

PUTS

5045



HSRC
Human Sciences
Research Council

Intention

- Offer a birds-eye view of trends in land reform policy
- Convey picture of what's happening on the ground (case studies)
- Identify key policy issues

“[The improved quality of rural life...] must entail a dramatic land reform programme to transfer land from the inefficient, debt-ridden, ecologically-damaging and white-dominated large farm sector to all those who wish to produce incomes through farming in a more sustainable agricultural system” (ANC 1994)

“During this lease period [the former owner] has committed to the total skills transfer to the new landowners. Go out and tell those prophets of doom that those farmers who sold us the land for land reform purposes still have an important role to play in the agricultural sector of this country.” (Xingwana 2006)

Phases in govt's thinking about agricultural land reform?

- Small is beautiful (and efficient), c. 1994
 - But never any implementation consistent with this idea
 - Rather, 'unconscious' endorsement of large farm model
- Need to reduce group size, improve skills training and post-settlement support, c. 1998-2002
 - Introduction of Restitution Discretionary Grant
 - Introduction of Land Redistribution for Agricultural Dev't (LRAD)
- Panic?, c. 2004-present
 - Need to protect productive agriculture from land reform beneficiaries - imposition of 'strategic partners' and leasing back
 - Discontinue financial compensation to rural claimants
 - Parallel redistribution process 2007-09, 5 mn HA to 10 000 bens

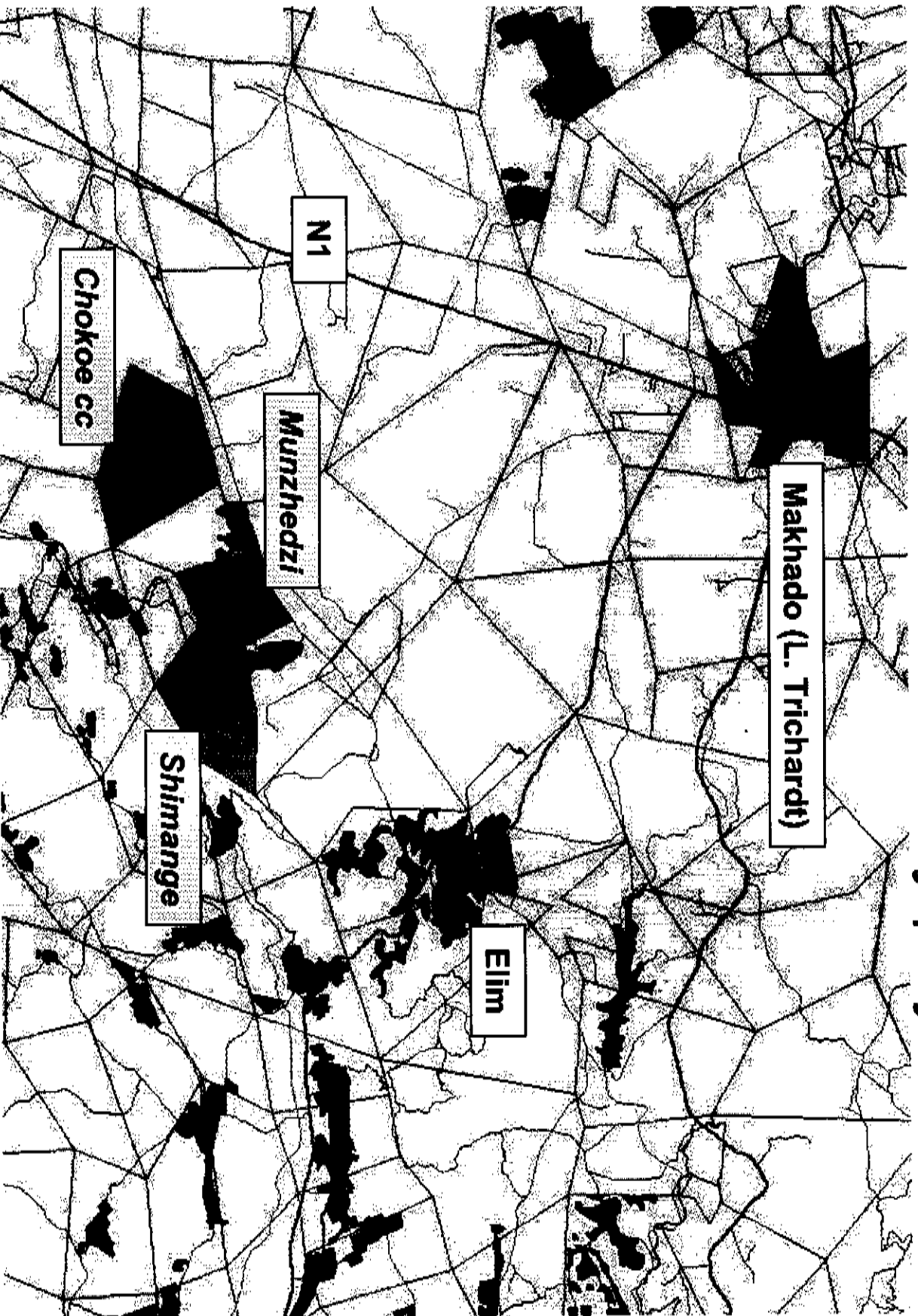
Curious features

- Little clarity on what we're trying to achieve beyond 30% target
- Little concern re who wants land, for what, how much
- Curious emphasis on LR while almost complete neglect of agriculture in former homelands (see e.g. CASP)
- Poor understanding of intra-group conflict, and 'what went wrong' in 1st 5 years of LR
- Lack of honesty about delivery constraints

Three case studies from Makhado LM, Limpopo

- Shimange - restitution
- Munzhedzi - restitution
- Chokoe – redistribution (LRAD)
- Context:
 - Approx. 90% of private farmland under claim
 - Apprix. 50% of projects delivered so far inactive

Location of case study projects



Stats

Project	Shimange	Munzhedzi	Chokoe
HHS	366	600	1
Transfer year	2002 & ?	2001	2004
HHS using land	5+3	600-700	1
HHS settled on land	5+2	1000-1200	0
Hectares	719+311	1400	1596

Shimange

- Typical inre conflict, esp for restitution
 - Paralysis owing to dispute over vision:
unified commercial farming versus
homesteading
 - Hampering access to further funding
- Seyferfontein vs Uitschott
 - The advantages of no planning?

Munzhedzi

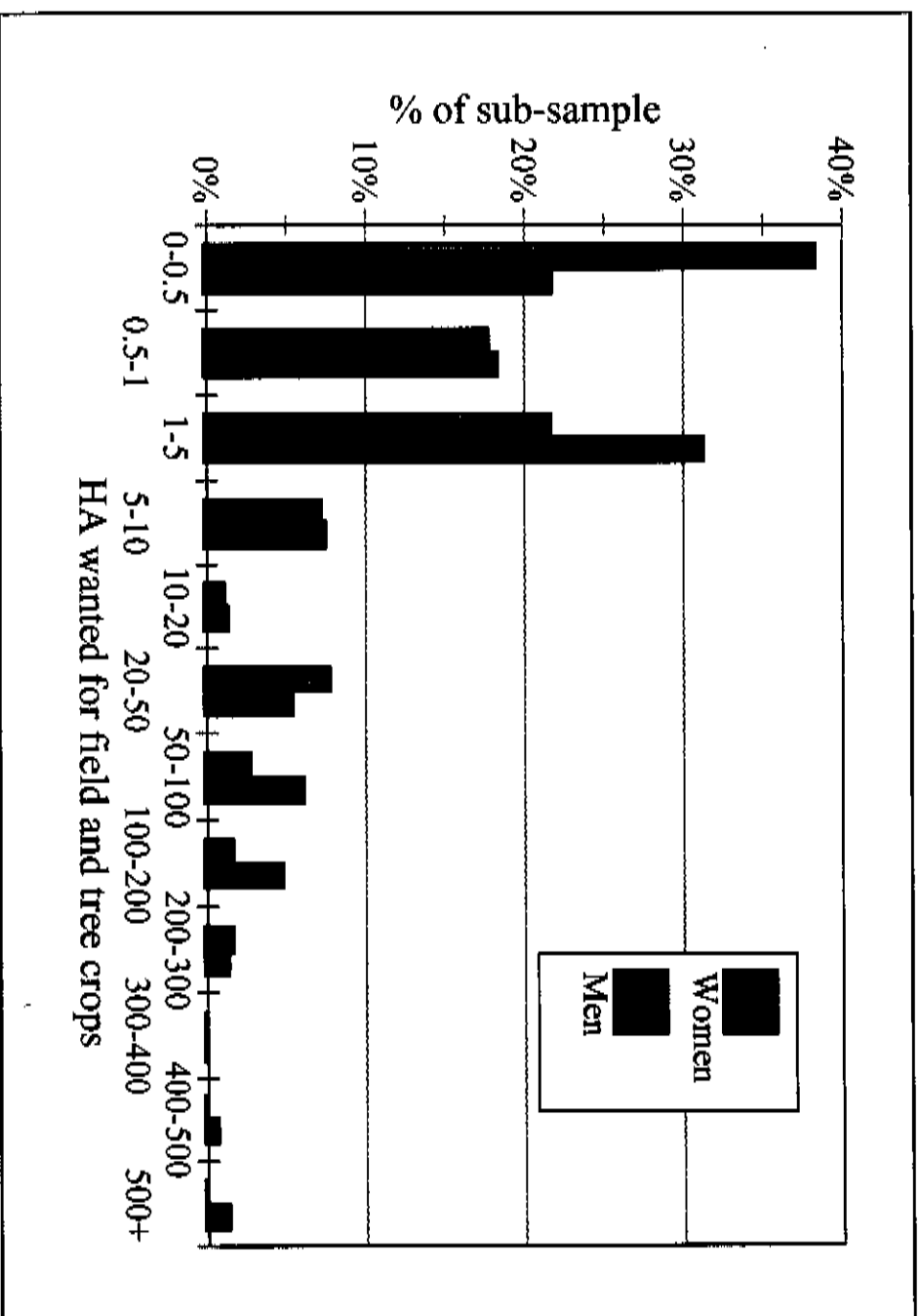
- Loss of control by CPA, allowing massive influx under minimal planning
- Atypical, though one hears media reports re unplanned settlements on land reform projects
- Yet, more reflective of dominant type of land demand? (see figures)
- Importance of location
 - Proximity to Makhado and Elim – do we underestimate the possible importance of ‘land reform’ in facilitating low-cost settlement access to peri-urban areas (remember Brede!)?

'What would you say is the most important reason for your household to have more land?'

Reason	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
To have a sufficient amount of supply	14.3%	12.1%	20.4%	21.0%	21.0%
To use as collateral	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
To use as a source of income	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
To use as a source of labor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
To use as a source of food	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
To use as a source of fuel	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
To use as a source of timber	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
To use as a source of other products	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
To use as a source of other services	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
To use as a source of other benefits	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
To use as a source of other reasons	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Distribution of demand for arable land

- By gender



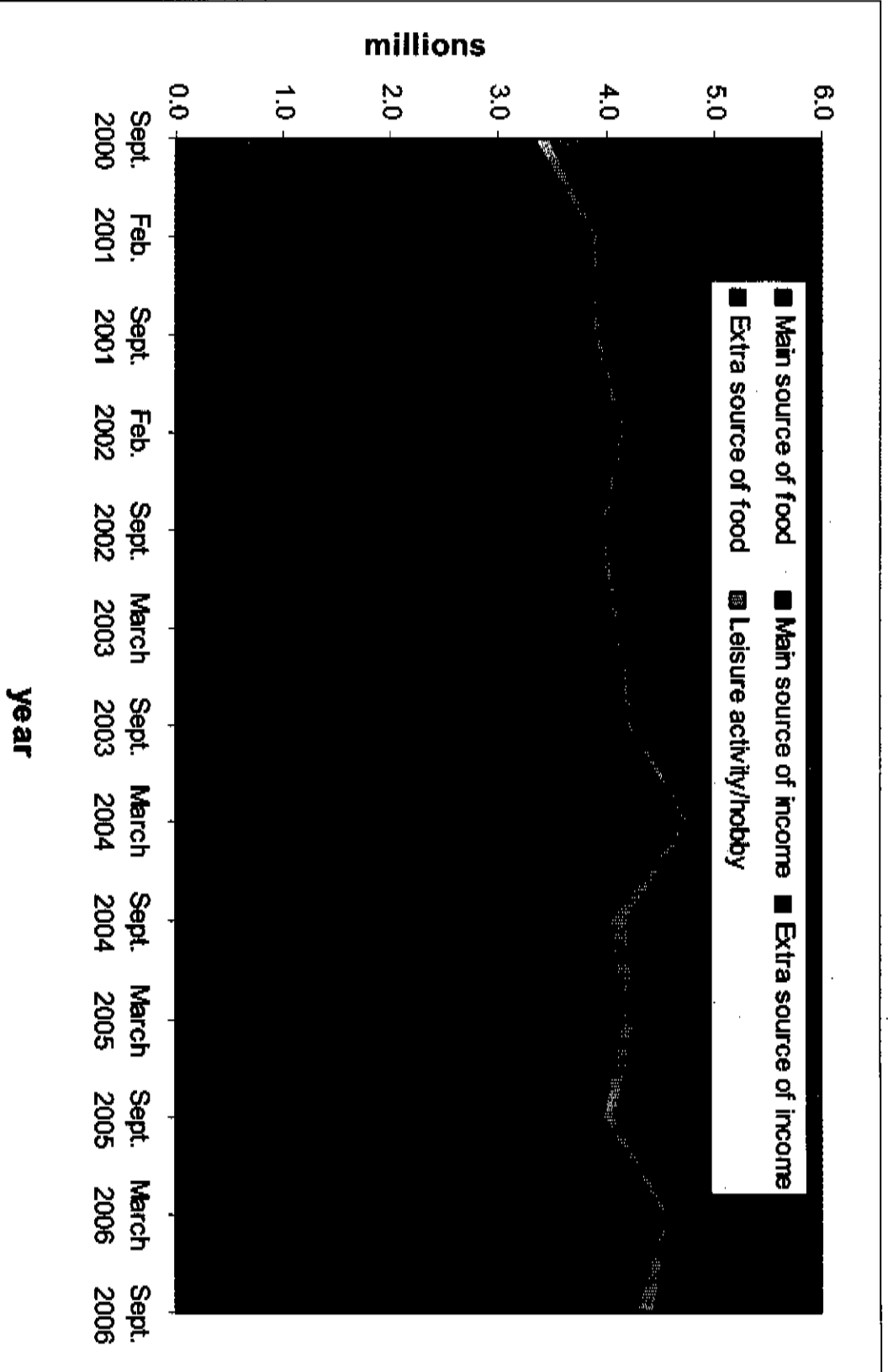
Chokoe

- Meet Dr Chokoe
- Not necessarily typical of LRRAD, but hardly unusual
- Is Dr Chokoe 'a farmer'?
 - Dr Chokoe versus Mr Raphulu
- Employment impact? Slightly negative
- Multiplier impact? Not sure – probably negative

Policy questions

1. What are we trying to accomplish? (choice of targets, disaggregation, realistic objectives...)
2. How to reconcile the justice/social and economic objectives of land reform? (Can we afford restitution?)
3. Can more and better extension support compensate for major design flaws?
4. Is RSA really like other African countries?
5. Generational issues – What will we see in 25 years? How should we design land reform accordingly?

'Black agriculture'



Stats SA, Labour Force Survey