia Employment Status

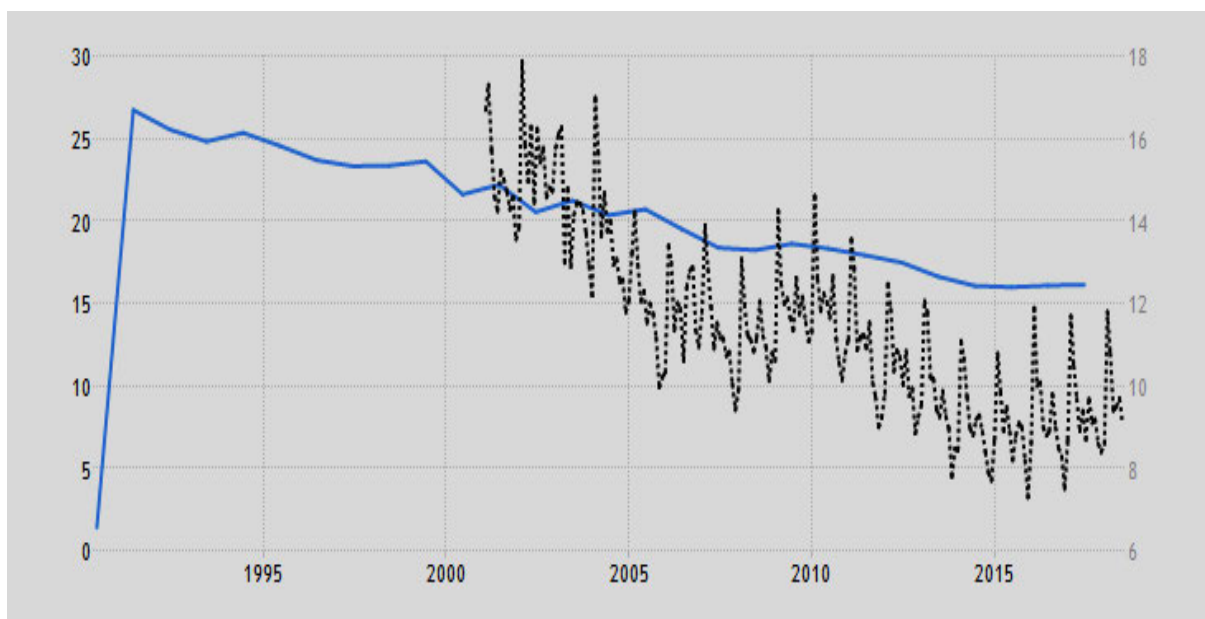


Figure 2.5: Colombia Agricultural employment (% of total employment) = solid line, vs the National Unemployment rate = broken line. Source: Trading Economics (2018)

Figure 2.5 illustrates Colombia's Employment in Agriculture in comparison to the total percentage of unemployment in the country. After 1961 land reform policy was implemented, resulting in illegal dispossession of more than 4-million peasants, with the agricultural sector

contributing a significant amount to the total national employment. Over time, approaching the early 1990s, the agricultural sector's contribution was declining every year. The sector's contribution remained unstable until 2014, however, since 2017 it has been showing signs of stabilising. In 2017, Colombia reported a 16.14 percent employment rate from the agricultural sector.

Two related variables show the contribution made by the agricultural sector, in comparison to national unemployment (Fig. 2.5). In year 2001, Columbia recorded its highest unemployment rate at 17.87 percent, while the agricultural sector continued to decrease. The agricultural sector's contribution is minimal because while it is decreasing, the employment rate is also decreasing. Had agriculture been making a meaningful contribution, it was supposed to increase its contribution while unemployment is decreasing; these observations are similar to those made by Galvis (2009), who stated there are many factors other than agriculture that are responsible for the deteriorating economy, as Colombia is dominated by the illicit drugs market.

2.3.2.3 Relevant Stakeholders in Colombia's restitution

The government of Colombia has been under heavy criticism regarding its restitution processes and procedures linked to political influence, with the critiques emphasising three problems: inadequate and poor protection for claimants; no clear results in the confrontations when a claim is against powerful connected politicians; and the terrible slowness in the implementation jeopardising targets set by the state (Gutiérrez and Marín, 2014). In the interim, the Colombian government remains at loggerheads against each other and peasants post restitution, although it is still under process to those yet waiting for their claims. While the state is at loggerheads, the result is that some parts of the country enjoy economic support after land restitution, with other parts of the country facing the economic challenge of not receiving support from the state (Peña et al., 2017).

Cramer and Wood (2017) alluded to the significant problems facing the country post restitution, accusing judicial rulings against the adjudication of property rights to rural poor people as the rich people who received the land unlawful during the time of land reform policy of 1961 still appeal their dismissals from the court of law and win their case this results what they call "Capture" of key state offices and agencies by the rich.

FARC (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia; which translates to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) is a rebel group that played a major role in rural land restitution, as war was at the centre between them and the government. They negotiated peace amongst rural people and made a deal with government on their behalf, drafting an agreement and calling for increased access to land for rural dwellers and low income farmers. The process of land reform started immediately after the negotiations, in an attempt to break new ground in tackling the matter of land inequality as a root cause of armed war.

Colombia's La Unidad de Restitucion de Tierras (URT), working under the ministry of agriculture, was made the legal custodian of land restitution in Colombia to negotiate for rural people previously displaced from their land. The following is included amongst its many functions; legalise titles to the land, and help improve their economic situation once they are resettled. With more than 90 000 claims received from 360 000 households in year 2016, URT was expected to take more than 10 years to settle these claims (Dickinson, 2016). Amongst the many functions and key expectations of the URT, they had to perform the following;

Economic opportunity for all peasants after URT settled their restitution claims, as it was their mandate to support them to become sustainable after settling their claims. URT was known as a productivity project that was also responsible for construction and paying salaries to compensate those previously disadvantaged by land dispossession, in order to sustain their livelihoods and business production.

URT was started with funding from the US agency for international development (USAID) and had to secure international financial support because restitution can be very expensive. To date, URT has received financial support from the Swiss Government, as well as from Sweden and Canada. Most of the countries assisting Colombia use a niche strategy that focuses on a particular group, as they expect to get something out of the deal, such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency during the early 2000.

URT had to work with the private sector as an important stakeholder due to most of their firms or businesses operating on state land, meaning they were going to be affected by land restitution. Thus, having a representative in the delegations headed by URT was in their best interest and that of the country's economy.

In most of Columbia peace agreements have been signed between the government and FARC, while URT issues land titles in working with local municipalities and relevant government institutions in secured areas. Land owners that were offered land titles had to pay taxes for the first time, which they had never paid before and it is believed those taxes will improve municipalities and state coffers.

Colombia's restitution claimants were assisted to open accounts with the country's agricultural bank, Banco Agrario de Colombia. The bank would assist farmers with infrastructure development and all agriculture-related production (buying livestock, seeds, fertiliser, and so on), as well as finances, which were deposited directly to the farmers' accounts. The government expected rural development to increase dramatically as the farmers were previously lacking infrastructure.

2.4 Africa's perspective

In Africa, RL is significant due to post-colonial policies and many countries still being in a process of redistribution of land, for instance, Kenya, Madagascar, Cameroon, and Namibia, along with Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Gabon, and Lesotho, as well as Sierra Leone, Liberia, SA, and so on. It is held that the social and economic state in African countries deteriorates due to land restitution measures (Moyo and Yeros, 2005), with Nene et al. (2014) mentioning that land distribution practices in Southern Africa result in poor living conditions, while Griffin et al. (2002) point out that an increase in the allocation of resources will rectify poor living conditions by combatting rural and urban poverty.

More than 80 percent of countries in Africa were colonised by different European settlers, hence the study used a non-probability purposive sampling (African countries affected by restitution) in selecting countries to form part of the study. The study explored one eastern African country, Kenya, and one southern African country, Namibia, in connection with the study objectives and questions. The main purpose of the research is to investigate the role of settled RL to the economy of the TMD, in line with the agricultural sector, and to analyse relevant stakeholder contributions post RL transfer to the beneficiaries, in assisting them to participate viably in the economy of the TMD.

2.4.1 Kenya History on Land restitution

In Kenya, restitution is known as the process by which property and land, taken by force or arbitrarily from its original owners, is restored or beneficiaries are financially compensated equivalent to their property or land under the process of being restored. These financial compensations should be the second option when land restitution is not possible; meaning financial compensation must not be seen as an easy alternative, even when land restitution is possible (Karanja 2010).

Land is a sensitive and volatile subject in Kenya because it has sentimental connections of cultural beliefs, as well as political, social and economic value to the people, with approximately 80 percent of the population in Kenya resident in rural areas, using land to sustain livelihoods. These beliefs and sentiments are all connected to the land previously taken from them, due to German and British colonisation, hence restitution is very significant. In the early 1800s, German and British monarchs exploited Kenya, with the north taken by the British and the south taken by the Germans (Veit, 2014).

2.4.1.1 GDP in Kenya

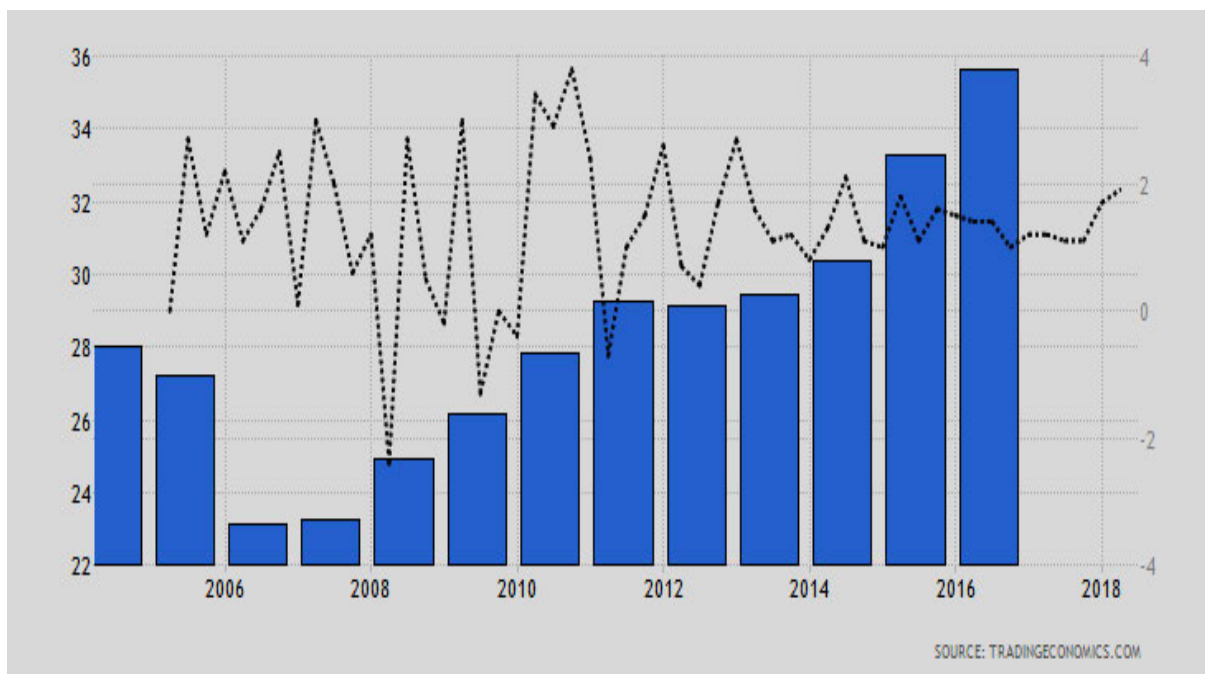


Figure 2.6: Kenya's GDP from Agriculture, value added in percentage = columns vs national overall GDP growth rate = broken line. Source: Trading Economics (2018)

The highest agricultural sector's GDP in value added percentage contribution was achieved in 1978 at 43 percent, with the lowest contribution achieved in 2007 at 23 percent. This low point was achieved during the time of consultation regarding the change in constitution, taking place three years later in 2010, and the implementation of the National Land Policy of 2009, which was drafted in 2004 and approved in 2009. Once implemented, the contribution from the agricultural sector's GDP started improving.

Kenya's agricultural sector's GDP contribution is dominated by tea production, which contributes more than 10 percent to the national agricultural GDP production. In addition, 60 percent originates from small holder farmers, while 40 percent comes from large scale farmers, with the tea sector viewed as a source of income and sustainable livelihoods to a million households (Kotikot et al., 2018). The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) 2011 echoes similar views, claiming the agricultural sector plays an important role in the rural economy of Kenya contributing 26 percent to the national GDP, with 27 percent indirectly linked to the GDP also accounting for more than 65 percent of export earnings.

2.4.1.2 Kenya Employment Status

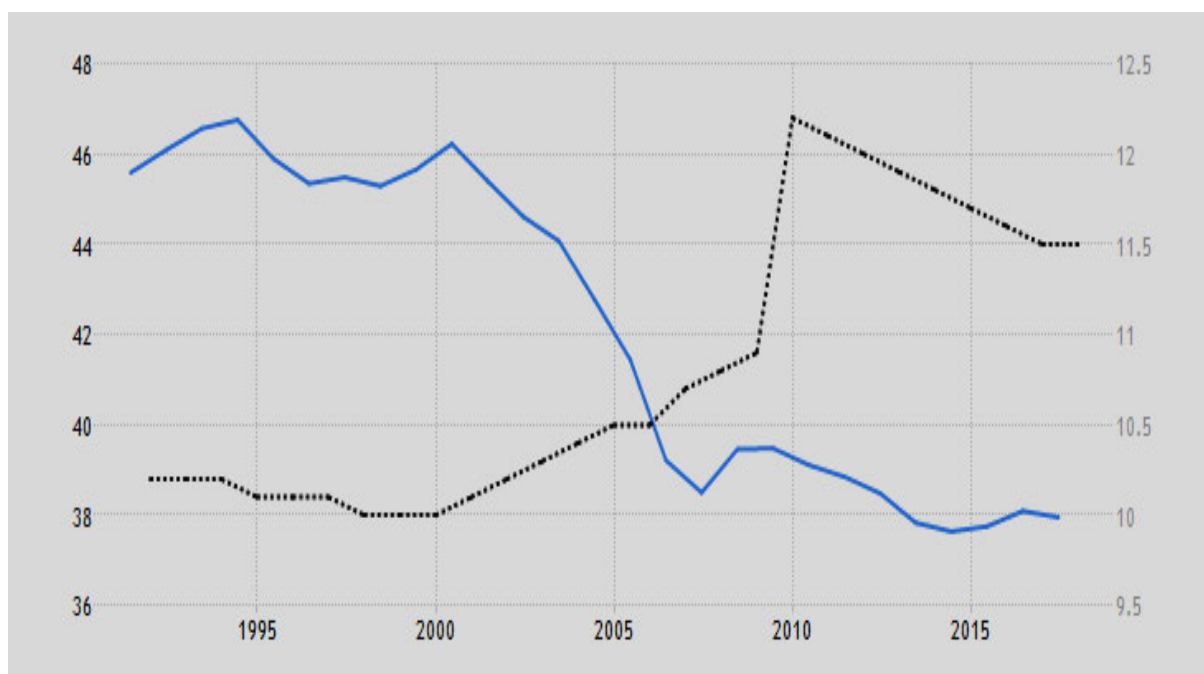


Figure 2.7: Kenya's Agricultural employment (% of total employment) = solid line vs the National Unemployment rate = broken line Source: Trading Economics (2018)

The input from the agricultural sector to the national population employment rate is illustrated (Fig. 2.7) at 47 percent in 1994, as is the rapid decrease between 2000 and 2007. The ramifications of the National Land Policy from 2009 are evident, with the agricultural sector's GDP contribution showing a decrease similar to when the national GDP growth rate recorded approximately -2.5 (Fig. 2.6). FAO (2011) found that 40 percent of employment comes from the agricultural sector, with more than 70 percent being rural people, while also citing the agricultural sector as the main contributor to food security, income and employment.

For the past three years, the unemployment rate has remained at 11.5 percent, recording its lowest percentage during the mid-1990s, when the agricultural sector's contribution to national employment was around 46 percent, again proving the significant role of the sector. The agricultural sector's employment and national employment rates are related (Fig. 2.7), with both recording negative events in the course of 2009. During the implementation of the National Land policy of 2009, unemployment reached its highest level at 12.5 percent, while the agricultural employment contribution also reached its lowest point.

2.4.1.3 Challenges facing Restitution land beneficiaries

Kanyinga (2017) maintains that Kenya's land problems date back to colonial history, which resulted in the expropriation of land and dispossession of large groups of Africans, in order to create space for European settlers. As a consequence, the country elected new leadership, opening the door for a national and public hearings debate on land reform, concerning the creation of a land policy. This resulted in the National Land Policy of 2009 and a new constitution in 2010, with significant clauses regarding land reform, as well as culminating in the Land Act of 2012.

All of these changes were implemented to bring the constitution's land provisions to life and benefit the people of Kenya (Boone et al., 2018). Nonetheless, Dubash and Morgan (2012) share a different opinion, stating that the development of new institutions will bring more problems instead of addressing them, as they are done in an unequal political field. Siriba and Dalyot (2017), however, stated that land administration is very important, as it supports strategies and land related policies that support sustainable development, including the provision of adequate infrastructure.

2.4.1.4 Relevant stakeholders post restitution

Bowmans (2012) is of the opinion that the government in Kenya implemented the National Land Policy to guide and lead with all matters pertaining to land restitution, towards ensuring sustainable, efficient and equitable use of land for prosperity and posterity. This policy guides the nation in all matters relating to positive, efficient and transparent land reform, for the improvement of the livelihoods of Kenyans, through the establishment of accountable laws, institutions and systems dealing with land.

The National Land Policy secures rights over land and provides for sustainable growth, investment and the reduction of poverty, it also provides a framework to develop laws and policies, ensuring sustainable land management and administration that will provide the following;

- All citizens with have an equal opportunity to access, benefit, occupy and use land
- Economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable allocation and use of land
- Efficient, effective and economical operation of land markets
- Efficient and effective utilisation of land and land-based resources
- Efficient and transparent land dispute resolution mechanisms and sustainable land use practices that play a vital role in the provision of food security.

2.4.2 Namibia

Tong (2014) highlights that Namibia was formerly colonised by Germany and gained its independence in 1990, leading to 43 percent of all agricultural land falling into the hands of white minority settlers. Werner and Odendaal (2010) concur and state that Namibia emerged from colonial ruling in 1990 with high levels of poverty and subjective distribution of agricultural land. Hence, land reform was the first item on the agenda of the newly elected government led by the South West African Peoples Organisation, known as SWAPO, in trying to correct the misfortunes of the colonial government.

The land reform programme was soon developed the year after gaining independence in 1991, with the national conference of land reform. The conference was regarded as the solid foundation of colonial injustices regarding the urgent and sentimental matter of land

redistribution. Nevertheless, during the early 1990's, previously dispossessed Namibians were allocated farmland by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, which was completed by the Affirmative Action Loan Scheme (AALS), established in 1992 to assist and provide financial help to peasants to acquire large-scale commercial farms. The main objective of land reform in Namibia, besides correcting colonial discriminations, was to address the large scale displacement that land dispossession had brought about, and to reduce poverty and inequality.

Sikor and Muller (2009) proclaimed that the politics of land dispossession and displacements in the southern African region (Namibia, SA, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and so on.) has always been at the centre for unresolved national matters for rural people, leading to an unstable economy. Moneyweb (2014) on the hand, claimed that 27 percent (9.4 million hectares) of Namibia's total agricultural land has been settled to black Namibians, raising the question of sustainability. On the other hand, Schuh et al. (2006) concluded that most of the livestock handover farm recipients lack skills. In relation to the study questions, what is the contribution of the 27 percent transferred land to the economy of Namibia? According to Trading Economics (2018), in the fourth quarter of 2016, the agricultural sector contributed 6.2 percent to the total GDP of Namibia. Despite its limited contribution to GDP, the FAO (2017) claims that the Agricultural sector remains the pillar of Namibian employment and food security, as it supports more than 70 percent of its population, with 210 000 rural households using land for subsistence farming, which is the main source of income.

2.4.2.1 GDP in Namibia

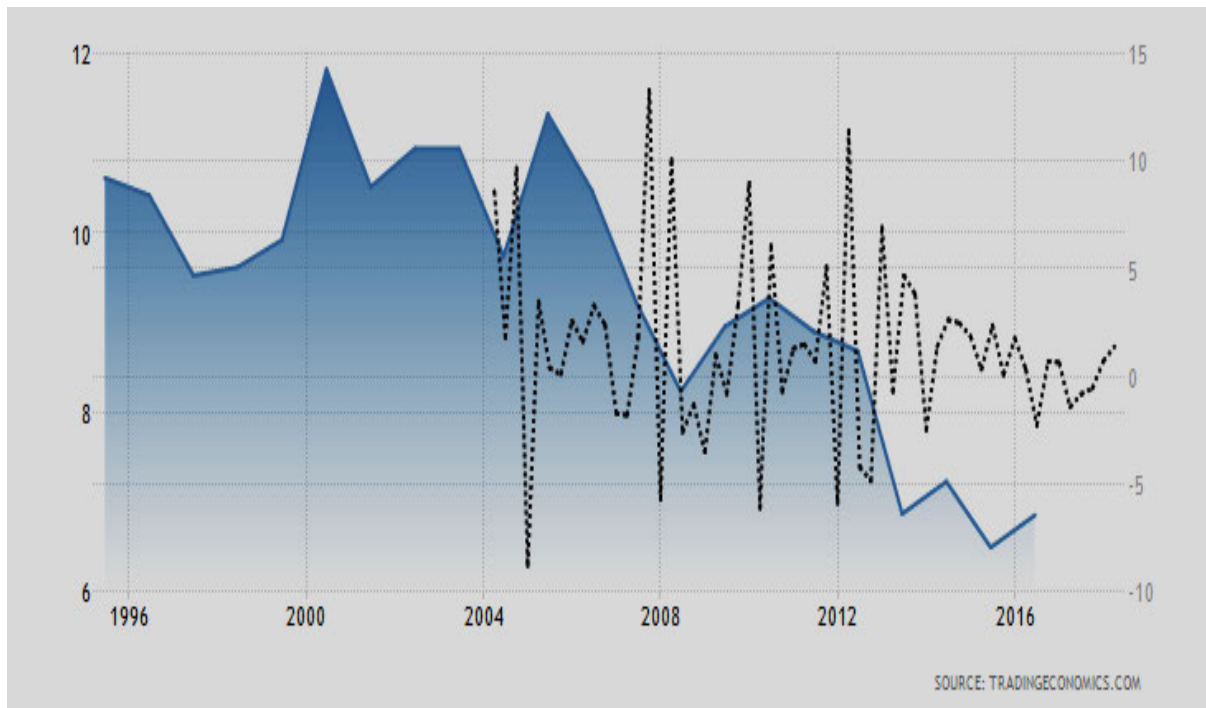


Figure 2.8: Namibia's GDP from Agriculture, value added in percentage = solid line vs national overall GDP growth rate = broken line. Source: Trading Economics (2018)

As illustrated (Fig. 2.8), the GDP from the agricultural sector used to contribute 12 percent during the early 2000s, which is double what it is currently contributing, with statistics recording 6.5 percent in 2017. The broken line represents the national GDP growth rate, positioned between -1 and 5 over the past five years, currently positioned at 1, which can be improved if all directorates within the agricultural sector can contribute positively. In 2014, 27 percent (9.4 million hectares) of agricultural land has been claimed via restitution, yet GDP deteriorated, raising concerns, hence the question of RL contributing to the economy.

2.4.2.2 Namibia's employment status

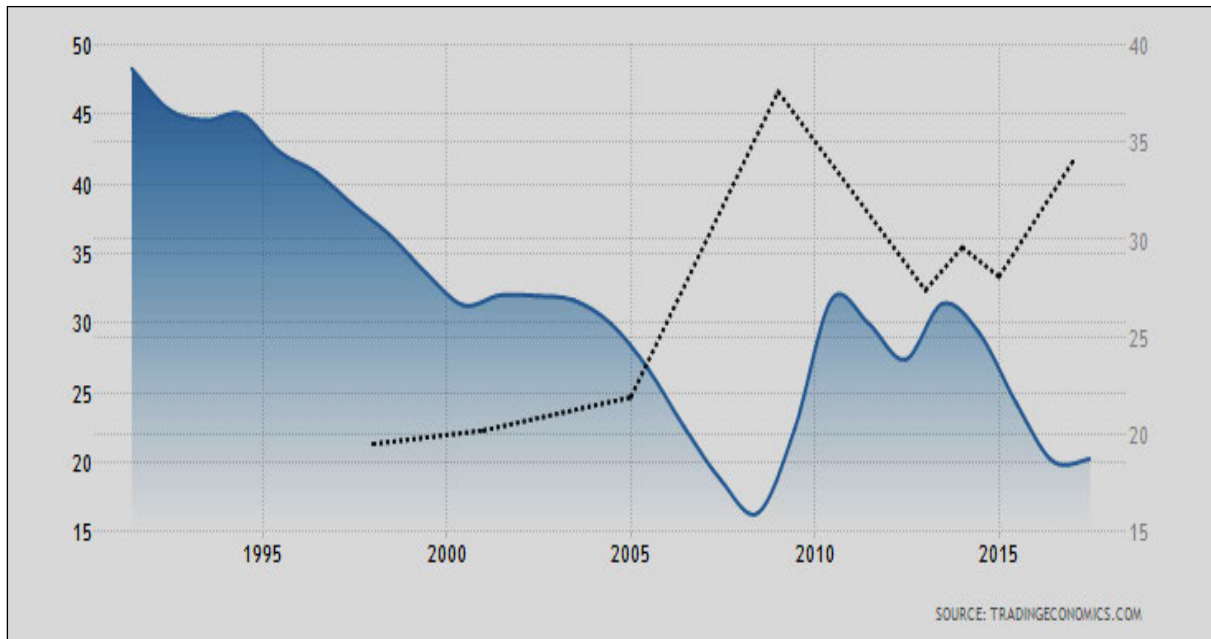


Figure 2.9: Namibia agricultural employment (% of total employment) = solid shaded line vs Namibia's National Unemployment rate = broken line. Source: Trading Economics (2017)

Employment from the agricultural sector is illustrated in comparison to the national unemployment rate in Namibia (Fig. 2.9). During the early 1990s, while the agricultural sector was contributing below 50 percent to national employment, unemployment was low, measuring approximately 20 percent and vice versa to the current situation, where unemployment is high, measuring 35 percent, while the agricultural sector's contribution measures below 20 percent. When comparing the two above figures (Fig. 2.8 and 2.9) it is illustrated that between 2007 and 2010, the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP dropped and during the same period, Namibia recorded their highest unemployment rate, concurring with claims from the FAO that Agriculture supports more than 70 percent of the total population and highlighting its significance to the country's economy.

2.4.2.3 Challenges facing Namibia's Restitution Land

De Villiers (2003) found that Namibia has been facing similar challenges to SA and Zimbabwe, due to their historical colonisation and furthermore, maintains that there are still challenges that have to be faced. Namibia is said to be compromising the land reform process as follows: (a) The Odendaal Commission's role is to provide administrative support services to the nation, yet it seems as if it is contradicted; (b) Decentralisation of Government services

is needed, as decisions are still made in Windhoek, making interaction between government and farmers difficult; (c) Lack of education, as the Government needs to improve the education system to enable a new generation for succession planning in the coming decades; (d) Inadequate training and development of skills of peasant farmers is a major challenge in the country as it must be attended to, including basic training in mathematics and science; (e) The country does not have a cadre of advisors that assist farmers with agricultural training at all levels; (f) Special focus should be prioritised to increased attention on experiences at international level with land reform projects; (g) Namibia is regarded as the most under researched country in the world and government must invest in that department, as it will assist the county to make sound decisions; (h) Practical public markers require a land acquisition process based on market principles of willing buyer–willing seller.

Weidlich (2010) asserts that the Namibian government faces many challenges with land reform, including low production due to a lack of skills, farms with old implements and infrastructure, and a lack of market for farm products.

Deininger (2003) maintains it is easier to give people access to land than making them good farmers, which needs farming experience to create a sustainable farming business and sustainable livelihoods from planting crops. Falk et al. (2017) mention that, in Namibia, the state allocates land to people with experience in farming, although most of their experience is in subsistence, small farming. The preference is for the minority with experience from commercial farming, with the government facilitating weeks of training with regards to innovative farming practices. Having said that, Falk et al. (2017) also stated that the majority of land reform farmers are making losses, while cattle farmers earn more than the national average. Similar views are echoed by Kaukungua et al. (2004), of farms not making a profit, with underutilising of the farms as the main cause.

2.4.2.4 Relevant stakeholder roles post restitution

Land reform progress is explained by Falk et al. (2017) as measured by the amount of land redistributed and in Namibia, the land reform system is regarded as successful, when compared to other countries in the process of giving back land to previously disadvantaged people. By 2010, the Ministry of Land and Resettlements reported that 1 502 935 hectares of land had been allocated to 3 725 Farm Unit Resettlement Scheme (FURS) farmers; this scheme targeted every poor, previously dispossessed and landless citizen by leasing them

state-owned land, with a long-term lease agreement of 99 years, while the AALS bought 3 241 352 hectares of land for 604 AALS farmers. This scheme assisted small emerging farmers, with loans to buy farms that were on sale in the market, subject to government subsidising the interest. Most farmers preferred AALS over FURS, as they can do as they please in the business, such as subleasing FURS.

The state has many obligations and farmers suggest these make their business operations difficult, in addition, AALS farmers have an advantage over FURS, as they receive a land title, while others receive land lease agreements, making it difficult for them to access capital, while others can access capital by using the land as collateral (Fenske, 2011; Miceli and Kieyah 2003). When comparing progress with targets, the Government is still far from achieving its target of 15 000 000 hectares of farmland, previously owned by white farmers, before 2020.

Bond (2017) reveals that sub-Saharan African countries, including Namibia, suffer from purchasing power, especially those using FURS. As mentioned, the scheme has many obligations, however, people suffer from basic needs and homelessness with the mentioned challenges as the course of high poverty rate, vulnerability and high levels unemployment, these sentiments are similar to those in the above subtopic stating high levels of unemployment when the agricultural sector is not doing well.

Falk et al. (2010) further discovered shocking statistics regarding FURS, which is run by the Ministry of Lands and Settlements, helping beneficiaries to sign long-term lease agreements with the state prior to farm occupation. One of the crucial tasks of the ministry, as the legal custodian of this scheme, is to ensure infrastructure and implements are fully operational to sustain business operations. These remarks are attested to by Tanelli et al. (2011), when defining implements in agriculture as vital stakeholders in generating and sustaining production. Some farms in the scheme are already occupied by peasants that are working without signing a lease agreement, causing incoordination amongst Government ministries such as agriculture and water affairs, as they are responsible for supporting these farms in the scheme, post transfer.

2.5 South Africa's perspective

It is stated by Lahiff (2005) and Nkwinti (2016) that 13 million people are waiting for land, with roughly 8 471 claims still outstanding from the 80 664 claims lodged between 1995 and 1998 in SA. Pienaar (2011) found that, in 2011, 95 percent of the claims were settled with only five percent still left outstanding, making huge claims in saying that 90 percent of the land acquired is lying fallow, and more than 200 projects from various enterprises face difficulties resulting in liquidation. Michael and Cousins (2013) share similar sentiments, claiming that land redistribution programmes in SA are unsuccessful, based on their fruitless status after being transferred, citing lack of support from Government after transfer. Cronje (2015) concurs, stating that between 70 and 90 percent of RL in SA is not optimally used, resulting in failure leading to the study purpose of investigating the role of RL in the TMD economy.

To date, the FS province has had 58 104 hectares of land settled and various enterprises have been developed. The progression of the country, when it comes to RL being settled, is illustrated in Table 2.1. The study area of the FS registered 2 680 claims, with 2 069 of these settled, resulting in 58 104 hectares settled (DRDLR, 2016). Van Ransburg (2018) acknowledges the progress made by SA land reform in general but makes strong claims, stating that the number of commercial farmers is decreasing and government, in working with the private sector, needs to upskill and empower small subsistence farmers to close that gap.

Table 2.1: Statistics on settled Restitution Claims in SA from 1995 to December 2018

PROVINCE	CLAIMS	HHs	BEN	FHHs	PWD	HECTARES
E CAPE	16790	79764	350248	31028	0	127699
F STATE	2680	8391	51832	3069	10	58104
GAUTENG	13366	17714	75432	7463	11	17443
KZN	15575	93467	538413	30388	455	847912
LIMPOPO	4313	59659	290122	23449	0	706423
MPUMALANGA	3045	57536	289138	19755	58	523735
N CAPE	3893	25577	134980	10323	137	701014
N WEST	3927	47449	226408	23580	104	501783
W CAPE	17075	32707	145356	14408	377	11042
TOTAL	80664	422264	2101929	163463	1152	3495155

Key: HHs – House Holds, Ben – Beneficiaries, FHHs – Families House Holds and PWD – People with Disability. Source: Compiled by the author from DRDLR records (2018).

Table 2. 2: Number of Restitution claims settled in SA in the past four financial years

Performance Indicator	Claims settled 2013/14	Claims settled 2014/15	Claims settled 2015/16	Claims settled 2016/17
No. claims settled	270	428	617	804

Source: (DRDLR, 2017)

Restoration of land rights, in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994, has managed to settle 80 664 of the claims lodged by 31 December 1998, which translates to a total of 3.4 million hectares; benefiting 422 264 households, with 6 989 land restitution claims still outstanding (Table 2.1). The number of settled claims in the last five financial years is shown in Table 2.2. The study focused on the investigation of settled RL to the economy of the TMD in the FS province.

2.5.1 South Africa's GDP from the Agricultural sector

The agricultural sector occupies 80 percent of available land and approximately 60 percent of available water in the country. Having previously contributed less than 10 percent to the economy of SA, during the early 1960s, the contribution by the agricultural sector has been

declining to around 2.5 percent (Greyling, 2015). Similar contributions are shown by Trading Economics (2018), where the sector used to contribute more than 4.5 percent in 1994, to less than 2.5 percent in 2017 (Fig. 2.10). This drop in contribution takes place when there is an increase in the number of restitution claims settled.

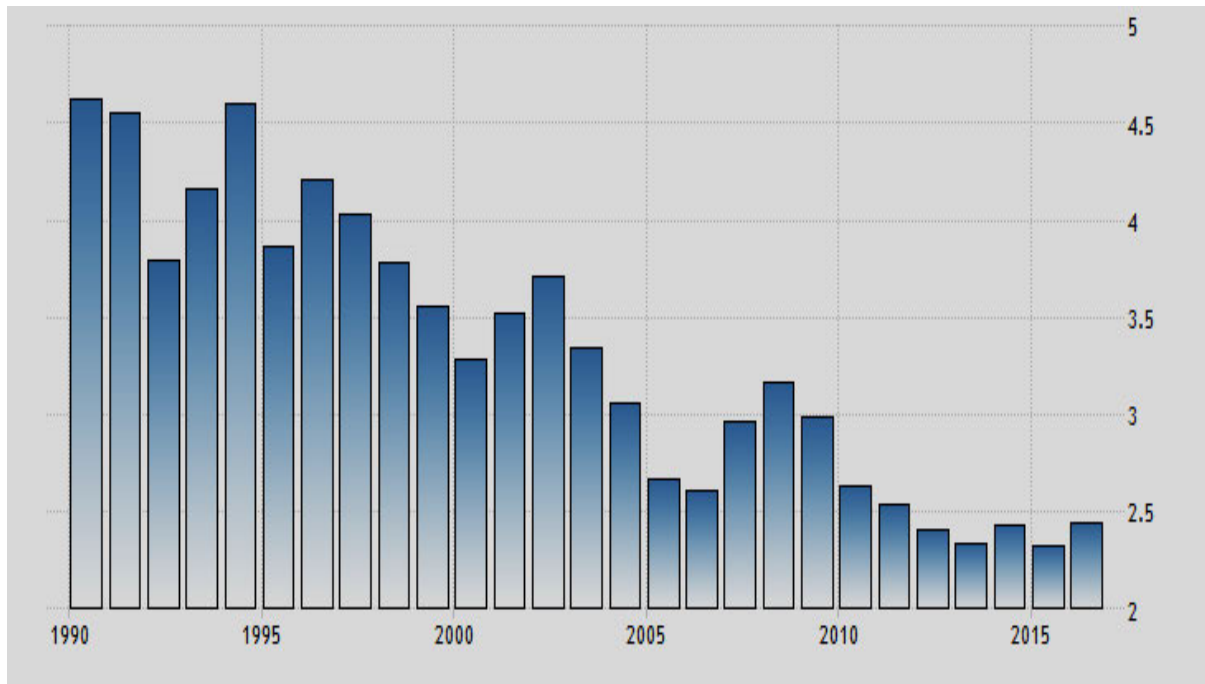


Figure 2.10: SA GDP from Agriculture, value added in percentage. Source: Trading Economics (2018)

It is further illustrated (Fig. 2.10) that post democracy, the agricultural sector contributed approximately 4.5 percent to the national GDP. Over the years, GDP has been steadily decreasing, while South Africa’s GDP from all sectors deteriorated by 2,2 percent in the first quarter of 2018, with manufacturing declining by 6.4 percent contributing -0.8 percent, and mining has declined by 99.9 percent, contributing -0.8 percent. The agricultural sector has, however, deteriorated by 24.2 percent, contributing -0.7 percent, with the decrease attributed to diminished production of field crops (SSA, 2018).

The agricultural sector value has, furthermore, deteriorated over the long-term, making the industry dependent on secondary and tertiary industries. In SA, over the past decades, the agricultural sector has been on the decline, with GDP having contributed 9.1 percent in 1965 to 2.3 percent in 2012 (Greyling, 2012). GDP from the agricultural sector was measured in value added, meaning all outputs from the agricultural sector were added to form a net output and all immediate inputs were subtracted.

2.5.2 SA employment rate from the Agricultural sector

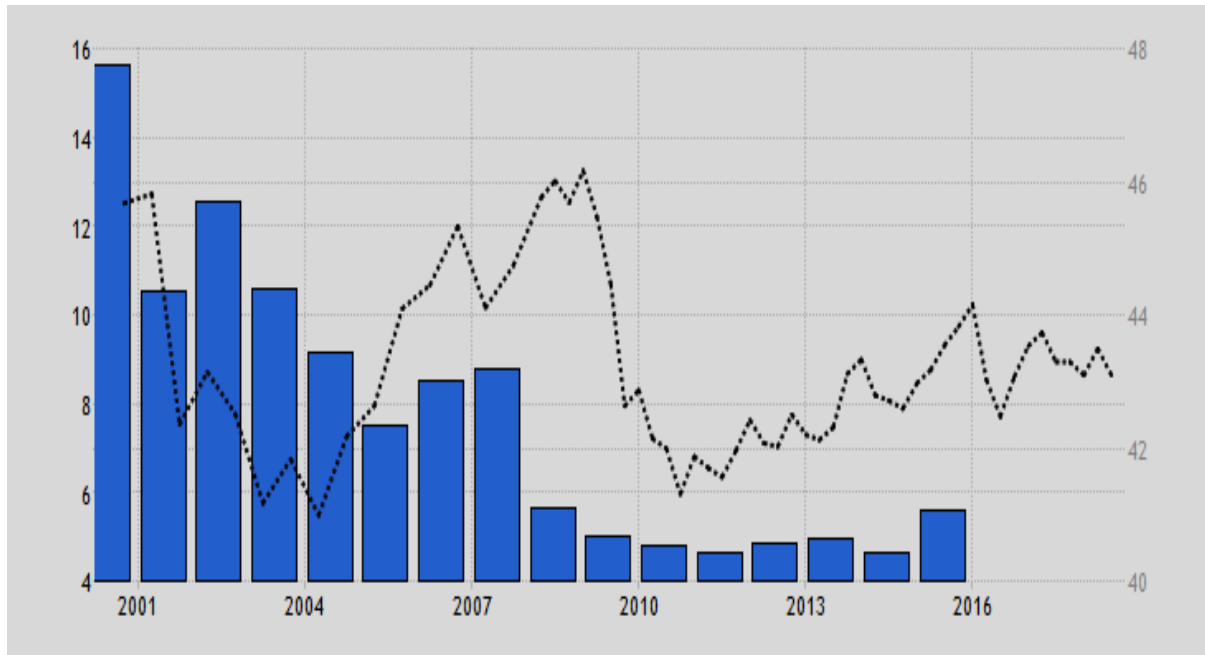


Figure 2.11: SA Employment rate = broken line vs Employment rate from Agricultural Sector = columns. Source: Trading Economics (2018)

The SA total employment rate (Fig. 2.11) to the total population has averaged between 40 and 47 percent over the past centuries and the agricultural sector's contribution to employment has been shifting downwards from 1999, where it was at 15 percent compared to 2016, where it was positioned just below six percent. From 1999 to 2016, land has been transferred and literature suggests that 95 percent of the land was transferred in 2011. The illustrated shift (Fig. 2.11) might suggest transferring of land results in decreased employment in the agricultural sector. Dawood (2017) corroborates this, stating that employment in the agricultural sector had been declining over the past 50 years, from 1.8 million in 1962 to 742 000 in 2014.

SSA (2017) stated that, although agricultural employment differs according to various definitions, their records nevertheless show the sector employs around 700 000 workers with agriculture being the dominant economic activity of poor developing countries, providing 70 to 80 percent of the labour force, while contributing between 40 and 50 percent in middle-income developed countries.

2.5.3 Free State statistics on restitution claims

Table 2. 3: Statistics on settled Restitution Claims in SA 1995 to December 2018

Province	Claims lodged	Claims settled	Outstanding claims	HHs	BEN	FHHs	PWD	Hectares settled
F STATE	2680	2671	09	8391	51832	3069	10	58104

Key: HHs – House Holds, Ben – Beneficiaries, FHHs – Families House Holds and PWD – People with Disability. Source: compiled by the author from DRDLR records (2018).

A total of 2 671 out of 2 680 claims in the FS have been settled, resulting in 58 104 hectares settled, with the other beneficiaries opting for financial compensation. A trend has been noticed globally, from Estonia, Colombia, Kenya, Namibia to SA, that the more land handed over to restitution beneficiaries, the more the agricultural sector economy decreases. According to SSA (2017), the FS has a population of 2 745 590 million or 5.1 percent of the total population of SA. The province is dominated by mining and agriculture, followed by manufacturing and construction. Ironically, the province contributes approximately five percent to national GDP, similar to its five percent of the total population. Should other provinces have such balanced ratios, SA would be a better place with a growing economy, based on the current status of RL in the province. The study focused on the contribution made by RL.

2.5.3.1 Free State share of national GDP and Employment

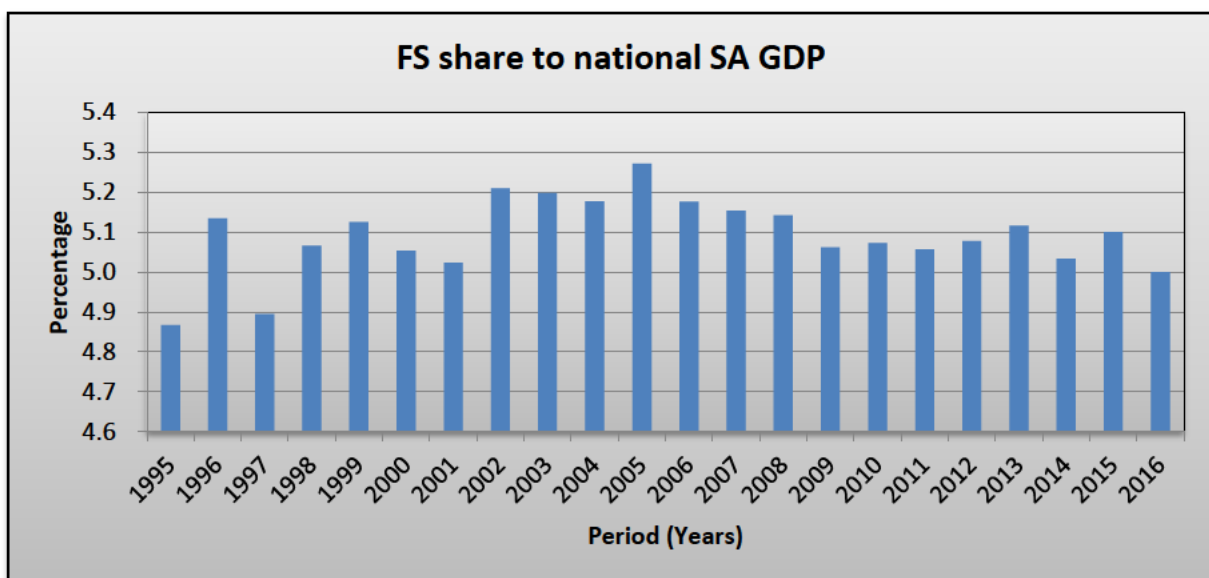


Figure 2.12: FS share of the national GDP. Source: SSA (2017)

Over many years, the FS has been contributing fairly to the national GDP, recording the highest level in 2005 (Fig. 2.12). It is illustrated that the national GDP includes all sector directorates' contribution to the economy of the province. However, the agricultural sector and mining are the primary sectors contributing the most, followed by secondary sectors such as manufacturing and so on. The contribution made by the agricultural sector to the whole FS GDP is illustrated (Fig.2.13).

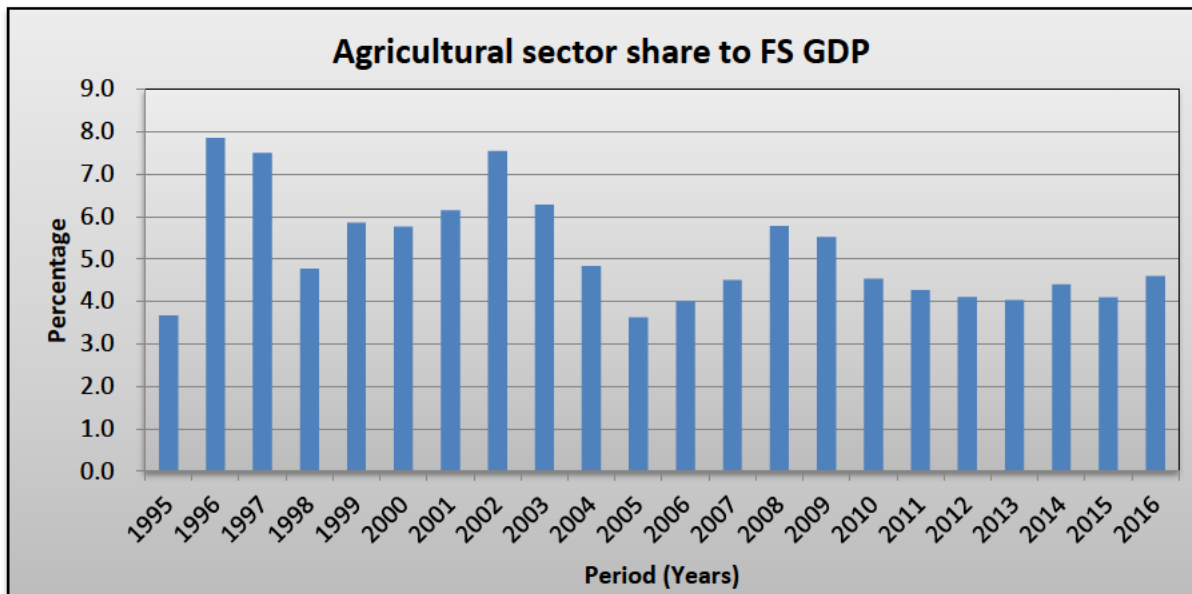


Figure 2.13: Agricultural sector share to FS GDP. Source: SSA (2017)

According to the Free State Development Cooperation (FDC, 2017), approximately 80 percent of land in the FS is agricultural land, accounting for 26.4 percent of field crops and 15.9 percent for animals in the province. The sector is the economic heartbeat of the province, in terms of providing employment and food production (Maize, Sunflower, Dry beans, Soybeans, Potatoes and so on), with 40 percent of potatoes in SA from the FS and 100 000 tons of vegetables and 40 000 tons of fruits produced annually. The DRDLR has managed to transfer 58 104 hectares to previously evicted beneficiaries, which is agricultural land. In 2016, the agricultural sector contributed roughly 4.5 percent to the provincial GDP, giving rise to the study question of assessing the impact of the 58 104 hectares settled and its contribution to the provincial agricultural GDP of 4.5 percent.

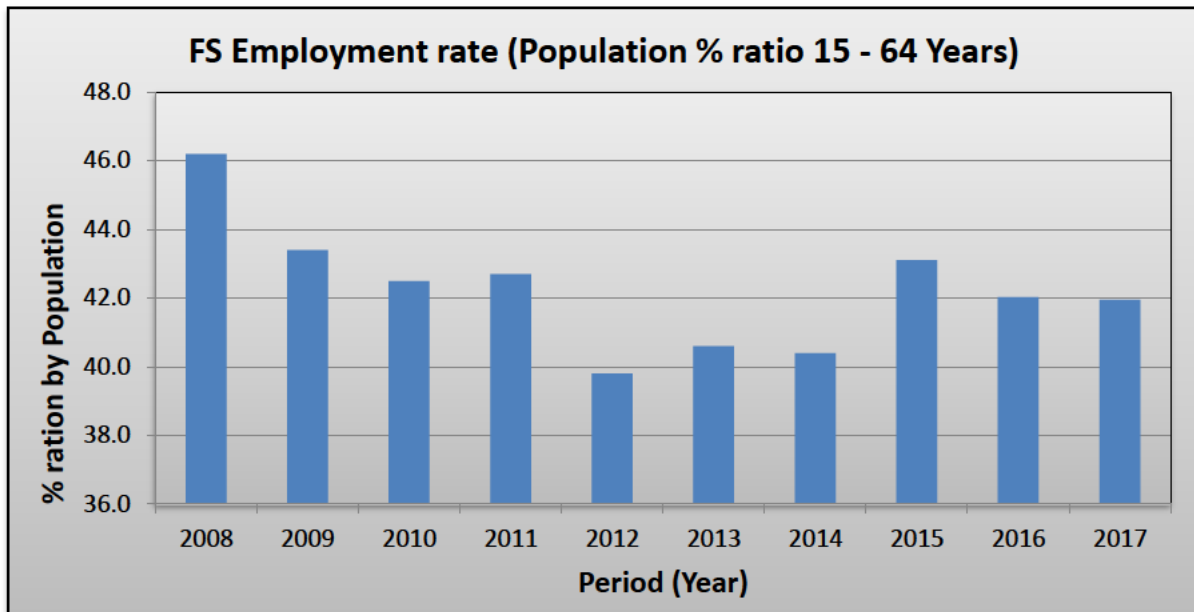


Figure 2.14: FS employment rate (population % ratio: 15-64 years) Source: SSA (2017)

Between 2011 and 2015, the agricultural sector's GDP was steady at around 4.5 percent, while employment decreased during that period. By 2015, the agricultural sector accounted for 71 000 people (15 to 64 years of age) employed, being the highest above mining and other sectors in the province during that time (Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies, 2017). In 2008 the sector accounted for a 46.2 percent contribution, which was the highest over the past decade and it has been dropping since, recording the lowest in 2012, falling below 40 percent, and in 2017 it contributed 42 percent.

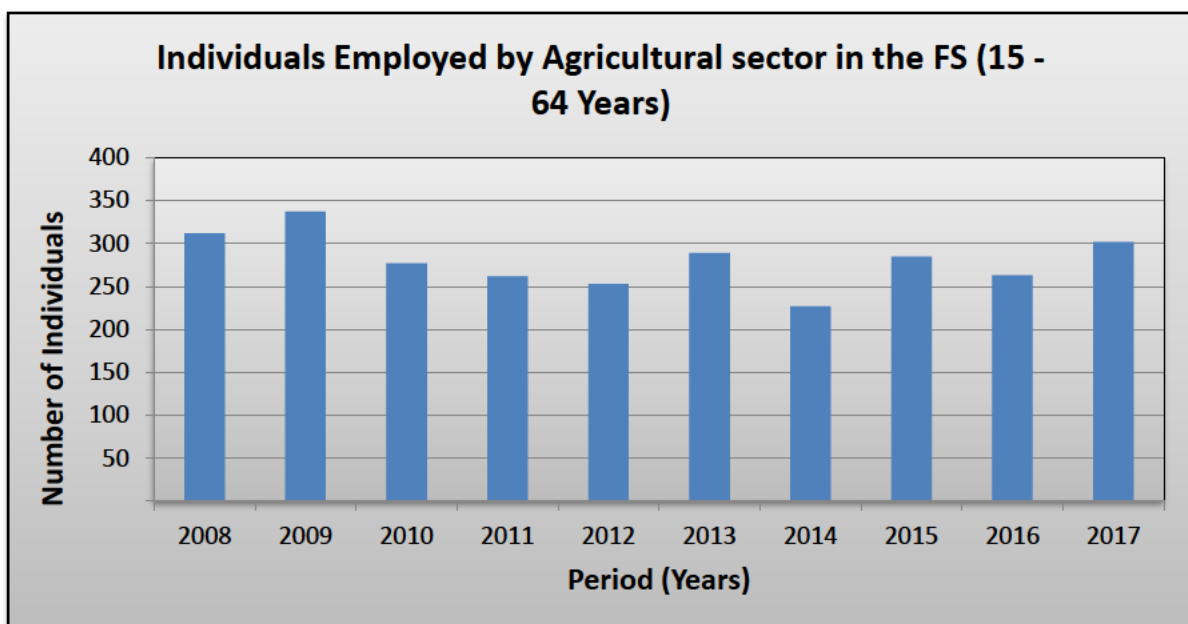


Figure 2.15: Individuals employed by Agricultural sector in the FS (15-64 years) Source: SSA (2017)

The sector is steady, with an average of approximately 250 new people employed over the past 10 years. Individuals employed refers to new employees adding to the existing employees, and does not refer to people working in the sector. In 2017, a total of 300 new employments was recorded in the province.

2.5.4 Challenges facing SA Restitution land processes

Nattrass (2000) states that no return on investment when Government is investing, rapidly raises debt-to-GDP to the point where it can no longer be controlled by fiscal measures and government finds itself trapped in debt and calling for austerity measures. This scenario is the same as buying land that will simply stay fallow, due to RL yielding little if any profit. The DRDLR (2018) has developed the Agri-park innovative networking system of agro-production, logistics, processing, and training and extension services, along with marketing, located in a District Municipality. Agri-park networks assist market-driven combination and the integration of various agricultural activities and rural transformation services.

The Agri-park comprises three distinct but interrelated basic components: (i) The Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU); (ii) The Agri-hub (AH); (iii) The Rural Urban Market Centre (RUMC). This networking system aims to assist emerging farmers by eliminating the middle man, processing their produce and maximising profit to bail out government, as the SA debt-to-GDP is above 50 percent (Trading Economics, 2018).

Katchova and Ahearn (2016) mentioned an important issue facing claimants immediately after receiving these lands,

“There are significant challenges for young and beginning farmers to start their businesses and develop successful and profitable operations. Young farmer groups often state that their most significant challenge is acquiring access to farmland and after acquiring it comes a challenge of access to funding which may results in leasing the land”

After farmers receive the land, there is a decision they need to make, to either continue agricultural production or lease the land, to be used by other people upon agreement. These processes are considered irreversible after a certain time and the exchange of capital. The decision can be contributed to many factors, including a lack of resources. In addition, when

signing a lease agreement, the farmer is considered to be aware of its consequences, which include losing the right to plant land during the contract, losing the opportunity cost of making a profit and giving another person the opportunity to make a substantial return on investment (Chang and Tang 2015).

Calzadilla et al. (2014) assert that climate change in SA is a concern, as it would have a huge impact on the agricultural sector economy, due to the sector often being perceived as successful, and most agricultural production dominated by medium- to large-scale farms. It is, furthermore, mentioned that there are five climate change factors that would affect the sector: (i) Change in precipitation, which directly influences crop production, as it is the main source of all fresh water and determines soil moisture levels; (ii) Higher precipitation levels result in yield variability, which triggers precipitation and might result in water logging and floods; (iii) Temperature and soil moisture determines the length of production time and determines water requirements by plants; (iv) High atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide, as it facilitates and increases water efficiency by plants and promotes plant growth; (v) Climate variability, which refers to change in rainfall patterns, as it disturbs local farmers' planning for planting season and the amount of rainfall determines yield in harvesting.

Furthermore, Karimi et al. (2018) share similar views from a global perspective, labelling the agricultural sector as the most water vulnerable sector to climate change, while there is still consensus in the world, with climate change expected to greatly affect agricultural practices through carbon dioxide fertilisation, temperature, changes in precipitation, climate variability and surface water runoff. Climate change is regarded as one of the challenges facing farmers and the agricultural sector's economic viability.

2.5.5 South Africa's relevant Stakeholders

The government of SA faces imbalances of land ownership due to the Land Native act of 1993, where black South Africans were previously dispossessed of their land due to Dutch colonialism, until 1994, when the country gained independence and instituted the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994. This was implemented by the Regional Land Claims Commission (RLCC) and was aimed at rectifying the injustice of the 1913 Act, by returning the land to its rightful owners. The act allowed previously dispossessed people to lodge claims between 1995 and 1998, with the DRDLR the custodian of land restitution, and 90 percent of the claims settled to date. The DRDLR is the legal custodian of land restitution

before and after redistribution of land. The ministry has significant mandated roles , in order to sustain restitution claims. Furthermore, the DRDLR, Department of Agriculture, Municipalities, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have an important role to play after RL has been distributed.

2.5.5.1 DRDLR role post restitution land claims settled

Kirsten et al. (2016) found the speed of land reform to be very slow in the country and that it is not achieving its intended mandate, which includes the following objectives:

- Restore the dignity of previously dispossessed people from their ancestral land
- Improve nutrition and incomes of the rural poor who are practising farming
- Facilitate structural change and assist black emerging farmers to establish small and medium-sized farms and eventually graduate to commercial farmers
- Stimulate growth of the agricultural sector to improve the country's economy
- Create stronger business farmers to understand the difference between farm and off-farm income-generating activities
- Motivate and expand opportunities for rural young people who stay in rural areas instead of urbanisation
- Empower beneficiaries to live sustainable livelihoods
- Facilitate market linkages for those presently accessing agricultural land in rural areas
- Promote productive use of land reform projects
- Promote environmental sustainability of land and other natural resources
- Ensure poverty alleviation, employment and enough food security

With all the above objectives of the DRDLR on land reform, a review of literature conclusively finds that the department has been failing to achieve the objectives, identifying the lack of support post land transfer and a lack of records regarding the type of land and type of finance used by beneficiaries (Bradstock, 2005; Kirsten and Machethe, 2005; Lahiff, Davis, and Manenzhe, 2012). Zimmerman (2000) points out that the lack of finance, access to extension services and training to improve their technical and managerial knowledge, as the cause of the failing land reform projects.

It is, furthermore, mentioned that the presence of supporting infrastructure (Water, Electricity and Roads) can assist to improve the situation, while Williams and van Zyl (2008) claimed that systematic failure post land settlement is responsible for 50 percent failure of land reform projects. Two decades ago, Deininger (1999) made astonishing claims regarding the failure of these projects, stating different causes besides those mentioned, and said that the grouping of beneficiaries not accustomed to making group business decisions in a commercial farm results in conflicts, which result in failure.

Due to these failures, mentioned by different literature, the department took stock and was aware of the failures and in 2009, the department drafted the Recapitalisation and Development Policy (RADP) with the farmers. This was later documented in July 2013 as a policy aimed at supporting unproductive and unsustainable land reform farms to become economically active. RADP focused on human (capacity development), infra-structure development and operational inputs on properties in distress and newly acquired through land reform redistribution, restitution and other programmes since 1994, as well as other agricultural properties in distress acquired without grant funding.

The approach was to ensure the enterprises are profitable and sustainable across the value chain, in line with the Business Plan, which stipulates comprehensive development requirements of targeted properties over a five year recapitalisation and development cycle. The policy was implemented to achieve the following functions; develop and provide policies and procedures to ensure sustainable RADP, as well as providing strategic support on land reform farms, including RL (Ngwenya-Mabila, 2015). Concern is raised by the continued decline of the agricultural sector's GDP (Fig 2.10) and employment rate (Fig. 2.11) after implementation of the RADP policy of 2013.

2.5.5.2 Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' role post land restitution

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) (2018) offers many programmes to assist emerging farmers, which include the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP), aimed at contributing towards food security, poverty alleviation and job security. It is noticeable that its aim is to achieve the same goals as the RADP from the DRDLR hence, these ministries should work more closely together.

This programme started in the 2004/05 financial year with a R750 million allocation, to empower provinces with regard to planning, implementation, information dissemination and reporting. The programme provides much needed access to finance for farmers, with a lack of finance having been highlighted as the cause of failure post restitution, especially for beneficiaries of land restitution, redistribution and land tenure reform programmes.

The African Agricultural Development Program (AADP) is a technical assistance programme aimed at developing and capacitating farmers, similar to LED from the municipalities, and was established as a contribution towards regional stability and the sustainable development of the economies of African countries, as DAFF facilitates these partnerships to benefit local farmers. DAFF is also involved in many programmes aimed at assisting farmers to become sustainable and operate productive, profit-making businesses.

With the two mentioned programmes, restitution farmers can be assisted to turn their businesses around, thus the decline in GDP and upswing in unemployment evident after land redistribution. It must be noted, however, that this is not entirely dependent on the agricultural sector, as there are other factors to consider, such as the growing population.

2.5.5.3 Government Municipalities' roles post land restitution

The Knysna Weekly (2015) described the role of municipalities in economic development, while also stating that prior to independence in 1994, municipalities were partially involved in economic development and their focus was mainly on town planning responsibilities. Post 1994, municipalities were allocated roles and responsibilities in economic and social development. The Municipal Systems Act of 2000, for instance, makes it compulsory for municipalities to draw up an annual and 5-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP), which contains the Local Development Program which is also reviewed regularly to avoid maladministration

Local Economic Development (LED) is an approach aimed at helping local people to be economically developed, in order to live sustainable livelihoods with improved quality of life. This programme was developed to maximise local business economic potential and the above literature (RADP) is aimed at creating business people who can think outside farm generating income activities. Municipalities assist small emerging farmers to maximise their profit using this programme and it also assists with the following activities; providing technical support in

the form of training, as the lack of technical skills results in land reform projects failing, and also assisting with capacity building programmes.

2.6 Conclusion

SA land reform has achieved some progress under land restitution, with 3 495 155 hectares of land settled. Nonetheless, the main aim of redistributing land has not been achieved, with the unemployment rate increasing when claim settlement increases. Anseeuw and Mathebula (2008) echo similar views, stating that some of the transferred farms have not reached desired levels of production and some are not operational at all. Poverty alleviation and food security have thus not been achieved, although three different government stakeholders (DRDLR, DAFF and Municipalities) have programmes in place to assist in these matters, along with programmes and policies to capacitate farmers. These measures are, nonetheless, not improving the economy, meaning there could be a problem with implementation or access to them. Government ministries are running similar programmes but neither seem to be working, based on the evidence on the ground.

Different literature points at different causes of failure and government is aware of those failures, hence some policies were instigated because farmers were failing. This includes the RADP policy of 2013, implemented due to the various problems experienced with the farms. The results of the RADP policy will be fully scrutinised at the end of 2018 as it commenced in 2013 and it is a 5-year plan. Government programmes are reactive, meaning that better planning could result in pro-active programmes, which will recognise and prevent unproductive measures.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Methodology refers to the overall approach to the research process, from the theoretical underpinning, to the collection and analysis of data. It is concerned with the why, what, from where, when and how of data collection and analyses (Creswell, 2003). Moreover, Kumar (2008) defines research methodology as the science of studying how systematic research is done to solve research problems with logic, along with the justification of chosen techniques and add-ons, stating that it is the systematic way of resolving research problems. This chapter presents the conceptual framework guiding the study and outlines the research methodology employed in achieving the aims and objectives of the study by answering the research questions. This research methodology was tested and executed to obtain results that were analysed and later discussed in the chapter.

3.2 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework refers to the overarching argument of the work, emphasising its significance and the procedure of how it will be achieved (Ravitch and Riggan 2016). Pearce (2012) described a conceptual framework as a geographical form or summary of the main matters to be studied, the construct, key variables and the key factors determining the study, in addition to the presumed relationship amongst them (Fig. 3.1)

The settled RL is shown to be a dependent variable of the study, as it cannot be manipulated by the research; unlike the illustrated independent variables (Fig. 3.1), such as the district economy (GDP and employment rate), the relationship between increasing RL and a declining economy, challenges faced by RL beneficiaries, as well as the role of different stakeholders, which can all be manipulated by the researcher to test the role of settled RL to the TMD economy.

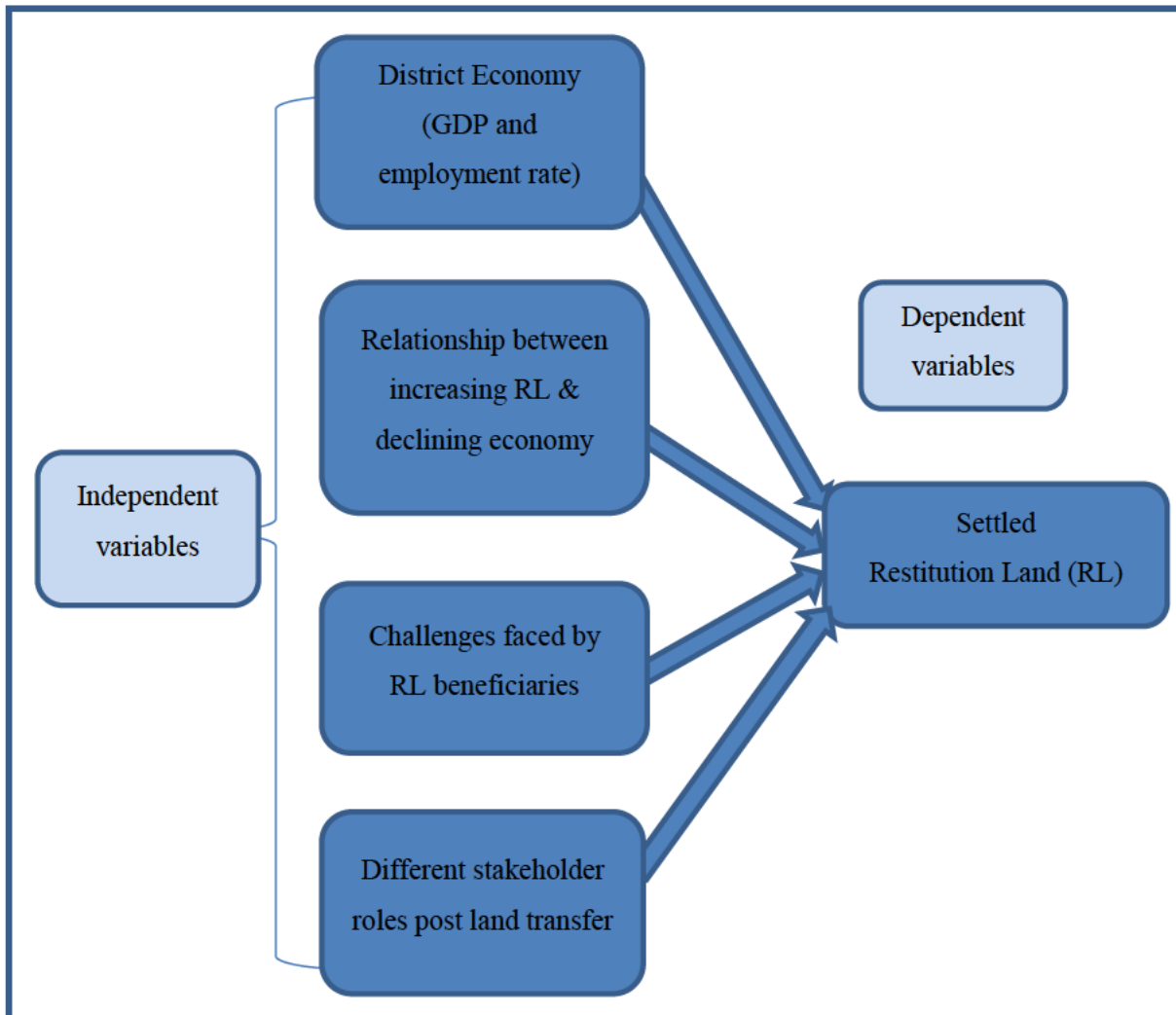


Figure 3.1: Conceptual Framework

Settled RL is influenced by the district economy (GDP and employment rate), the relationship between increasing RL and a declining economy, challenges faced by RL beneficiaries, and the role of different stakeholders post transfer, hence it is referred to as the dependent variable. According to Van Averbeke (2011), independent variables can be manipulated by the researcher in addressing research questions. The settled RL contribution to the economy of TMD was manipulated by independent variables, therefore, a relationship amongst variables exists.

3.3 Study area

The research was conducted in SA, in the FS province, of the TMD, as illustrated (Map 3.1). The province has 2.8 million people, which equals five percent of the total population of the country, while the study area, TMD, has a population of 779 330 and is known for its major contribution to the provincial GDP from its agricultural sector, which is dominated by field

crops (SSA, 2018). The sample was drawn from the district, due to RL being scattered all over the six local municipalities of the TMD, namely Setsoto, Dihlabeng, Maluti-A-Phofong, Phumelela, Nkentoana and Mantsopa.



Map 3.1: Thabo Mofutsanyana District study area. Source: SSA (2018).

3.4 Targeted participants

In 1995, the DRDLR opened the land claims application process, which lasted until 31 December 1998, where the FS province recoded 2 680 claims, of which 482 came from the TMD. The study targeted beneficiaries from TMD who have received RL and are currently working on it, regardless of the colour of their skin, gender and age. Based on the database from the DRDLR, most beneficiaries opted for financial compensation, instead of land, and the district records reflect 15 settled restitution claims, from which the study sample was drawn.

3.5 Research Design

3.5.1 Quantitative

Saunders et al. (2016) define quantitative research as generally associated with positivism in cases where structured data collection techniques are used in predetermined information, it may be used within a realistic pragmatist philosophy. While this research philosophy is associated with a deductive approach when focusing on data to test existing theory, it may also incorporate an inductive approach, using data to develop theory; however, an inductive approach is highly associated with qualitative research. This type of research is ideal when a researcher wants to determine a relationship amongst important variables, which are measured numerically and analysed using statistical measures in answering research questions. In this approach the researcher is seen to be independent and objective from the study. This is concurred with by Barnham (2015), who stated that the quantitative is associated with numerical data collection facts that question “What?”, which could be the number or percentage between variables, while qualitative is almost universally associated with “Why?”, or trying to gain in-depth knowledge on the phenomenon, in order to develop theory. Cerniglia, Fabozzi, and Kolm (2016) described it as a “systematic, data- and model-based approach to making investment decisions”.

3.5.2 Qualitative Research

Creswell (2005) refers to qualitative research as “a type of educational research in which the researcher relies on the view of participants, asks broad, general questions, collects data consisting largely of words (or texts) from participants, describes and analyses these words for themes, and conducts the inquiry in a subjective, biased manner” Qualitative research is conducted for the purpose of exploring (Explanatory method) knowledge regarding the participants about the relationship between different variables, which the research is about. Open-ended questions are used in a semi structured interview as a research tool.

When the researcher wishes to gain an in-depth understanding they will use an inductive rather than a hypothetico-deductive approach in the study. Interpretivism means the researcher believes there is no objective reality or truth. On the contrary, the world we are interested in as social scientists is not objective because it is constructed by each of us in a different way. That is to say, ‘knowledge is everywhere and is socially constructed’. Data

collection could be done in the form of semi structured interviews, observations, documents and audio visuals, while data analysis is done using text and images for coding themes and relating them (Saunders et al., 2016).

Table 3.1: Difference between quantitative and qualitative research in summary

Quantitative research	Qualitative research
Research Paradigm - positivist research paradigm	Research Paradigm – Interpretivist paradigm
Research Approach - hypothetico-deductive	Research Approach - Inductive
Epistemology Assumption - empiricist epistemology	Epistemology Assumption - Subjectivism
Research Design - survey descriptive method	Research Design - Exploratory
Data collection – Instruments, checklist or records	Data collection – Interviews, observations, documents and audio visuals
Research tools – structured questionnaire	Research tools – structured Interviews with open ended questions
Data Analysis – Uses statistical analysis for descriptive, for comparing and relevant variables	Data Analysis – Uses text and images for coding themes and relating them

Source: compiled by the author (2018) from (Saunders et al., 2016; Creswell, 2009)

3.5.3 Mixed Methods

Mixed methods research uses both qualitative and quantitative. The first section of mixed methods research becomes qualitative for the purpose of exploring (Explanatory method) knowledge on the research variables. Open ended questions are used in a semi structured interviews to understand the relationship between variables. The results are obtained from the narrative texts which are later used to formulate a questionnaire for a quantitative research. The second section quantitative research uses survey descriptive method to observe relationship amongst variables to answer research questions. Questionnaire is drafted from a narrative text from qualitative research which is used to get information from the participants verbally to influence positive response.

3.5.4 Chosen method for the study

The study used a qualitative research method, with an exploratory approach to analyse the relationship amongst variables (independent and dependent), in order to answer the research questions. In order to gain an in-depth understanding of the role of transferred RL to the

economy of the TMD, qualitative research was employed, through an interpretivist research paradigm, which allows the researcher to understand the world from his/her subjective experience (Saunders et al., 2016). When using this method, the researcher becomes subjective from the subject matter with the approach being interpretivist, the researcher believes there is no objective reality or truth because existing reality is created by researchers. This design subscribed to the interpretivist research paradigm and a subjective empirical approach to the knowledge, utilising an inductive approach to acquire knowledge about the economic impact of RL to the economy of the TMD.

The theory underpinning qualitative research is the interpretivist research paradigm, guided by a realist and subjectivism ontology and epistemology. To explain: Ontology asks – What’s out there to know? about the impact of transferred RL, while Epistemology asks – What and how can we know about it? What’s there to be known about transferred RL and how do we know about it. An exploratory inductive method was used to observe the relationship amongst variables to answer research questions. Exploratory research was used to obtain qualitative information on a number of variables related to the economy of TMD. In this regard, Taguchi (2018) mentions the significance of using a qualitative approach, which uses open-ended questions to assist the researcher in gaining an in-depth understanding about the phenomenon, rather than proving or disproving a hypothesis.

3.6 Sampling Method

Creswell (2009) described sampling as the process of selecting a “sample” of a population of interest, for the purposes of making interactions, observations and inferences about that population, while Bertram and Christiansen (2014) mentioned that sampling involves making decisions about which people, settings, events or behaviours to include in the study. This process includes the researcher’s decision to determine how many people, objects or groups to use, however, to choose these numbers, researchers must consider the population from which they are sampling, as it is used as mean to the total number of chosen objects, people or groups, with the type of study influencing sample size. Moreover, Thompson (2012) referred to probability simple random sampling as a design, in which distinct units are selected from the units in the population, having an equal chance of selection, allowing researchers to use different techniques, including the ‘fish bowl’ technique, in this method.

Probability simple random sampling was used by means of the 'hat' or 'fish bowl' technique, where names of all elements were put in a hat, the researcher then mixed them and randomly selected 11 RL settled claims from the population of 15. All elements in the population had an equal chance of being chosen for the study. Each chosen element nominated one individual as their respondent to the study and in most cases, chairpersons were chosen. There are 15 settled rural RL in the TMD, from which the sample of 11 was drawn or selected, for semi structured interviews. The targeted respondents were known (beneficiaries of RL); all are individuals or households residing in the study area of the TMD, irrespective of gender, age, or race, practising any agricultural production on RL transferred by the government, after the Restitution Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994.

3.7 Research Instrument Construction and Administration

The study used a qualitative research exploratory method in the form of semi structured interviews, with questions linked or in line with the study research objectives and questions. There are five sections to the interview schedule, with the first covering demographics of the selected respondents, while section 2 of the interview schedule corresponds to the main first research question, until the last research question in line with the last section. Interviews were performed in the form of one-on-one semi structured interviews to eliminate error and a voice recorder was used to assist the researcher with accuracy. One-on-one semi structured interviews also assured that respondents understood the research and their role in it, as the process was explained prior to the interview commencing. Sekaran (2003) stated that, when the number of unanswered questions in a questionnaire is up to 25 percent, such interview is regarded as nil void, hence the researcher conducted semi structured interviews to avoid such a situation.

3.8 Data collection

Eleven beneficiaries of RL in the TMD were interviewed using a semi structured interview schedule with open-ended questions, while a voice recorder was used for accuracy and reliability in the form of one-on-one recorded interviews. This method is commended by Luong et al. (2015), who stated that, when comparing in person interviews to telephone interviews, there are less negative outcomes; hence the researcher decided to employ one-on-one semi structured interviews to avoid or eliminate negative outcomes.

3.9 Data Analysis

Tukey (1980 cited by Jebb, Parrigon and Woo, 2017) stated that, “exploratory data analysis is best described as an overarching analytic attitude characterized as detective work designed to reveal the structure or patterns in the data”. Moreover, it is stated that exploratory data analysis tries to answer the simple question of, “What is going on here?”, with the main aim being to develop a rich mental model to understand the structure of data. The study used a qualitative exploratory method to gain an in-depth understanding of RL beneficiaries’ views towards the role of their settled claims and to answer research question. In addition, Woods (2011) asserted that methods of data analysis in a qualitative study include identifying, coding and categorising of themes and patterns contained in the data.

All responses from participants were recorded via voice recorder, which the researcher transcribing and manually analysed through identification and grouping of data into relevant themes that emerged from analysing RL beneficiaries’ views regarding their participation in the economy of the district. The typical flow of the data analysis process is illustrated (Fig. 3.2), demonstrating a summary of how to manage research data and findings. Sekaran (2003) further described critical phases to follow when receiving data for analysis that include the following: data collection; preparing the data for analysis, where it is tested for validity and reliability; hypothesis testing; and analysis in themes and codes. After analysis the results are presented for discussion in answering research question.

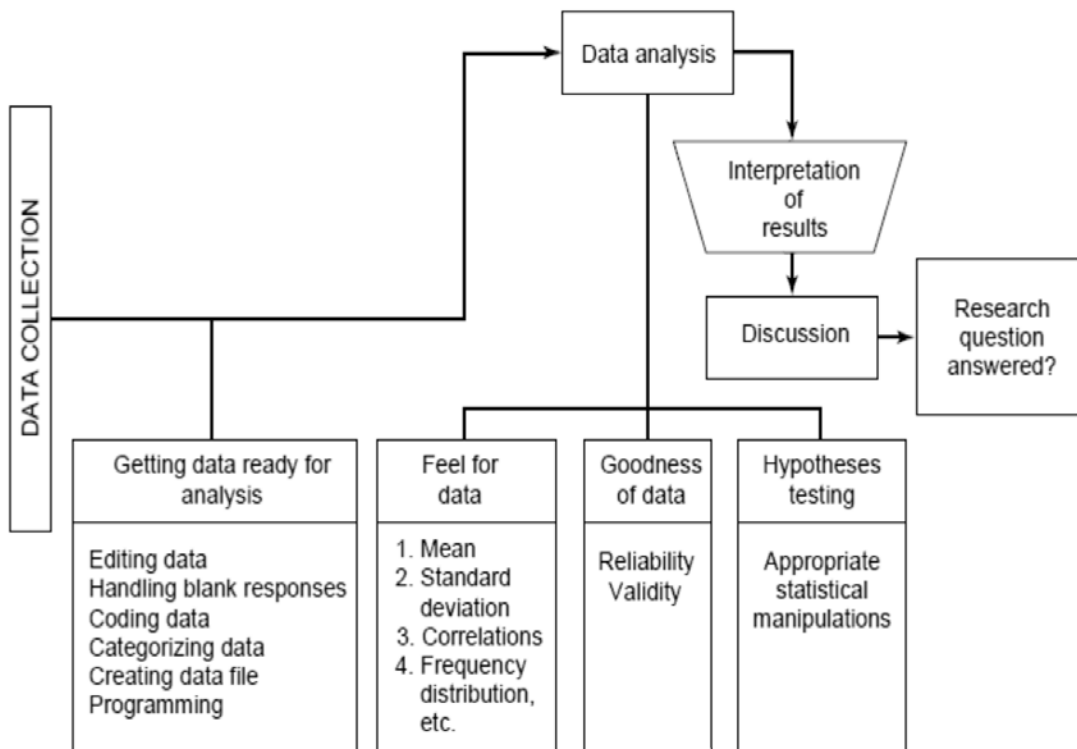


Figure 3.2: Typical Flow Diagram of Data Analysis Process. Source: Sekaran (2003)

3.10 Validity and Reliability

Bertram and Christiansen (2014) stated that, “Validity refers to the extent to which we can trust the research”. In qualitative research, validity involves measures done by the researcher in ensuring the findings of the study are accurate, while reliability seeks to establish the extent to which the measuring instrument would yield the same results when measuring the same entity in quantitative research (Creswell, 2009). It is further stated by Topu et al. (2013) that research papers should be reliable, accurate, and relevant to discover the unknown and give direction.

As explained by Gonzalez et al. (2015), reliability refers to research tools being consistent without error, while Zohrabi (2013) defined validity as a certain selection criterion for measuring the quality and acceptability of research findings. In qualitative research, validity is high and reliability is low, while in quantitative research the opposite holds true. Validity was achieved in this study by using a voice recorder to record interviews, which were later used to verify findings from the transcripts. Questions in the semi structured interviews schedule were designed to address the research problem and ensure reliability from respondents.

3.11 Ethical considerations

“Ethics has to do with behaviour that is considered right or wrong. Ethics is an important consideration in research, particularly with research involving humans and animals. It is important that all research studies follow certain ethical principles. These principles are: autonomy, non-maleficence and beneficence” (Bertram and Christiansen, 2014).

Autonomy means the researcher must respect all the respondents participating in the research, this implies that a consent form must be developed and administered to every person who will participate in the study; it must state their rights of participating which is voluntary, freedom of withdrawing at any time without giving reasons, as well as the right to anonymity and confidentiality. Non-maleficence means the research and researcher should not do any physical harm to people or animals participating; the harm can be physical, social, emotional or any other harm. Beneficence means the study must be directly or indirectly beneficial to the researcher, participants, or the society where the research is conducted.

The researcher tested the study against all forms of ethics by developing a consent form that was signed by all participants before the interviews could commence, no harm was done by the study to anyone and the study results shall be beneficial to the DRDLR and RL beneficiaries, as they will use it as a point of reference when settling the remaining claims.

3.12 Conclusion

This methodology chapter examined and justified all selected methods in answering the research questions. Different literature was used to support and justify the type of selected methods. From the three research methods discussed, the study chose a qualitative research method, with 11 respondents chosen through a probability simple random sampling for semi structured interviews. After data collection, the researcher manually analysed the study findings through identification and grouping of data into relevant themes that emerged from the transcripts of the semi structured interviews in answering the research questions and addressing the problem statement. Ethical considerations were observed and within the collected data, reliability and validity were ensured.

CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher presents results obtained from semi structured interviews with 11 RL beneficiaries. Relevant themes were developed, guided by the conceptual framework of the study, from which the study objective and questions were developed. Four themes were developed to assist the researcher in achieving the study objective and answering the research questions. Findings from the interviews were compared and contrasted with the literature reviewed (Chapter 2), in addressing problem statement.

4.2 Demographics of the Respondents

Social Science studies of occurring events to members and life of certain populations is defined as demographics (Delisante Morató, 2015). In this study, reference is made to gender, age, years of experience, and size of the farm, along with the number of households, commodity, local municipality and the year in which the beneficiaries received farm ownership. These mentioned demographics are for the respondents interviewed and in most cases, they represented a group of beneficiaries.

Table 4.1: Demographics of respondents

Demographic Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	9	81.82%
	Female	2	18.18%
Age	21 – 30	0	0%
	31 – 40	3	27.27%
	41 – 50	3	27.27%
	51 – 60	2	18.18%
	61 and above	3	27.27%
Years of Experience	1 – 5	4	36.36%
	6 – 10	0	0%
	11 - 15	1	09.09%
	16 – 20	1	09.09%
	21 and above	5	45.45%
Size of the Farm	1 – 250 H	1	09.09%
	251 – 500 H	3	27.27%
	501 – 750 H	2	18.18%
	751 – 1000 H	2	18.18%
	1001 and above H	3	27.27%
Number of households	0 – 1	1	09.09%
	1 – 10	2	18.18%
	11 – 20	3	27.27%
	21 – 30	0	0%
	30 and above	5	45.45%
Commodity	Livestock	6	54.55%
	Crops	1	09.09%
	Game	0	0%
	Livestock and Crops	4	36.36%
	Other	0	0%
Local Municipality	Phumelela	1	09.09%
	Maluti-A-Phofung	2	18.18%
	Dihlabeng	1	09.09%
	Setsoto	0	0%
	Mantsopa	7	63.64%
	Nkentoana	0	0%
Which year did you receive farm ownership?	1999 – 2002	0	0%
	2003 - 2006	3	27.27%
	2007 – 2010	0	0%
	2011 – 2014	4	36.36%
	2015 – 2018	4	36.36%

Source: compiled by the author from the interviews (2018)

4.2.1 Gender and Age

Most people leading the restitution beneficiaries in the study are male, dominating at more than 80 percent, while women constitute 18 percent of the study respondents. This is similar to a study by Singh and Hensel (2013), in which the findings show that, according to gender data analysis in the world, women in agriculture play a very significant role in production and constitute more than 32 percent. Age distribution is scattered across all categories in the study, however, it is noticeable that the age group between 21 and 30 years are not leading any restitution farms and that raises questions about succession.

4.2.2 Years of experience and Size of the Farm

While it is evident that years in farming experience is not experience in running a farm, 45 percent of respondents have more than 20 years farming experience. Deininger (2003) in this regard, stated it is easier to give people access to land than making them good farmers, which requires farming experience. In an interview, one farmer mentioned that, “because we grew up on the farm they thought we were capable of running a farm which is a total different thing”. In terms of sizes in hectares, these are scattered across the region and farmers have considerable farm sizes.

4.2.3 Number of households and Commodity

Respondents were representing groups of RL beneficiaries, which means the number of households per group is dominated by more than 30 households per group as indicated in table 2.1 above, and during the interviews it was mentioned that “government is mixing too many people in one claim they will mix you with people who don’t know how to farm” and this creates conflicts amongst beneficiaries”. The majority (54 percent) of RL farmers practise livestock production, followed by those who practise both livestock and crops, however, in the literature, the FDC (2017) and SSA (2018) stated that the FS province is dominated by field crops, followed by livestock.

4.2.4 Local Municipality and Year which receive the farm ownership

A probable simple random sampling was done from a population of 15 and of the 11 farms selected, 63 percent are from the Mantsopa Local Municipality, while most of the farms were received between 2011 and 2018, although claims were closed in 1998.

4.3 Presentation of Results and Relevant Themes

The researcher manually analysed the research through identification and grouping of data into relevant themes that emerged from the transcripts of semi structured interviews, for ease of reference during analysis the study coded interviewees from 1 to 11. The following themes emerged from the interviews; Role of restitution farms to the economy; Relationship between restitution farms and the economy; Challenges hindering economic participation; and Role and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders.

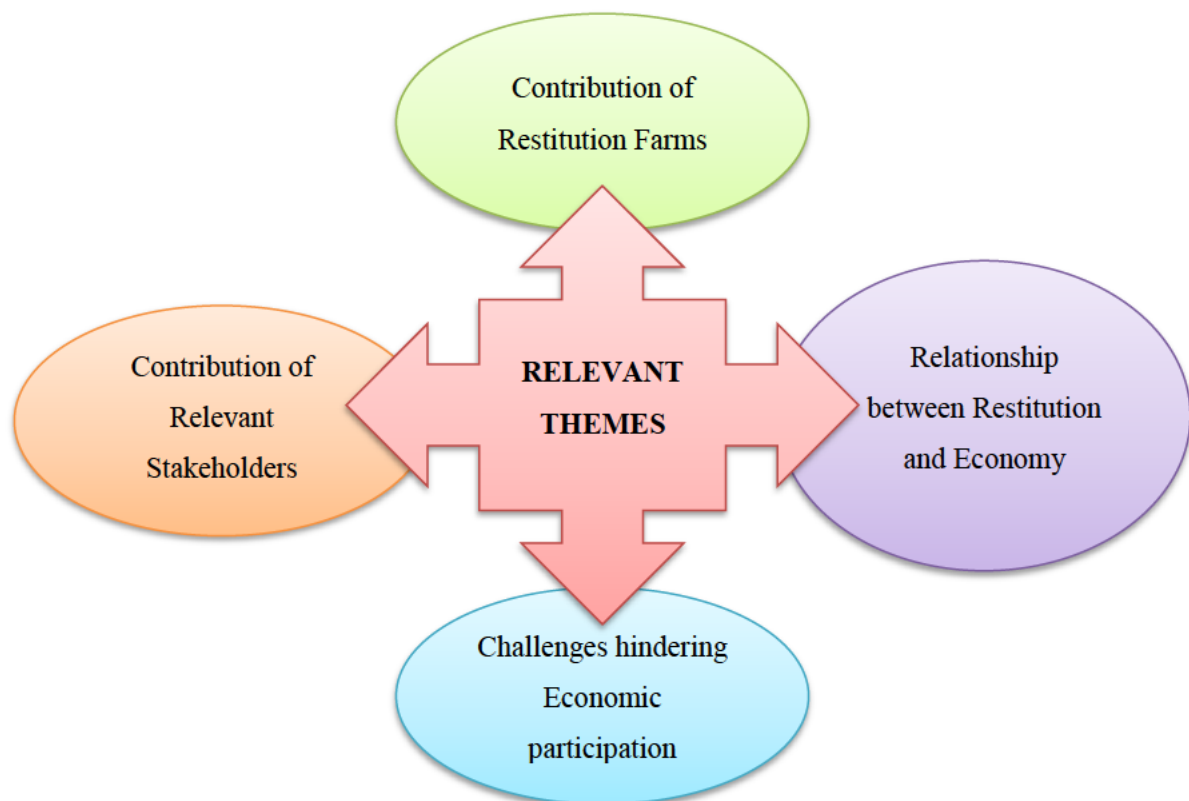


Figure 4.1: Relevant themes of the study. Source: Compiled by the author from the interviews (2018)

Theme one, Contribution of Restitution Farms, emerged from scheduled interview questions linked to the first objective of the study; to investigate the role of transferred RL to the

Agricultural sector's economy (Employment rate and GDP) in TMD. The researcher wanted to determine the role played by restitution farms after having the land returned to them, as much as people are having the land returned to them, the study wanted to investigate to which extent they are using the settled RL.

Theme two, Relationship between Restitution and Economy, became apparent from the scheduled interview answers linked to the second study objective that came from the literature review (Chapter 2) and problem statement (Chapter one): "To investigate whether a relationship exists between an increase in RL transferred and a decline in the economy of the TMD agricultural sector". It has been shown that the number of people receiving restitution farms are increasing, while the agricultural sector's economy is declining. The study wanted to investigate the literature in context to the study location.

Theme three, Challenges hindering Economic Participation, came to light from the interview answers linked to the third study objective "Investigate challenges hindering RL beneficiaries' participation to the district economy (Employment rate and GDP)". Literature reviewed (Chapter 2) gave insight to the existing challenges facing restitution farmers, again the researcher wanted to test literature to the study location.

Theme four, Contribution of relevant Stakeholders, came from responses to the scheduled interviews linked to the fourth study objective, "Analyse the contribution of relevant stakeholder support post RL transfer, in relation to viable participation in the economy". With all that was said, the study wanted to investigate 'who is supposed to do what?', in relation to assisting RL recipients to become more economically viable.

4.4 Contribution of Restitution Farms

Investigation of the role of transferred RL to the agricultural sector's economy (Employment rate and GDP) in TMD was the study's first objective, where the researcher wanted to determine the role played by RL farms, after being settled or given back to claimants. Below are the views of the 11 interviewed RL representatives, in comparison and contrast to the above literature review in chapter two.

Views in answer to research question one, "What is the role of transferred RL to the Agricultural sectors economy (Employment rate and GDP) in TMD?" that is linked to the

first research objective. The following results (Fig. 4.2) were obtained when probing the question; Employment in the form of Permanent and Temporal jobs; Crop production; Livestock production; Leasing of the land; Buying of production inputs; and No contribution.

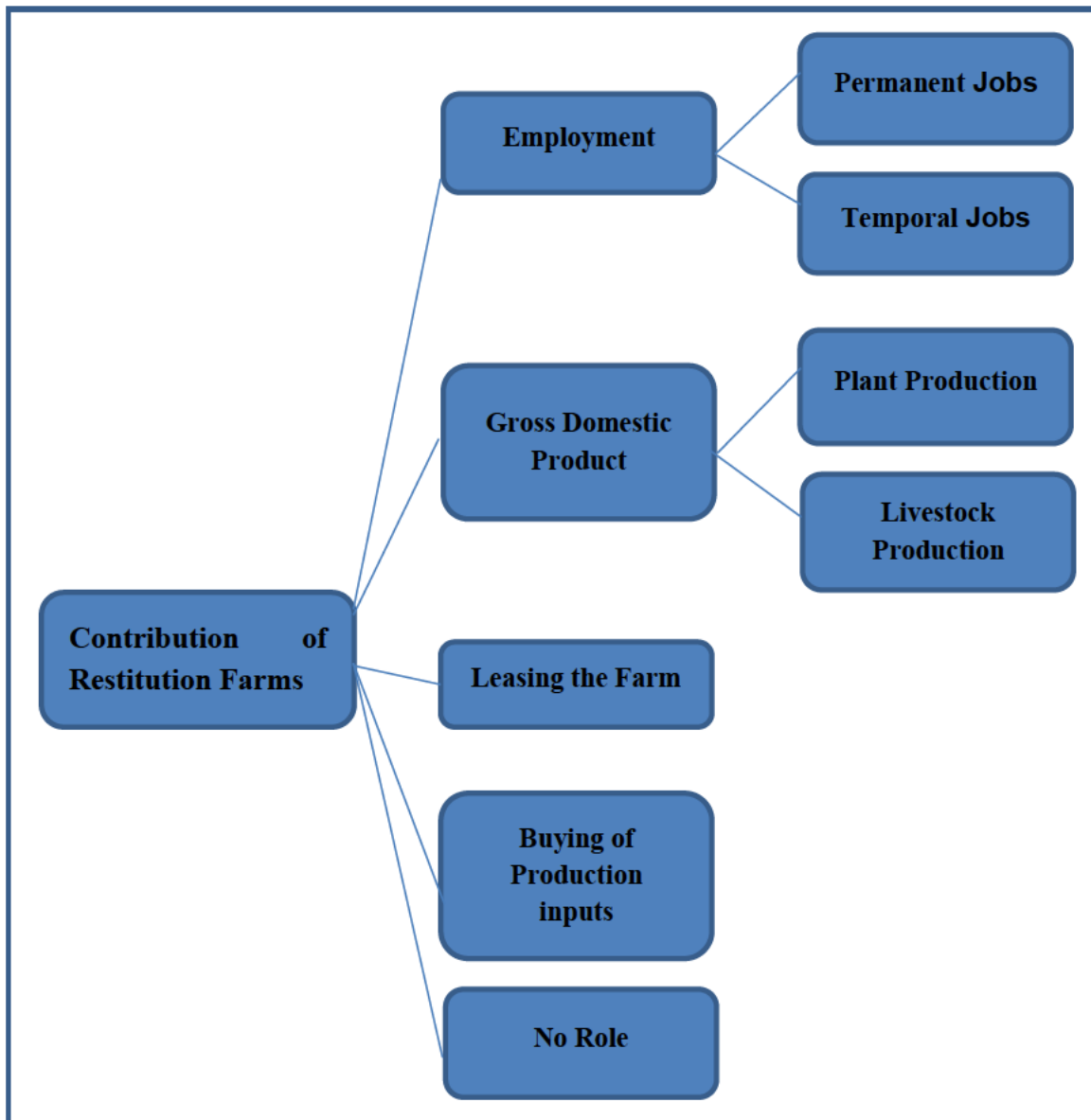


Figure 4.2: Summary of the contribution made by RL. Source: Compiled by the author (2018)

4.4.1 Employment

Of the 11 representatives interviewed in the district, there is only one farm contributing more than 10 permanent and temporal jobs, followed by one farm contributing 10 permanent jobs, the rest of the farms offer little employment opportunities. One or two jobs for people looking after their cattle. The most worrisome figures indicate that in four farms, there is no activity at all as attested by interviewees five and eleven respectively.

“Our farm is currently not producing and employing anybody since we got the farm in 2016 we are waiting for government to fund us” this was stated by interviewee five and on the other hand interviewee eleven mentioned that “We are the new emerging farmers we just have a business plan that have been proposed whereby we will concentrate in livestock breeding and sunflower. This is an alternative land. Currently we as beneficiaries are not producing anything and we don’t have any form of employment”.

These findings are similar to that of Trading Economics (2018), which found that, in the FS, the agricultural sector plays an important role, contributing more than 40 percent of employment to general labour in the province. The number of RL claims transferred in SA are increasing over time. Nonetheless, in past decades, the agricultural sector contributed or accounted for more than 15 percent employment but currently it contributes far below, at roughly six percent in South Africa, while in the FS the agricultural sector used to contribute approximately 46 percent employment and currently contributes in the region of 40 percent. Dawood (2017) maintained that employment in the agricultural sector has been declining over several decades, from 1.8 million in 1962 to 742 000 in 2014.

4.4.1.1 Permanent Jobs

SSA (2017) mentioned that agricultural employment differs according to various definitions, however, according to their records, the sector employs approximately 700 000 workers, while finding agriculture to be the dominant economic activity for poor developing countries, providing 70 percent to 80 percent of the labour force while contributing around 40 percent and 50 percent in middle-income developed countries. Interviewee six revealed that, indeed, people are employed: “We do contribute in terms of the jobs as we are having around 10 permanent employees who are looking after our cattle and sheep”.

4.4.1.2 Temporal Jobs

“With jobs the farm employs around 80 temporal workers during harvesting of potatoes and 20 when planting, with dry beans when I planted around 50 hectares we employed around 25 people for harvesting and seven for planting, all these jobs am telling about are seasonal temporal jobs and furthermore the farm have four permanent employees”, stated by interviewee two, it is evident that the statistics in the literature are true as the majority of the farms are not doing well.

4.4.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Development and consumption of produce and services, in relation to the supply of money, refers to the economy that can be measured by the country's GDP (van Rensburg 2015). According to Trading Economics (2018), in SA the agricultural sector contributes 10 percent to the national GDP, with the FS contributing five percent nationally. The agricultural sector used to contribute more than 12 percent to the national GDP during previous decades, yet, over the past six years it has contributed less than 10 percent. Even in the employment sector it used to account for more than 15 percent, however, it currently contributes just more than six percent, while in the FS, the agricultural sector used to contribute roughly eight percent, with its current contribution at four percent of GDP. The TMD agricultural GDP used to contribute more than 20 percent and currently it is producing less than 12 percent. With the agricultural sector being very broad, the contribution can come from different commodities, such as crops, livestock, forestry, fishing, and game and so on, with livestock and crops dominating agriculture in the area under study.

“For now we are not doing anything to generate income and produce from our farm because the situation is not allowing”; this came from the interviewee five which has a farm transferred in 2013. Having RL farms not producing is bad for our economy, concurring with statements from the literature. Some farms are not producing for beneficiaries, and the problem thus is that they are not making profit; this was revealed in 10 of the interviews, with only one farm making a profit.

With 10 farms revealing they were not making a profit, it was found that respondents meant it was difficult to maintain or sustain the farms. Amongst many revelations, interviewee nine disclosed the following, “I don't think we are getting profit because the income is not constant until we are well settled for now we use the money to maintain the farm”, while interviewee ten attested that, “unfortunately we don't make profit and sometimes we are running at a loss”. In some cases the situation is unbearable, with retired farmers spending their money to run the farm; this became evident from the 8th interviewee stating that, “the farm is eating from my pension”.

As stated by SSA (2018), the Agricultural sector has deteriorated by 24,2 percent, contributing -0.7 percent, with the decrease caused by a drop in the production of field crops,. Further to this, it must be understood that the deterioration of the agricultural sector value in

the long-term, means the industry has to depend on secondary and tertiary industries. In SA, the agricultural sector has been declining over preceding decades, with GDP having previously contributed 9.1 percent in 1965, to 2.3 percent in 2012 (Greyling, 2012). This statement concurs with the study findings that, when farms are not making a profit, or running at a loss, with some using pension money to maintain them, the contribution of these farms will decline. This holds true for the study, even though these farms used to be at full operation and beneficiaries were aware of their farms before they could occupy them.

4.4.2.1 Livestock Production

The FDC (2017) determined that roughly 80 percent of land in the FS is agricultural land, accounting for 26.4 percent of field crops and 15.9 percent for animals in the province, while 54 percent of beneficiaries interviewed are practising livestock production in the province. Moreover, Schuh et al. (2006) mentioned that most of the livestock handover farms lack skills, which is corroborated by interviewee six, reflecting that one farm practising livestock production had uttered similar views, mentioning that their lack of skills results in them just keeping their livestock without investing in them.

“We don’t have cost drivers, our animals just graze, until we got proper trainings maybe we will know how to treat and use money on them to get more. Government is very slow with its plans they are always promising but no implementation, it’s been two [years] now after getting the farm but nothing has been done for us”.

Van Ransburg (2018) acknowledges the progress made by SA land reform in general but makes strong claims, stating that the number of commercial farmers is decreasing and Government, in working with the private sector, needs to upskill and empower small subsistence emerging farmers to close that gap.

4.4.2.2 Crops Production

It is mentioned by the FDC (2017) that, in the FS, field crops are the dominant agricultural product, followed by livestock, and the sector is the economic heartbeat of the province, in terms of providing employment and food production (Maize, Sunflower, Dry beans, Soybeans, Potatoes and so on). With 40 percent of the country’s potatoes produced by the FS, there is also 100 000 tons of vegetables and 40 000 tons of fruits produced annually. From

interviewee twp, it was determined that the farmer interviewed is a major contributor to the above statistics, quoting that they are planting field crops.

“...in fact we plant potatoes, maize and soybeans [and] sell them to local market of Thabo Mofutsanyana and dry beans and sell them to the market in Johannesburg, like in 2016 we planted 60 hectares of Maize, even those people who are having feeding scheme businesses with schools buy from me. With dry beans the price is good but in terms of the market it’s very bad in our area”.

Pienaar (2011) acknowledged the journey made by the country in rectifying injustices made by the Land Native Act of 1913, with the country managing to settle 95 percent of claims to date, and five percent still outstanding. Damning claims were made, such as that 90 percent of the land acquired is lying fallow, with more than 200 projects from various enterprises facing difficulties resulting in liquidation. These claims were echoed by Michael and Cronje (2015), who share similar sentiments in stating that between 70 and 90 percent of RL in SA is not optimally used, resulting in failure. Deininger (2003) asserts it is easier to give people access to land than to make them good farmers, which could create sustainable farming businesses and sustainable livelihoods from planting crops.

This one farm is one of the few good examples out of all interviews but they cannot do it alone; much as the literature depicts a fatal situation, there was light in that farm.

4.4.3 Leasing the Farm

The decision of leasing a farm can be contributed to many factors, including a lack of resources and that, when signing a lease agreement, the farmer is considered to be aware of its consequences, which include losing the right to plant land during the contract, losing the opportunity of making a profit in giving another person the opportunity to make a substantial return on investment (Chang and Tang 2015). From the following interviewees the issue of leasing land was revealed, stating the following;

Interviewee one mentioned this: “Actually we have bad experience with leasing we once did it and I cannot advise someone to do it because you don’t make money if you are leasing, instead it’s the lessee who is making money in your farm. In our experience we signed a contract which might be R300/hectare, if you leased 100 hectares means you will get R30

000 per year and you can't share that money with 54 households as the person [leasing] will plant soybeans or dry beans and make lot of money in your farm. What I can advise on, is that people should not lease, even if it's the last resort, they [must] rather find other ways as this leasing benefits the white people that we most lease to them”.

Interviewee three: “To be honest I don't know how does it contribute because we are not using our farm we leased it after getting it from government, and it's been eight years now but we hope we will use it next year September, as the lease agreement is coming to an end and government is promising to fund us. The reason why we leased the farm is because we are fighting amongst each other and the person who is leasing is planting and keeping animals”.

When a farm is leased it contributes to the economy, however, it did not serve the study purpose as the study focused on the RL contribution to its beneficiaries in trying to undo historical justice. The situation of still not being able to use the farm for your own benefit, eight years after the fact, will not assist the situation of black emerging farmers.

4.4.4 Buying of production inputs

The majority of the farmers are practising livestock production, followed by both livestock and crops, with most not making a profit but being economically active, as they buy medication and chemicals to maintain their businesses. This is attested by interviewee seven and nine, which are from farms keeping livestock and stated the following; “Our main cost driver is buying dip, medication because animals can get sick and we try to prevent all these common diseases like red water and many more. We don't buy feeds because our farm is big for our cows to graze” and quoted from interviewee seven while interviewee nine mentioned that: “Medication, feeding and maintenance, unfortunately we don't make profit and sometimes we are running at a loss, the money that we got from selling we use it back to maintain the farm, maybe if we were not using the money back to the farm then we would be in a position of making profit”.

Farms practising field crops are also active in buying production inputs, revealed by interviewee two, quoting the following, “my cost drivers are soil preparations, taking soil samples, fertilizer, buying of correct chemicals, and spraying this are the main things which

are our cost drivers; if they are done correctly in the right time you will make profit but if you miss one of these you will not make profit as your quality will drop”.

4.4.5 No role

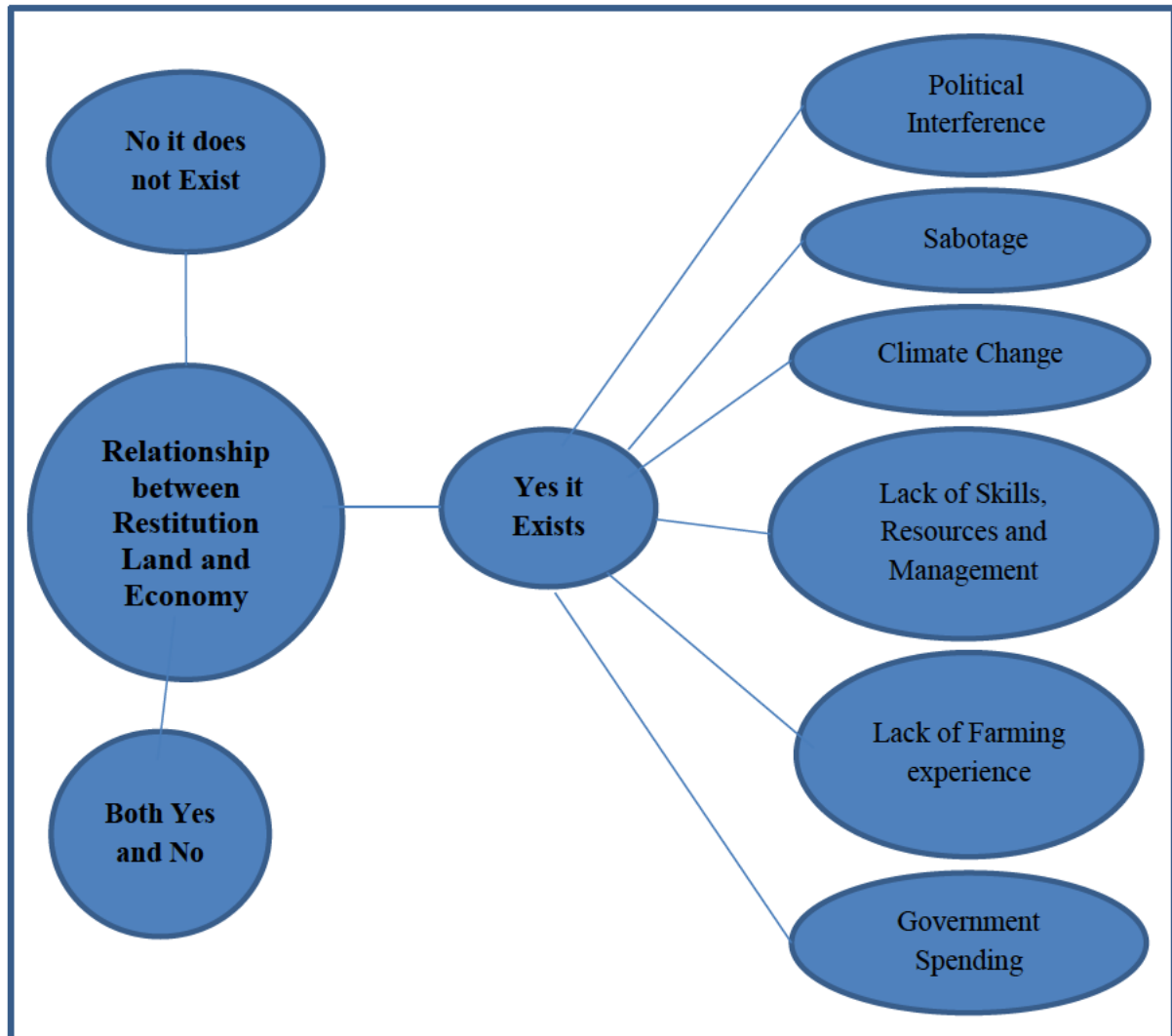
As mentioned, the study focused on investigating the role and contribution from a beneficiary’s perspective, and although there are instances where of leasing where a farm is making a contribution, it was not considered because RL is about historical injustices. Interviews were undertaken with 11 RL farm representatives from a pool of 15 farms, with four farms not being economically active from the beneficiaries’ perspective, while six farms play a role but not at their optimal best, as they are not sustainable or not making a profit, with only one farm making a profit.

From interviewees one and eleven point of view, the following was revealed: “Well we haven’t started to work we have been waiting for support us from Government” and “We are the new emerging farmers we just have a business plan that have been proposed whereby we will concentrate in livestock breeding and sunflower. This is an alternative land. Currently we as beneficiaries are not producing anything and we don’t have any form of employment”.

4.5 Relationship between Restitution and Economy

An investigation to test the literature as to whether a relationship exists between an increase in RL transferred and a decline in the economy of the TMD agricultural sector was the study’s second objective, with the study probing into factors or causes behind the statement. Views from 11 interviewed restitution farm representatives, in comparison and in contrast to the literature review (Chapter 2), are discussed below.

Views detailed hereafter, are those received when trying to answer research question two, “Does a relationship exist between an increase in RL transferred and a decline in the economy of the TMD agricultural sector?”, which is linked to the second research objective.



The following results (Fig. 4.3) were obtained when probing the question whether a contribution was made by RL (relationship between RL and Economy), the following were received; Yes it exists; No it does not exist; both Yes and No.

Figure 4.3: Summary of the whether Contribution made by Restitution, Source: compiled by the author (2018)

4.5.1 Yes it Exists

It was affirmed that a relationship exists between the increasing RL and the agricultural sectors declining economy; this was a response from interviewed restitution beneficiaries’

representatives. This question originated from the literature, with Pienaar (2011) having stated that, in 2011, 95 percent of the claims were settled, leaving five percent still outstanding in the country. In addition, according to the DRDLR database, in the Free State province in 2018 the restitution branch has only nine claims still outstanding, however, during the same timeframe the agricultural sector's GDP and employment rate have been declining (Trading Economics, 2018). Based on these statements from the literature, a question was put to the beneficiaries regarding the relationship, with the majority of respondents stating that yes it exists, citing different reasons for their answer, as presented below.

4.5.1.1 Political Interference

Interviewee seven agreed that a relationship exists between the two above-mentioned variables, adding that political interference was the contributing factor to that relationship. “[I] think it’s a good thing that the number of farms are increasing but to become sustainable is very difficult as government is failing people, in my opinion government politicize the issue of land, they use it as a political game; they will give you farms and they will never come back to see if its working or not but since its elections next year they will come again to campaign and promise us all things, not because they want to help [but] to serve their political agenda. That is why [I] am saying government is failing people when it comes to the issue of land.

What [I] am aware of, is that all white commercial farmers also took a political stunt by reducing their production to prove a point that if government takes their farms the economy of the country will suffer, I know big farmers who used to plant but now they are not planting to send a message to government that if we take their farms the economy will decline. Another cause may be the relocation of small emerging farmers who used to stay in the farms but now they relocated to the townships; although they were producing in small scales but they were making a difference in our economy”.

The issue of political interference also came from other interviews, with the literature reviewed reflecting similar views. Finkel et al. (2015), Borras (2007), and Boone (2014) all share similar views on land reform, stating it facilitates and increases political activism amongst farmers, which is attributed to power relations, thus linking it to political, economic and social features and creating a situation of winners and losers. Nonetheless, the literature

does not link or relate the increasing number of restitution farms with the decline in the economy.

4.5.1.2 Climate Change

When the study was probing reasons behind the relationship between increasing RL and the declining Economy, interviewee nine interjected that climate change is a causing factor, mentioning rainfall pattern change in the main, as it affects their yield in terms of tonnage when harvesting. “Climate change, if we look at the rainfall pattern for the last few years, it’s been reduced so it has an impact on production and once it has got an impact on production, it may force other participants to start considering if they are continuing or not; that is why we see some of the farmers being bankrupt. Lack of management skills farms are given to people who are non-productive”.

Similar findings were found in studies done by Calzadilla et al. (2014) and Karimi et al. (2018), with the following discovered; Climate change factors have significant variables and have a huge impact on the agricultural sector’s economic viability: (a) Change in precipitation (b) Higher precipitation levels (c) Temperature and Soil moisture (d) High atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide (e) Climate variability that refers to change in rainfall patterns, as these will disturb local farmers’ planning for planting season, with the amount of rainfall determining yield in harvesting.

4.5.1.3 Sabotage

Interviewee one and eight shared similar and interesting views suspecting insubordination, in the form of deliberate sabotage by white commercial farmers; unfortunately these claims could not be proven or refuted by the literature, hence the study will record these findings as inconclusive.

“The white farmers are the cause of deteriorating contribution of agricultural sector as they are deliberately producing low to sabotage black government unlike when it was high producing for white government”.

“It depends on who is running the farm with what emotions did they go there some people go there to prove a point or go there for status, in terms of white farmers, I don’t know but I

think its pay back they are proving a point by sabotaging our economy by not producing enough they just want to prove a point that they were right when they said black people can't run farms".

4.5.1.4 Lack of Skills, Resources and Management

According to two interviews, not only lack of skills, resources and management are the causes of the declining economy. This was revealed by interviewees ten and eleven, when representatives mentioned the following:

"Yes to me they are related because of lack in managerial skills and lack of resources in terms of ploughing implements, scarcity of water and many more that I can mention", as quoted from interviewee ten moreover interviewee eleven stated the following:

"...you know it's hectic because a month ago I read an article saying 225 farms in the Free State belong to blacks but we are not utilizing them to their fullest best and the government is threatening to take them away from us. I don't blame government; I think us as South African citizens are too much relaxed".

When looking at the literature, it mentions a lack of skills, resources and management as challenges of beneficiaries but it is not conclusively stated that these are responsible for the declining economy. Nonetheless, the study can confirm these variables affect farm operations, especially economic viability; showing they have an impact on the declining economy, however, the study couldn't draw the line as to the extent of the impact.

Schuh et al. (2006) found that most of the livestock handover farms lack skills, while municipalities' LED mandate is to assist small emerging farmers with the following activities; provide technical support in the form of trainings to improve their skills. It is further stated by Griffin et al. (2002) that an increase in the allocation of resources results in land reform projects making a major contribution in combatting rural and urban poverty. In Kenya, the National Land Policy secures rights over land and provides for sustainable growth, investment and the reduction of poverty, while also providing a framework to develop laws and policies that ensure sustainable land management and administration for farmers (Bowmans, 2012).

4.5.1.5 Lack of Farming experience

Two views strongly believe that the lack of farming experience results in restitution farms being underutilised, which eventually leads to a declining agricultural sector economy, below are the sentiments recorded from the interviewees two and four.

Interviewee two echoed the following: “As I have said before, white farmers are having more experience than us and they know how to use new technology, which is very expensive to us and we use traditional ways of planting and as much as we are getting farms, the economy will decline because no one is helping us”, while interviewee four was quoted stating the following: “Yes they are related but some people are dedicated and ready to lift it up but we still have problem because some people are not ready they are lazy to work but government is giving them farms. Yes, these two are related because government give people farms without teaching them how to use them. Some people have knowledge but still they are unable to contribute due to lack of funding and we know the economy of the Free State depends on land”.

Deininger, (2003) uttered similar views to that of the study interviews, by stating it is easier to give people access to land than making them good farmers, as farming experience is needed to create a sustainable farming business and sustainable livelihoods from planting crops. Falk et al. (2017) mentioned that, in Namibia, the state allocates land to people with experience in farming, even though most only had experience in subsistence small farming.

When examining the literature, it mentions that skills are needed for a sustainable farming business, but it does not conclusively state these are responsible for the declining economy. The study can however, confirm that the lack of skills affects farm operations, which follows that they have an impact on the declining economy. The study could not identify or determine the extent of the impact.

4.5.1.6 Government Spending

Out of all 11 interviews, only interviewee seven agreed with the notion of an existing relationship: “This is the most difficult one but I think they are related my reason being that Government use lot of money in Agriculture they use billions when acquiring these farms which are not producing and generating income and remember they use taxpayers’ money to

buy them, imagine you buy something with millions and in return you are getting nothing. I think the money that is used to buy these farms also have a huge impact on the declining economy, moreover, some beneficiaries opted for financial compensation, which they will take the money and invest it in other sectors creating a gap in the agricultural sector”.

According to Natrass (2000), when debt-to-GDP rises rapidly, to the point where it can no longer be controlled by fiscal measures, and government finds itself trapped in debt, there will be calls for austerity measures. SA’s debt-to-GDP was more than 50 percent, attributed to no return on investment, corruption, and many more (Trading Economics, 2018). Based on cited literature, the study can conclusively state that no return on investment causes economic decline, taking the previous finding into account, where RL farms are not making profit.

4.5.2 No it does not exist

Only one farmer believes there is no relationship between increasing RL and a decline in the agricultural sector’s economy. This was a response from interviewed restitution beneficiary representatives during the first interview. The question came from the literature review and the DRDLR database of 2018 in the FS, which states the province was only left with nine outstanding from 2 680 claims lodged, with 95 percent of the claims settled, yet the economy showed a decline.

Interviewee one said: “These two are not related because government is giving us small portions of land compared to the land still in the hands of white farmers so it’s them who are deliberately causing decline not [the] increasing restitution land claims”.

Unfortunately, these claims could not be proven or refuted by the literature, hence the study will record these findings as inconclusive.

4.5.3 Both Yes and No

Two farmers could not determine whether there is a relationship between the increase in settled restitution farms and the agricultural sector’s economy declining or not, resulting in them being indecisive and stating they believe a relationship might exist or might not. Below are two indecisive views.

Interviewee eight stated: “You know it’s hectic because a month ago I read an article saying 225 farms in the Free State belong to blacks but we are not utilizing them to their fullest best and the government is threatening to take them away from us. I don’t blame government I think us as South African citizens are too much relaxed. We need more workshops. A lot need to be done by government to support us. I think it’s a yes and no because of the networks I have from Agriculture, with graduates who told me that white farmers are making things difficult for black farmers to enter the market. They believe if we enter [the] market we are going to put them in a compromising position. Our farm and neighbouring farms are lying fallow; you will cry tears if you see them”.

While interviewee eleven said: “I think it’s both Yes and No because when we get the farms we don’t invest back after selling produce we took the money into our own pockets, this is generally how we operate. Black people are like they live for today and tomorrow will take care of itself. Also our upbringing, the way we grew up has an impact on the people we are like. In our case our brother would just go to the farm and take one or two cows and sell them for his own benefit and take that money for himself, not for the business but for personal use. I have never done that, instead the farm is eating from my pension. It depends on who is running the farm; with what emotions did they go there, some people go there to prove a point or go there for status. In terms of white farmers, I don’t know but I think its pay back they are proving a point by sabotaging our economy by not producing enough, they just want to prove a point that they were right when they said black people can’t run farms. Some people were workers at the farms and they don’t have educational background and today they think they can run farms, also that causes the economy to deteriorate.”

These views are inconclusive but they both touch on elements of sabotage by white farmers, lack of skills and the issue of management, which makes them believe a relationship exists, with no reasons for believing it doesn’t exist.

4.5.4 Contradicting Views

The study received contradicting views amongst farmers on the issue of the studied relationships, both farmers believe a relationship exists but their reasoning is contradictory, as one farmer believes that land should be given to labour tenants (people who knows how to work on farms), while the other farmer believes that growing up on a farm as a worker does

not mean you can manage the farm. She went further by citing a case where government bought a farm with implements for 50 beneficiaries and it is not currently operating.

Interviewee was quoted stating the following: “Yes they are related as we are having a problem of skills mismatch. Government will give farms to retired professionals like teachers and expect them to do well, these farms are supposed to be given to labour tenants who have experience of working in the farm. Yes, the number is increasing but government must give special attention into background checks and experience. Farming is not child’s play, you must know your story to succeed”.

Interviewee eight said: “We don’t have expertise to produce, for instance there is a farm that was bought by government for beneficiaries that are staying at sweet home. The farm had everything, from machinery to animals, but today they have literally nothing, these were farm labourers who did not go to proper training of how to manage a farm, because they grew up on the farm they thought they were capable of running a farm. Of the 50 who were given the farm, now it’s only two who are left in the farm, which is a total different thing”.

Both of these contradicting views talk to the issue of selection criteria in giving farms, which is not in the details, except that restitution farms should be given to all people who were affected by the Land Native act of 1913, provided that an application was made. In addition, there is a lack of skills as discussed, with the literature supporting the notion that says the lack of skills results in these farms being underutilised.

4.6 Challenges hindering economic participation

The third study objective was to research an Investigation to challenges hindering RL beneficiaries’ participation to the district economy (Employment rate and GDP), the study was testing what is on the literature regarding the status of Restitution farms and come with corrective measures to rectify the faced challenges. Below are the views of eleven interviewed Restitution farm representatives in comparison and contrast to the above literature review in chapter two

Below are the views received when answering research question three; “What are the challenges hindering RL beneficiaries’ participation in the district’s formal economy (Employment rate and GDP)?”. The following results (Table 4.2) were obtained when

probing the question, reflecting the ensuing challenges, namely; Lack of financial support, resources, government support, and skills and experience; as well as a lack of implements and production inputs; along with political interference; and conflicts amongst beneficiaries; in addition to Government problems; and Climate change.

Table 4.2: Economic challenges facing RL beneficiaries

THEME	CODES
Challenges hindering Economic participation	Lack of Financial Support
	Lack of Resources
	Lack of Government Support
	Lack of Implements and Production inputs
	Political Interference
	Conflicts amongst Beneficiaries
	Lack of Skills and Experience
	Government problems
	Climate Change

Source: Compiled by the author from the interviews (2018)

4.6.1 Lack of Financial Support

Lack of Financial support cut across most of the above mentioned challenges and this issue was raised in all the interviews, as beneficiaries believe they are not being given enough support. Of the 11 interviews, the views from the interviewee’s one, four and seven reflected the following:

Interviewee one: “You know what is stopping us is money to start, if you have money you can do whatever is written in the plan. You can’t make money if you don’t have money. We don’t even have money to buy seeds. Sometimes we see the rainfall coming, knowing that if we had planted we would be making money, a lot of money, and its painful seeing your fields not planted in planting season. We have land that we are not planting because we don’t have money to buy production inputs”.

Interviewee four: “We are ready to work, just waiting for government to support us and within a few years after support we can make a difference to the economy. Lack of financial support from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, if they can fund us,

we can create many jobs. We don't have a tractor to work on the farm, no infrastructure, no fence; there is nothing for the group except my own cattle”.

Interviewee seven: “One thing my brother, nothing else, our biggest challenge is the lack of financial support from government, they buy people farms and forget about them. Land is very expensive but if you don't use it, it's useless to even own it”.

Government is aware of the above challenge and in 2009 the DRDLR drafted the Recapitalization and development Programme (RADP) with the farmers and later documented it in July 2013, as a policy aimed at supporting unproductive and unsustainable farms to be economically active. The RADP focused on human (capacity development), infra-structure development and operational inputs on properties in distress, as well as those newly acquired through the land reform restitution programme.

4.6.2 Lack of Resources

In general terms, resources are productive factors required by a business to achieve desired activity and this includes capital, assets, implements, and production inputs, as well as labour and many more. This response was also dominant amongst respondents and is linked to the above section (Lack of Financial Support, which can be interpreted as resources according the definition, as for the lack of implements and production input). Amongst many responses, this was recorded from interviewee nine: “The main challenge is lack of resources, at the beginning we were very excited that the land was coming back to us, only to find out that once we are in, we are experiencing things that we could not manage because of lack of resources, so we found ourselves mostly trying to sustain the farm instead of improving, in fact, the big challenge is lack of resources in general which can be money, infrastructure”.

Griffin et al. (2002) found that an increase in the allocation of resources will result in land reform projects, making a major contribution in combatting rural and urban poverty. This is, furthermore, supported by (Chang and Tang 2015), in stating there are many factors that cause beneficiaries to lease their farms and they include the lack of resources, amongst others. Therefore, adequate allocation of resource is very significant for every business to succeed.

4.6.3 Lack of Government Support

In most cases, government support comes in the form of resources, and even this challenge is linked to the above challenge, however, this one talks to resources from the government. As mentioned, the DRDLR is the legal custodian of RL and respondents expect support from this department. Below is the response cited from interviewee eight: "...lack of assistance, we have been asking government to plant for us a small plot of Lucerne and turf for our animals to graze, since that is not happening we end up buying feeds from our pockets".

Pienaar (2011) maintained that 90 percent of the land acquired for beneficiaries is lying fallow. Moreover, Cronje (2015) echoed similar sentiments, stating that between 70 and 90 percent of RL in SA is not optimally used. As mentioned, the government introduced the RADP to focus on human (capacity development), infra-structure development and operational inputs on properties in distress and those that were newly acquired through land reform. The government and the beneficiaries are on the same page when it comes to support issues, it is only a matter of time, however, with some beneficiaries still having hope of support from the government, as cited in the 6th interview: "We are still hoping support will come as the Government is promising us."

4.6.4 Lack of Implements and Production inputs

The following sentiments were shared regarding challenges hindering RL farmers from economic participation, finding adequate implements to be very significant for restitution farms' sustainability. This is echoed by Tanelli et al. (2011) who shares the beneficiaries' sentiments, stating that implements in agriculture are vital stakeholders in generating and sustaining production.

Interviewee two said: "We don't have farm implements and equipment and those that we have are old, like our machine we use to harvest dry beans. Its old, when harvesting it drops lot of beans resulting in us hiring extra labour to pick up the droppings".

"Our farm is situated in a location with lot of rainfall, if we can be able to plant we can produce lot of crops and be able to create jobs but unfortunately we are not. In our group we have a guy with BSc in Agriculture, two extension officers and I am on pension after 38 years of working for the government. We don't have water, a tractor challenge; we don't have

farming implements, we have nothing, challenge of farm house resulting in us staying in towns instead of staying in the farm. As I've said it before, unlike white farmers monitoring and managing business in the ground" quoted from interviewee five.

4.6.5 Political Interference

In the previous section, when the question of whether a relationship exists between increasing RL and the agricultural sector's declining economy was put to respondents, the issue of Political interference was again mentioned as a cause in this section. When a question with regards to challenges hindering economic participation is put and political interference appears, it raises concerns; as it is becoming a common denominator amongst issues. This was determined by interviewee ten, which echoes the following: "The big challenge is that agricultural decisions are taken by politicians without consulting agricultural experts, a lack of general farm resources, lack of skills transfer and lack of management and administration direction."

Gutiérrez Sanín and Vargas (2017) stated that, in Colombia, politicians were directly involved in the displacement of more than four million peasants, with the Colombian Government heavily criticised for that, with regards to the restitution process. Government is the legal custodian in the land issue, so they should not be featuring as a problem, instead they should be objective in taking fair decisions, unlike the current situation, where the government is accused, as cited by interviewee four, as follows; "In my views government is biased because our farm was divided into two portions and we were given the other portion with nothing. As much as they are doing a good job they still have a lot to do and improve".

4.6.6 Conflicts amongst Beneficiaries

Interviewee three and six revealed that some claimants experience conflict amongst themselves, resulting in stalled farm progress post transfer. Ang and Gupta (2018) shared similar views: "Slower growth and per capita income can be linked to lower agricultural productivity, which is often induced by variation in rainfall, temperature, and soil quality. In particular, adverse climate conditions may impact agricultural productivity, which reduces the opportunity cost of initiating and engaging in conflicts amongst beneficiaries"; this is similar to what is happening amongst restitution farms.

“The thing that is stopping us are farm conflicts, as we don’t see eye to eye. We are many, even when you tell them what to do, they will oppose for no reason. In 1998, when I was listening to the radio, they were talking about how you could get a farm and I applied for it and I was going up and down trying to get the farm but now the problem is, I have to struggle. Some members are having matric so they think they know better than me, while I have a lot of experience as I have been working in farms for years and these guys don’t want me to be part of the group, they want to take me out” mentioned by interviewee three while interviewee six stated the following: “One of the biggest challenges we are facing is that we are many; 36 beneficiaries in four farms which makes things very difficult, just to make a simple decision is a problem resulting into conflicts”.

The study findings concur with literature, wherein Deininger and Castagnini (2006) stated that some policies guiding land reform in the world result in conflicts amongst land claimant beneficiaries, with these conflicts having a negative impact on economic variables, such as investment and productivity. Logan et al. (2012) maintained that land redistribution was designed to provide land for economic purposes and instead, it is causing civil conflicts and social problems in the rural population.

4.6.7 Lack of Skills and Experience

In the previous section, the issue of a lack of skills and experience came up amongst restitution beneficiaries, as a factor contributing to the declining economy. Now it is cropping up as a challenge hindering them to fully participate. Both of these sections are related and it is evident that skills and experience are crucial, even the literature from previous studies concurs with views from three interviews, presented as follows;

Interviewee two stated: “Lack of skills and experience. Sometimes you will plant something wrongly like one time I planted apples I invested R80 000 but it did not come back because two days after harvesting they would start to rot and when I took them to the lab they said I used the wrong chemicals and I should start with soil samples and now I decided to stop with them and another thing, as I have said before, if you don’t have timing you will never make money as it will take all your profit”.

Interviewee six and nine echoed the following: “Our beneficiaries lack skills and experience” and “Lack of management skills farms are given to people who are non-productive”.

Deininger, (2003) and Falk et al. (2017) agreed with the study findings regarding the significance of farming experience, while Weidlich (2010) maintained that a lack of skills results in low production, as is the case in Namibia. In addition, the RADP (2013) policy of Government also aimed at human capacity development, based on the current situation, where land reform projects are not doing well.

4.6.8 Government Problems

In this section the study recorded challenges faced by beneficiaries from Government and officials starting from issues of slow process of redistributing the land, incompetence and maladministration

The first representative interviewee one mentioned that,

“...the claims are increasing but government is very slow, our claim was lodged in 1998 but they started to work on it in 2008, which is 10 years later. Even after that, it took long processes as it went to court in June 2010 and when our claim was deemed valid, the Department of Rural Development and land Reform started to look for alternatives, as our claimed land was not available. We claimed 23 000 hectares but after the evaluation we were left with 15 000 hectares, which were found valid, to be given to 178 households. The process of finding alternative land delayed, leading to 125 households opting for financial compensation, resulting in them getting R606 125.00 per household, and we were left with 53 beneficiaries that also ended up taking 50 percent financial compensation of R254 000 per household, along with 50 percent land, due to the state failing to find alternative land. Government obtained a 700 hectares farm. The process is too long, when these claims are settled most of the people are deceased, even those who are alive they have lost hope”.

SA land reform has been shown to have achieved some progress under land restitution, with 3 495 155 hectares of land settled. Nonetheless, the main aim of redistributing land has not been achieved, with Anseeuw and Mathebula (2008) having echoed similar views that some of the transferred farms have not reached desired levels of production and some are not operational at all. This means that, as much as we have quantity we should also focus on quality, as quality overshadows quantity.

Interviewee eight accused government officials of being uncommitted and based on the literature, the study could not approve or refute the findings. Recommendation will, however, be made in the final chapter. “Government officials are not committed to what they are doing, even if you are a junior they should take challenges, pass it to your superiors and make follow ups with progress to date. In all the officials of government I have worked with, its only one who is committed he promised a windmill and after two weeks it was installed”.

Serious allegations were made against the DRDLR regarding issues of maladministration, unfortunately the study cannot approve or disapprove these claims as the literature does not reflect this but recommendations will be made. Interviewee eight said:

“Government is very slowly to deliver resources on our side because right now it’s a problem when you are asking simple questions to which you will not get answers. There is a lot of maladministration in government because our advocate has discovered so many loopholes, so the department is benefiting a lot because there are so many hidden agendas. There was a time when our advocate needed certain information from the government but there was a problem because they couldn’t work with the advocate, neither furnishing him with documents he requested, I believe there is a huge gap between us and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, whereas they are the one who needs to be close to us as this is our government. Like they say, 8 principles of Batho Pele, we need to be there. It’s very difficult to access them and sometimes you will hear about a meeting in the street without being informed. If government or the department can be close to people and know what they want, we can have good working relationship”.

Procurement and communication issues arose from interviewee seven and they will be presented to the DRDLR and recommendations made. The representative mentioned that,

“Another challenge is the lack of communication between us and government. In our case we got the farm in 2012 but according to the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform restitution they are saying we got it in 2008 maybe you can tell me when did we get the farm because I don’t know”. “Another challenge is how government procure things for us; they will take more than six months not paying the appointed person, which lead to things moving very slowly. And you will give government officials your challenges over and over again with no action taken. I have been reporting the issue of water and fence over and over again”.

All the above mentioned challenges, with regards to Government officials and the systems, cannot be approved or refuted. Hence the study will address them in the following chapter in the recommendations section, as corrective measures; senior managers of the DRDLR will have access to a copy of the study and these issues will thus be brought to their attention.

4.6.9 Climate change

The matter of climate change was again raised, as part of challenges, after previously being mentioned as a cause factor of the agricultural sector's declining economy. Interviewee three said: "...climate change is a big challenge. In our area we used to get lot of rain, which resulted in us harvesting around five ton of maize in one hectare but now we get around three ton. If we can have rain like before, our production will increase again". These findings are similar to literature reviewed (Chapter 2), with Calzadilla et al. (2014) stating that climate variability refers to the change in rainfall patterns, as these will disturb local farmers' planning for planting season, while the amount of rainfall determines yield in harvesting, along with other factors of climate change mentioned.

4.7 Contribution of relevant stakeholders

Analysing the contribution of relevant stakeholder support post RL transfer, in relation to viable participation in the economy, was the last objective of the study, where the researcher wanted to analyse the contribution made by relevant stakeholders post land transfer, in making them economically viable. Below are the views of the 11 interviewed restitution farm representatives, in comparison and contrast to the literature reviewed (Chapter 2).

Respondents' views are detailed below, in answer to research question four, "What is the contribution of relevant stakeholders, post RL transfer, in support to viable participation in the economy?" that is linked to the fourth research objective. The following results (Table 4.3) were obtained when probing the question, with the following received; only two Government Departments were involved post RL transfer with various interventions, while there were none from the private sector or NGOs.

Table 4.3: Stakeholders contribution post RL Transfer

THEME	CODES	SUB CODE
Contribution of relevant stakeholders	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	Bonsmara Cattle
		Cattle Feeds
		Planting of Maize
	Department of Agriculture	Fencing of the Farm
		Installation and fixing of Windmill
		Bonsmara Cattle
	Private Sector / Non-Governmental Organizations	None

Source: compiled by the author from the interviews (2018)

4.7.1 Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Contribution post RL transfer

The DRDLR is the legal custodian of RL claims and responsible for development mechanisms to assist farmers in improving their livelihoods and role in the district economy post transfer. The majority of farmers do appeal to various stakeholders, either verbally, by letter and application form. However, there are a few farmers who have not applied for support, as they were ‘just waiting for the government’, this was mentioned by interviewee three, “...we don’t go to them, in fact we never approached any department for any form of help because of the conflicts, these people don’t listen to me although I am their chairperson”.

From the 11 interviews, it was found that the majority of farms are still waiting for support, with only four having been assisted by the DRDLR with Bonsmara Cattle, cattle feed and planting of maize, this was confirmed by five interviewees.

Interviewee two said: “Yes we once got support from DRDLR for planting 60 hectares of maize in 2016, other than that we never got anything”.

Interviewee eight stated: “In 2013 the DRDLR supported us with 50 pregnant Bonsmara cows with 50 heifers (which are called three by one – Pregnant Cow with a heifer) and two bulls”.

Interviewee nine was quoted stating the following: “In 2013 the DRDLR supported us with 50 pregnant Bonsmara cows with 50 heifers (which are called three by one – Pregnant Cow with a heifer) and two bulls and again in 2016 they supported us with 200 bags of 50kg fodder”.

Interviewee ten said: “In 2013 the DRDLR supported us with 50 pregnant Bonsmara cows with 50 heifers (which are called three by one – Pregnant Cow with a heifer) and two bulls and again in 2016 they supported us with 200 bags of 50kg fodder”.

In the case of Interviewee eleven, the farm was supported by section 4D grants: “From DRDLR we received R350 000 as a grant but unfortunately one of our member had access to that money and used it for his personal things without even telling the rest of the beneficiaries, this was between 2014 and 2015”.

When looking at the demographics, 72.72 percent of the farms were transferred between 2011 and 2018, which concurs with beneficiaries’ views, in stating that the pace of the claims are very slow and the four farms that have been supported so far were settled earlier. In addition, this kind of support is quite considerable. Five farms from the sample of 11 have not been supported by the DRDLR post RL transfer at all, as this was mentioned by interviewee one, “Truly speaking we have never got anything from anyone, even the sheep that we are having we bought them ourselves, we hear about these funding schemes in the media but we never got anything from them”.

These findings are similar to what is stated in the literature, where it is shown that, for example, the RADP Policy of 2013 focused on human (capacity development), infrastructure development and operational inputs on RL, along with other programmes since 1994. This approach was to ensure that the enterprises are profitable and sustainable (Ngwenya-Mabila, 2015). When it comes to capacity development, the DRDLR and DARD, in partnership with different, relevant training institutions, are doing better since the majority of the farms have been exposed to training. Nonetheless, training without adequate resources might seem useless, as attested by the restitution representative.

Interviewee one: “...there are lot of trainings that we have attended but does not assist when you are not active even Oos Vrystaat Kaap, Agriculture, DRDLR have trained us; we have attended many trainings, business management, wool handling and many more, but they are

not assisting as we are not working. They are good as they motivate us but the problem is like a child from university, you go and look for job and stay at home long time when you get a job you have forgotten what you were taught. I am saying trainings are not helping when we are not having work”.

4.7.2 Department of Agriculture and Rural Development’s contribution post transfer

This department works closely with the DRDLR and has contributed with resources and animals, which was recorded from the below mentioned interviewees:

Interviewee seven was quoted stating the following: “Ever since we got the farm in 2012 we have only got support once, which came in the form of 26 beef cows from the Department of Agriculture. Not sure how much did they cost them, am glad because they gave us a push just to start. Some departments are promising but I can’t mention it because it’s still in the pipeline and with government you can’t be certain until you got support, for now it’s just plans, nothing tangible”, while interviewee eight said: “In 2008 Department of Agriculture assisted us with Windmill installation, two 5 000 litre Jojo water tanks and troughs, which they repeated in 2017 by fixing it and moving the Windmill to the right spot. In 2017 Department of Agriculture assisted with 30 Bonsmara with short growth and one bull”. Interviewee nine was also quoted stating the following; “Department of Agriculture assisted with 4km fence in 2010 and repairing two windmills, also in 2010”. Interviewee ten said: “Department of Agriculture assisted with 6km fence in 2010 and repairing one windmills, also in 2010”.

Again, the majority of the restitution farms have never been assisted by the DRDLR. However, there is a noticeable trend in the list of supported farms, with three farms featured in both lists, while the majority have not been supported. Unfortunately, the study could not determine the assumed duplication without selection or application criteria from both departments. The literature, however, mentions that the department offers many programmes to assist emerging farmers, which include the CASP and the AADP, which aim to achieve the same goals as the RADP of the DRDLR, hence these ministries are working closely together (DAFF, 2018).

4.7.3 Private Sector / Non-Governmental Organizations

Private sector's contribution was seen in the form of capacity building of the minority of farms, this was revealed by interviewee five, "In Thabanchu in weekends, we would attend study groups organised by African Farmers Association of South Africa, because we are working in groups, we only learn with no implementation".

In terms of resources or implements, not a single NGO or private sector institution ever assisted any restitution farm in the district. Nonetheless, interesting views were recorded from the 7th interviewee, where farmers are not even optimistic about private sector's involvement: "Most of non-governmental organisations belong to white people and I don't think those one are even considering helping us. In fact, I don't think they will ever come, you must remember white people are not happy when they see black people owning farms, even in my case, most of the white farmers don't like me because they can see I have potential to things, instead they feel threatened".

These are interesting views, with regards to the private sector, as the majority of the farms sell their produce to the private sector, while they are not assisting with resources. This was mentioned by the first interviewee: "Also, if government can assist black farmers to make their own market Agri ports, unlike the current situation where the market is owned by white people, OVK, whom we keep on supporting. Imagine if the market was owned by black farmers, all of us will be supporting each other and making money". As discussed in chapter two, the DRDLR developed Agri-parks to address the mentioned concern.

4.8 Summary

Chapter 4 presented the study findings from the 11 conducted interviews with RL representative beneficiaries, with the findings presented in separate sections, based on the study objectives and questions. The main study purpose is to investigate the role and contribution of transferred RL. From the study objectives and interview answers four study themes were derived; Role of restitution farms to the economy; Relationship between restitution farms and the economy; Challenges hindering economic participation; and Role and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders. These themes were presented and discussed, based on the findings from the literature reviewed (Chapter 2). The results showed the role of restitution farms and the challenges hindering them from full participation in the District economy. Similar and contrasting views were shared and discussed in response to the study's problem statement. Both conclusive and inconclusive results were found amongst the four presented themes. Based on these results, the study will make recommendations and limitations in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This is the last chapter of the study, which comprises conclusions and recommendations, drawn from the presentation of the study findings in the previous chapter. The study investigated the role of settled RL in the TMD, of the FS province, with the main study purpose being to investigate the role of the settled RL in the economy of the TMD, triggered by settled RL in the agricultural sector. In addition, the study analysed relevant stakeholder contributions post RL transfer to the beneficiaries, in assisting them to participate viably in the economy of the TMD. The problem statement dealt with a deteriorating economy from the agricultural sector, while the number of settled RL had increased, with the sector being a major contributor to the economy of the province; hence the study investigated their roles to determine their contribution. This has been addressed, as the findings point out the role, contributions and challenges hindering restitution farms' full participation in the economy of the FS.

5.2 Aim of the Study

The aim of the study was to investigate the role of settled RL to the economy of the TMD, triggered by settled RL in the agricultural sector and to analyse relevant stakeholder contributions post RL transfer to the beneficiaries, in assisting them to participate viably in the economy of the TMD.

5.3 Research Conclusions of Objectives in discussion

The first study objective was to investigate the role of transferred RL in the agricultural sector's economy (Employment rate and GDP) in the TMD, with the results presented, discussed and compared to the reviewed literature (Chapter 2). Results showed that the majority of the farms do not meaningfully contribute to the TMD economy from the perspective of beneficiaries, as some farm portions are leased, making it difficult to determine their contribution, as the study could only assume they do contribute.

The second study objective was to investigate whether a relationship exists between an increase in RL transferred and a decline in the economy of the TMD agricultural sector. This objective was derived from the literature, when it was found that, while land reform projects are increasing the sector's economy is declining. Based on the results there is a relationship, but surprisingly, some beneficiaries assume insubordination from white farmers as the cause of the relationship, which could not be proven or refuted.

The third objective also emanated from the review of literature, as it was stated that RL beneficiaries are struggling to sustain themselves with different views shared as to the cause. Moreover, what was noticeable was the lack of support from government being perceived as the main challenge hindering full economic participation. Nonetheless, the study discovered many challenges hindering RL beneficiaries from full economic participation, attested to by the reviewed literature (Chapter 2).

The last objective was to analyse the contribution of different stakeholders; results showed that only two government departments were involved, with the majority of farms never having been supported in terms of resources. In terms of capacity building, the government and other relevant stakeholders were doing well, however, training beneficiaries without resources is not helpful, according to the beneficiaries. Unfortunately, private sector or NGO were nowhere to be found when it comes to resource support. Based on the results some gaps were explored and recommendations and limitations were made on this chapter.

5.4 Recommendations to the study findings in assisting RL beneficiaries Participation

From the RL beneficiaries' perspective, their farms were not assisting in improving their lives, as they are unable to manage those farms and are facing many challenges. The main challenge was found to be the lack of government funding and unfortunately these beneficiaries, having been previously disadvantaged, do not have the capital to start running these farms. The situation has resulted because the DRDLR has given them farms without support, which is a recipe for failure. The study would recommend the following, in trying to assist with the situation;

- The RADP is a reactive programme; government must be pro-active and develop programmes that will assist beneficiaries before they start farming or fail, as that kills their spirit and morale.

- As much as the private sector is not part of the solution, beneficiaries must learn to think outside the DRDLR and agriculture, as the majority of responses indicated they ‘are waiting for the DRDLR to fund them’; these farmers also have the responsibility to seek help from other stakeholders, including private and other sector departments
- The system of RLCC seems to be biased from other beneficiaries’ perspective, with unanswered questions. These processes must be clear and transparent to eliminate the notion of bias, while it must be understood that the process of settling these claims can take time, due to various measures. Should the government amend the RLCC processes with the aim of shortening them, one of the interviewed beneficiaries said: “Government is very slowly, our claim was lodged in 1998 but they started to work on it in 2008, which is 10 years later, even after that it took long processes as it went to court in June 2010”.
- Serious allegations were made against government officials being uncommitted and not giving farmers feedback. This study would urge every government official who deals with public or beneficiaries to be punctual, respective and dedicated in serving the nation.
- Most people leading the restitution beneficiaries in the study are males, dominating at more than 80 percent, while women constitute 18 percent of the study respondents. A study by Singh and Hensel (2013), stated that, according to gender data analysis in the world, women in agriculture play a very significant role in production and constitute more than 32 percent. This study would recommend that more females are elected into beneficiaries’ leadership positions.
- The study revealed that 21 to 30 years age group is not presented in the leaderships of beneficiaries structures, it’s dominated by elderly people this raise concerns in succession planning, the study would recommend that more young people must be roped inn as we are in the new era of Technology inversion.
- Reviewed literature in (Chapter 2) and results from interviews in (Chapter 4) stated that conflicts amongst beneficiaries jeopardise production and demographic of the study showed that most beneficiaries are grouped in large numbers more than 30 house hold per claim and this results in conflicts. “government is mixing too many people in one claim they will mix you with people who don’t know how to farm” and this creates conflicts amongst beneficiaries”. This was revealed during interviews.

The study would recommend that proper screening and reduction in number of households per claim to reduce chances of conflict.

5.5 Limitations of the study

The research study had limitations along the way and the researcher had to deal with the following unforeseen circumstances which made things difficult for the study in general:

- When the researcher was compiling the proposal, he was given wrong statistics in terms of the study population, at that time said to be more than 70 restitutions farms, until implementation, when the researcher discovered there were 15 restitution farms in the study population, which compromised the researcher as he had to not only alter the approved ethical clearance with the research design changing from quantitative to qualitative but also altering the title, resulting in the ethical clearance application having to again be redone.
- The researcher faced challenges in accessing information from the DRDLR Regional Land Claims Commission (RLCC) office, although a gatekeepers letter was approved by the accounting officer of the department of the Acting Director General, fortunately these challenges were put to rest.
- Of the 11 interviews conducted, only seven could be recorded using audio recorder with the other four respondents refusing to be recorded, citing confidentiality, even when the researcher reiterated the process of treating audio recordings in confidence. It was decided to continue with the interviews without audio recording, with the researcher transcribing.
- The researcher works for another branch of the DRDLR and some of the respondents know him, which might have affected some responses, as they could not freely talk about their experience with the department. Assurance to speak freely was given to them on occasion.
- Findings were difficult to present in a visual way. The researcher used tables and diagrams in presenting research findings.

5.6 Recommendations for future studies

The research focused on the role of settled RL and challenges hindering full participation in the district economy, with numerous grey areas from the beneficiaries' point of view. The recommendations for future studies are as follows:

- Future studies could focus on the role of the DRDLR, in assisting beneficiaries to fully participate in the economy, as the legal custodian of RL;
- An Investigation into the factors and reasons affecting the slow pace of settling claims would be an interesting study, as there is a cry from the beneficiaries, and even literature attests to the slow pace;
- The private sector seems to be interested in the RL farmers' produce, which promises a fascinating study of their role and contribution to the emerging black restitution farmers' development;
- The impact of capacity building training, offered by various departments once beneficiaries receive funding should be researched, as it is difficult to quantify their impact, due to the majority not being at full operation, while others were not even operational;
- A study to investigate conflicts, in relation to the number of beneficiaries in one claim, could assist the DRDLR's RLCC to develop alternative measures or amend the current policy;
- The majority of beneficiaries opt for financial compensation over land compensation, and a study to determine the reasons in opting for financial compensation, as well as their livelihoods after receiving financial compensation, would make a significant contribution to the literature. This would be a comparison of livelihoods after land compensation versus financial compensation.

5.7 Summary

This chapter presented the conclusion of the study based on the set objectives, which were achieved, and the research question that was addressed. Based on the literature reviewed and the research findings, the study was a success because of the similarities drawn from literature. A research study can be very broad and it must be narrowed for accuracy, however, when narrowing it the researcher faces the risk of eliminating certain crucial information that might be useful.

During the study, areas of concerns not covered by the research scope were raised for future studies and as a general understanding of RL in SA. When doing research in areas of uncertainty and disturbances crop up that could jeopardise the study and the researcher overcomes these, it is advisable to highlight this and advise and prepare future researchers in that field of study. The study was completed with conclusions and recommendations done to beneficiaries and the Government, highlighting areas of importance for improvement from both parties, to ensure full economic participation. The study was a success as all areas of concern were addressed and the study findings took a similar position with the reviewed literature.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Gatekeepers Letter



rural development
& land reform

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Private Bag X833, Pretoria, 0001; 184 Jeff Masemola Street, Pretoria

Tel: 012 312 8911; Fax: 012 323 6072; Email: DGOffice@drdlr.gov.za

Mr NZ Mtolo
P O Box 2566
WELKOM
9700

Dear Mr Mtolo

APPROVAL TO CONDUCT ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

Thank you for your application providing details of your research in relation to your thesis.

The Department has no objection to your request to conduct research; however, the following must be adhered to:

The final copy of your research report must be submitted to the Department prior to your final submission to the Institution of study.

Files and records may not be removed from the Department's archives.

Photocopies of official records may not be made for public purposes.

Names of individuals from official records may not be published.

Access to the records must be arranged in collaboration with the Head of Office, or in the case of National Office, with the Directorate: Information and Innovation Management Services.

The Department reserves the right to restrict access to files of a sensitive nature.

Access to classified information will not be granted if you have not been security cleared.

Supply annual proof of registration from your University to the Department.

The Department will not be responsible for your travelling and accommodation expenses during this time of conducting the research.

Departement van Landelike Ontwikkeling en Grondvervoering - UmNyango Wozokuthuthukiswa Kwozindawo Zasemakhaya Nezinguuko Kwezomhlaba - Muhesho wa Mveladizo ya Mehoyeni ne Mbuyezidzozo ya Mavu - Mzawulo ya Nkulunkulu wa Matikocikaya ne Antwiso wa Misoya - Lefapha la Thabollo ya Magee le Ntshwenfiso ya Mafatshe - Lefapha la Thabollo ya Dibaka la Mahaa - Igqo ya Thabollo ya Dinagangase le Peakanyolweni ya Naga - ISabe lePhuhliso lwamaPisardle noBuyekazo lwemihlaba - UmNyango wokuThuthukisa iNdawo zamaKhaya nokuBuyiselwa kweNarha - Litiko Lelekuthuthukiswa KwentinzawoTasemaphandleni NeNginguuko Kutenhlaba

APPROVAL TO CONDUCT ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

You will need to sign the attached letter of indemnity before conducting research in the Department.

Your co-operation to meticulously adhere to the aforementioned will be highly appreciated.

Kind regards



MS R SADIKI

ACTING DIRECTOR-GENERAL: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

DATE: 2018.09.03

Appendix B: Ethical Clearance Approval



16 October 2018

Mr Nkanyiso Zipho Mtolo (217071607)
Graduate School of Business & Leadership
Westville Campus

Dear Mr Mtolo,

Protocol reference number: HSS/1634/018M

Project title: Formal Economic impact of redistributed Restitution land in Thabo Mofutsanya district, Free State

Approval Notification – Expedited Application

In response to your application received 12 September 2018, the Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee has considered the abovementioned application and the protocol has been granted **FULL APPROVAL**.

Any alteration/s to the approved research protocol i.e. Questionnaire/Interview Schedule, Informed Consent Form, Title of the Project, Location of the Study, Research Approach and Methods must be reviewed and approved through the 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.

The ethical clearance certificate is only valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issue. Thereafter Recertification must be applied for on an annual basis.

I take this opportunity of wishing you everything of the best with your study.

Yours faithfully

.....
Dr Rosemary Sibanda (Deputy Chair)

/ms

Cc Supervisor: Dr Njabulo Khumalo
Cc Academic Leader Research: Professor Muhammad Hoque
Cc School Administrator: Ms Zarina Bullyraj

Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee

Professor Shenuka Singh (Chair)






Westville Campus, Govan Mbeki Building

Postal Address: Private Bag X54001, Durban 4000

Telephone: +27 (0) 31 260 3587/8350/4557 Facsimile: +27 (0) 31 260 4609 Email: ximbao@ukzn.ac.za / snymanm@ukzn.ac.za / mohunp@ukzn.ac.za

Website: www.ukzn.ac.za

 1910 - 2010
100 YEARS OF ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

Founding Campuses:  Edgewood  Howard College  Medical School  Pietermaritzburg  Westville

08 November 2018

Mr Nkanyiso Zipho Mtolo (217071607)
Graduate School of Business & Leadership
Westville Campus

Dear Mr Mtolo,

Protocol reference number: HSS/1634/018M

New project title: An investigation of the role of settled restitution land to the economy of Thabo Mofutsanyana District, Free State

Approval Notification – Amendment Application

This letter serves to notify you that your application and request for an amendment received on 24 October 2018 has now been approved as follows:

- Change in Title
- Research Design and Sample size
- Interview Schedule
- Informed Consent document


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.

The ethical clearance certificate is only valid for period of 3 years from the date of original issue. Thereafter Recertification must be applied for on an annual basis.

Best wishes for the successful completion of your research protocol.

Yours faithfully



.....
pp Professor Shenuka Singh (Chair)

/ms

Cc Supervisor: Dr Njabulo Khumalo
Cc Academic Leader Research: Professor Muhammad Hoque
Cc School Administrator: Ms Zarina Bullyraj

Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee

Professor Shenuka Singh (Chair)

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Website: www.ukzn.ac.za



1910 - 2010
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Founding Campuses:  Edgewood  Howard College  Medical School  Pietermaritzburg  Westville

Appendix C: Informed Consent Letter

Informed Consent Letter

**UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND LEADERSHIP**

Dear Respondent,

MBA Research Project

Researcher: Mr NZ Mtolo (071 606 0655)

Supervisor: Dr N Khumalo (031 260 8768)

Research Office: Ms P Ximba (031 260 3587)

Nna Nkanyiso Zipho Motolo moithuti wa MBA, wa Graduate School of Business and Leadership, wa Unibesity ya Kwazulu Natal. Keho memela ho nka karolo diphuphutsong tsaka tsa “**An investigation of the role of settled restitution land to the economy of Thabo Mofutsanyana District, Free State**”. Sepheo sa diphuphutso tsena keho fuputsa karolo ya mobu o kgutliseditsweng bathong ho ikonimi ya TMD, Bakoa ke rl, rarolloa ka lefapha la temo le hokaseka ba nang le seabo tshwanelang tshusumetso poso rl, phetiso ho Mojalefa le ka ho thus ba ho ba le seabo solofetsang ka moruo oa TMD e rutluellsetsweng.

Ke tshepa hore honka karolo ha haho diphuphutsong tsena hotla nthusa hore ke tsebe ho utulla karolo ye kgutlisetso ya mobu e inkileng ho ikonomi, diphuphutso tsena ditlo thusa hape le bao ba fumaneng mobu hore ba eme ho kae, le hape etla thusa le lefapha hore le tsebe ho lekola karolo ya lona le phapang e le entseng ho kgutlisetsa mobu bathong.

Honka karolo ha haho diphuphutsong tsena ka ho ithaoupa. Ona le tokele yah ore oka hana ho nka karolo hoba oka hana ho nka karolo, hahona mathata haosa dumele honka karolo. Lekunutu le tiiswa hore lebitso ea litlaleho khethollang o ka morupeluo e tla lula a ke qeta sekolong sa Business Leadership, UKZN

Ha eba ona le dipotso hoba ditletlebo mabapi le diphuphutso tsena oka letsetsa baokamedi baka ho dinomoro tse ngotsweng ka hodimo.

Ke tshepa hore otlala nka karolo ka botshepehi le bolokollohi, sena setla nka metsotso e masome ama raro hoyo ho hora.

TEKENO YA MONKAKAROLO: _____ LETSATSI: _____

This page is to be retained by participant

**UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND LEADERSHIP**

MBA Research Project

Researcher: Mr NZ Mtolo (071 606 0655)
Supervisor: Dr N Khumalo (031 260 8768)
Research Office: Ms P Ximba (031 260 3587)

CONSENT

Nna..... (mabitso ka botlalo)
ke dumela ebile ke utlwusisa dikateng tsa tokomane ena ya diphuputso. Ke boetse ke dumella
ho nka karolo diphuputsong tsena ntle le kगतello kapa qobello. Ke utlwusisa hore ke
bolokolohing baka ho ikgula nakong efe kapa efe eo ke utlwang ke sa kgotsofala ka yona.

Bontsha kgetho ya hao ka letswhao la **X** ha eba o dumellana/hanyetsana le taba tse
boletsweng ka hodimo le hore puisano ya lona ebe e hatisitsweng

Ke ya	Ha ke
dumela	dumele

TEKENO YA MONKAKAROLO: _____ LETSATSI: _____

This page is to be retained by researcher

Appendix D: Interview Schedule

Semi Structured Interview

An investigation of the role of settled restitution land to the economy of Thabo

Mofutsanyana District, Free State

Pre-interview phase

I would like to thank you for your warm welcome. My name is **Nkanyiso Zipho Mtolo** I come from Bethlehem and I am employed by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. I am a student at University of KwaZulu Natal (UKZN) in Durban and I am studying towards Masters in Business Administration.

I am doing research on the **investigation of the role of settled restitution land to the economy of Thabo Mofutsanyana District, Free State**. The result of my research will help the DRDLR, other government departments and relevant institutions to assess their role post land distribution to develop mechanisms to help the farmers to improve their role to the economy. Land Restitution beneficiaries will also be able to measure and assess their involvement to the economy of the Thabo Mofutsanyana District and determine their contribution which they can always improve given necessary support. I will use my result to compile a dissertation, which is one of the requirements of the Masters in Business 1 on my research because I feel your contribution will bring important knowledge to the study. You will not be paid for your involvement in this research and you have the right to answer any question I asked, or to discontinue the interview at any time you like without giving me any reason. You have a right not to show your identity. False names will be assigned to all respondents when reporting my results of the research. I will also assure you that everything you tell me will be confidential it will stay between us and my supervisor, Dr N Khumalo, will have access to your information. I will be taking notes during the interview.

I would like to inform you that by answering the questions I ask you, will concede that you understand what my research is all about and that you agree to be involved in my study. Moreover, please feel free to ask me any questions related to my study or project before you make a decision on your participation. Your cooperation will be highly valued. Thank you for taking your time and listening to me.

Please indicate with an X if you agree/or disagree of the interview to be recorded using voice recorder.

I agree	Do not agree

PARTICIPANT CONSENT:

I,, agree to take part in the aforementioned interview. I understand that my responses to this interview will be treated with the strictest confidence. I further understand that I will not receive any compensation for taking part in this study.

Signature:

Date:

INTERVIEWER DECLARATION:

I, declare that I will ask questions as they appear in this interview shedule. I declare that all responses which will be recorded are the true responses of the respondent and that I have fully checked the interview schedule.

Signature:

Date:

Main Interview phase schedule for Land Restitution Beneficiaries

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS

Instructions: Mark the appropriate block with an X

1.1 Gender

(a) Male	1
(b) Female	2

1.2 Age

(a) 21 - 30	1
(b) 31 – 40	2
(c) 41 – 50	3
(d) 51 – 60	4
(e) 61 and above	5

1.3 Years of experience

(a) 1 – 5	1
(b) 6 - 10	2
(c) 11 - 15	3
(d) 16 – 20	4
(e) 21 and above	5

1.4 Size of the Farm

(a) 1 – 250 Hectares	1
(b) 251 – 500 Hectares	2
(c) 501 – 750 Hectares	3
(d) 751 – 1000 Hectares	4
(e) 1001 and above Hectares	5

1.5 Number of Households

(a) 0 - 1	1
(b) 2 - 10	2
(c) 11 - 20	3
(d) 21 - 30	4
(e) 30 and above	5

1.6 Commodity

(a) Livestock	1
(b) Crops	2
(c) Game	3
(d) Livestock & Crops	4
(e) Other	5

1.7 Local Municipality

(a) Phumelela	1
(b) Maluti-A-Phofung	2
(c) Dihlabeng	3
(d) Setsoto	4
(e) Mantsopa	5
(f) Nkentoana	6

1.8 Which year did you receive the farm ownership?

(a) 1999 - 2002	1
(b) 2003 - 2006	2
(c) 2007 - 2010	3
(d) 2011 - 2014	4
(e) 2015 - 2018	5

SECTION 2: SECOND OBJECTIVE

To investigate role of transferred RL to the Agricultural sectors economy (Employment rate and GDP) in TMD

- 2.1 How does your farm contribute to the district Agricultural sectors economy (Employment rate and GDP)?
- 2.2 Do you have sound formal Market for your produce, please explain advantages and disadvantages?
- 2.3 Do you add value on your produce, please elaborate?
- 2.4 What are your cost drivers, how do you maximise profit?

SECTION 3: FIRST OBJECTIVE

To investigate whether a relationship exists between an Increase in RL transferred and a decline in the economy of TMD Agricultural sector

- 3.1 What are your views on the increasing transfer of Land Restitution claims?
- 3.2 What are your views on the declining Agricultural sectors economy of TMD?
- 3.3 Relate the increasing transfer of RL with the decline of the economy of TMD?

SECTION 4: THIRD OBJECTIVE

Investigate challenges hindering RL beneficiaries' participation to the district formal economy (Employment rate and GDP)

- 4.1 In your views, please explain challenges hindering RL beneficiaries' participation to the district economy (Employment rate and GDP)?
- 4.2 What is the impact of the above mentioned challenges to your business performance?
- 4.3 What do you think are the important issues that will help restitution beneficiaries to become economically sustainable?

SECTION 5: FOURTH OBJECTIVE

Analyse roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders' impact post RL transfer in relation to viable participation in the economy

- 5.1 Please provide the medium through which you search relevant institutions, including government for support?

- 5.2 Post farm transfer, have you ever received funding from government institution, to which extent, the amount, which year, for what?
- 5.3 Post farm transfer, have you ever received funding from non-governmental institution, to which extent, the amount, which year, for what?
- 5.4 Have you ever been assisted with capacity building programs (such as trainings) and what impact did they bring? Elaborate
- 5.5 What is your general overview of Restitution farms post transfer?

***** THE END *****

Thank you for your participation it's highly appreciated

Kind regards Mr

Nkanyiso Zipho Mtolo

(Master's in Business Administration Student)

Appendix E: Editors Report

Helen Richter

Advanced Editing, Proofreading
& Copy writing

feetjieding@gmail.com
072 9538169

2 December 2018

CERTIFICATE OF EDITING & AUTHENTICATION

To whom it may concern:

I have language-edited the following Master of Business Administration thesis titled

**“An investigation of the role of settled restitution land to the economy of Thabo
Mofutsanyana District, Free State”**

by

Nkanyiso Zipho Mtolo

and certify that the contents are, to the best of my knowledge, the author's own work,
and the work is free of spelling, grammar, structural and stylistic errors.

With thanks.



H. S. Richter

Appendix F: Turnitin Report

An investigation of the role of settled restitution land to the economy of Thabo Mofutsanyana District, Free State

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