

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO POVERTY
ALLEVIATION INVOLVING LAND
REFORM: A CASE STUDY IN
UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT**

**AT BUTHELEZI
2009**

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO POVERTY ALLEVIATION
INVOLVING LAND REFORM: A CASE STUDY IN
UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT**

By

AGNES THEMBISILE BUTHELEZI

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of

Master of Arts in Community Work

in the

Department of Social Work

at the

The University of Zululand

Supervisor: DR. NH Ntombela

Date submitted: November 2009

DECLARATION

I, hereby declare that "AN INVESTIGATION INTO POVERTY ALLEVIATION INVOLVING LAND REFORM: A CASE STUDY IN UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT" is my own work both in conception and execution. All the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

Signed


AT Buthelezi

DEDICATION

My special and sincerely dedication goes to Lord God Almighty, the Alfa and Omega. If God was not on my side I would have not been successful in completing my research.

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the poverty alleviation involving Land Reform Program (LRAD) Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development at Nhlahlayethu Farm (Umkhanyakude District).

Besides land that has been taken back from White farmers and given to Black people; very little has been done to show the difference in poverty alleviation. Observations indicate that agricultural activity in land reform projects (LRAD- Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development) decrease significantly on land that was commercially viable under previous management. Large numbers of people presently own land that was initially owned by one person.

Therefore, the first aim of the study was to investigate challenges and opportunities of land reform projects. The second aim of the study was to determine the general perspectives of the target farmers on agricultural farming. The third objective of the study was to investigate the general causes of non- functionality of land reform projects. The fourth objective of the study was to investigate how the whole group of farmers could work the farm up to its full potential and to determine how the Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture, could collaborate to improve development efforts towards sustainable land reform projects.

The findings revealed that farmers experience a lot of challenges caused by the lack of funds and farming equipment after the land has been transferred. This ends up making the program of land reform not fully effective in alleviating poverty. Positive perspective of farmers towards farming is hindered by the lack of farming management skills accompanied by the rate of illiteracy.

Policies between the Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs need to be aligned so that after transferring the farm to beneficiaries, resources are available for supporting the target farmers.

On the basis of the findings of this study, recommendations to the Land Reform Program (LRAD- Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development) as well as for directing future research were made.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the following people for their support, love and guidance, without which this study would not have been possible.

My Lord God Almighty who granted me strength, internal locus of control, courage to cope and perseverance to complete this dissertation.

My supervisors, Dr. NH Ntombela and late Dr. R. Buthelezi for their professional guidance, understanding, and encouragement, which is highly appreciated.

My spouse, Innocent Jabulani Msibi, for his unconditional love, patience, support and assistance during the course of this study.

My colleague, Mr Mbokazi who use to motivate me to continue with this study.

My five lovely children S'phamandla, Msizi, Nyaniso, Zipho and Noxolo who understood and loved their mother even during her absence.

Mabongi Dlamini who devoted her time assisting me with typing whenever I was tired working on this project.

The respondents of Nhlahlayethu Farm, without them this study would not have been possible.

My niece, Nontokozo Mnisi for assisting me to complete the project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration	i
Dedication	ii
Abstract	iii
Acknowledgements	iv

CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction	1
1. 2 The Purpose of this Study	1
1. 3 Research Questions	2
1. 4. Definittion of Terms	3
1. 4. 1 Empowerment	3
1. 4. 2 Co-operative	3
1. 4. 3 Community development	3
1. 4. 4 Emerging Farmers	4
1. 4. 5 Subsistence Farmer	4
1. 4. 6 Commercial Farmers	4
1. 5 Reseach Procedures Scheduling and Methodology	5
1. 5.1 Sources of Data	5
1. 5. 2 Sampling Procedures	5
1. 5. 3 Methods of Collecting Data	5
1. 6 Value of the Research	6
1. 7 Places visited during the study	6
1. 8 Limitations	7

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2. 1. Introduction	8
2. 2 Poverty	9
2. 2.1 The Causes of Poverty	9
2. 2. 2 Poverty Rate in Kwa-Zulu Natal	10
2. 2. 3 Managing Poverty Reduction Projects	11
2.2.4 Farming is the key pathway for Poverty Alleviation	11
2. 2. 5 Unemployment	12
2. 2. 6 HIV and AIDS	13
2.3. Situational Analysis of Agriculture at Umkhanyakude District	14
2.4. Umkhanyakude Demographic Profile	14
2.5. Social Indicators	15
2.5.1. Health	15
2.5.2. Safety and Security	15
2.5.3. Economic Profile	15
2.5.4. Drought Relief	16
2.5.5. Challenges	16
2.5.6 Agricultural potential at Umkhanyakude District	16
2.6. Eight Millennium Development Goals	18
2.7. Gender and Agriculture	20
2.7.1. Feminization of Agriculture	20
2.7.2. Gender and Food Security	21
2.7.3. Food Production Systems	23
2.7. 4. Access to Resources and Market Services	24
2.7.5. Mainstreaming Gender in Agriculture for Development Programs	25
2.7.6. Agricultural Co-operatives	27
2.8. Objectives for Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development	27
2.9. Procedure for Implementation as Reflected at the 2005 Conference in Durban	28

2.10. Services offered under Land Reform Program as a means of Poverty Alleviation	29
2.10.1. Land Restitution Program	29
2.10.2. Land Redistribution Programme	29
2.10. 3. Land Tenure Reform Program	30
2.11. Picture of Land Reform (Irad) in other Countries	30
2.11.1. Position of Land Reform in the City of Cape Town	30
2.11. 2. Land Reform Projects in Zimbabwe	31
2.11. 3. Economical Consequences of Land Reform in Zimbabwe	33
2.11. 4. Land Reform Elsewhere	33
2.12. Challenges of Land Reform Program	34
2.12.1. Problems with the implementation of Land Redistribution.	34
2.12. 2. Non- Integration of HIV/Aids Policy into Land Reform Program	36
2.12. 3. Challenges with Implementation Process	36
2.13. Opportunities of Land Reform	36
2.13.1. Land and Agrarian Reform Project-LARP	36
2.13.2. Land Acquisition Targets	39
2.13.3. Gender and Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)	40
2.13. 4. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	40
2.14. Community Perspectives about Agricultural Farming	41
2.14.1. Land Use Perspective	41
2.14.2. Land Reform Projects Perspective	41
2.14.3. Departmentment of Agriculture and Land Affairs working together towards Sustainable Land Reform Projects.	42

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction	44
3.2. Research Design	44
3.3. Sources of Information	45
3.3.1. Literature Review	45

3.3.2. Key Informants	45
3.3.3. Target Population	45
3.3.4. Focus Group from Target Farmer	46
3.4. Method of Collecting Data	46
3.4.1. Informed Consent	47
3.4.2. Construction of Interview Schedule	47
3.4.3. Target Farmers –Sampling	48
3.4.4. Measurements	48
3.5. Data Analysis	49

CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1. Introduction	50
-------------------	----

SECTION A

4.2 Biographic Information	50
4.2.1 Gender	51
4.2.2 Age	51
4.2.3 Race	52
4.2.4 Language	52
4.2.5 Level of Education	53
4.2.6 Employment	53

SECTION B

4.3. Institutional Building	55
4.3.1. Frequency of Committee meetings	55
4.3.2. Period of the Committee in position	56
4.3.3. Constitution and Code of Conduct for Target Farmers	56
4.3.4. Drafting of the Constitution	57

4.3.5. Decision-makers	57
4.3.6. Frequency of Committee Meeting	58
4.3.7. Frequency of Farmers Meeting.	58
4.3.8. Gender division in the committee	58

SECTION C

4.4. Data from the Target Farmers	60
4.4.1. Opportunities or benefits of land reform projects	60
4.4.2. The Challenges of Land Reform Projects (LRAD)	60
4.4.3. The Causes of these challenges	61
4.5. Interventions done by Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs	61
4.5.1. Agriculture and Environmental Affairs	61
4.5.2. Land Affairs	61
4.6. General Attitudes of the Target Farmers Towards Agricultural Farming	61
4.7. A group of Farmers working the Farm up to its full Potential	62
4.8. The Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture working together towards Sustainable Land Reform Projects	62
4.9. Farming History in terms of Production	62
4.10. The prioritized three most important needs of the farm	63
4.11. The Role of Land Reform in (LRAD) Alleviating Poverty	63
4.12. Data From the Focus Group	63
4.12.1 Duties of the Committee	63
4.12.2. Challenges Faced of Inhlanhlayethu farm	64
4.12.3. Solution to Nhlanhlayethu farm in terms of their needs	64
4.12.4. The Role of Land Reform in Alleviating Poverty	65
4.12. 5. Requirements that can help to improve production in the farm	65
4.12.6. The Achievements of Nhlahlayethu Farmers	65
4.13. Data Obtained from the Key Informants	65

4.13.1 Opportunities of LRAD(Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development)	65
...	
4.13.2 Challenges of Land Reform Projects (Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development).	66
4.14. Causes of challenges	66
4.15. Interventions done by the Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs	67
4.15.1. Agriculture	67
4.15. 2. Land Affairs	68
4.15.3. The Attitude of the Community towards Agricultural Farming	68
4.15.4 A Group of Farmers working the Farm up to its full Potential	68
4.16. Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture working together towards Sustainable Land Reform Project	69
4.16.1 Agriculture	69
4.16.2 Land Affairs	69
4.16. 3 The cause for decrease in production	69
4.17.1 Benefits of land reform / LRAD (Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development)	70
4.17.2 Problems of land reform projects / Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development	70
4.17. 3 Interventions done by the Department of Agriculture	70
4.17. 4 The General attitude of the target farmers towards agricultural farming	71
4.17. 5 A group of Farmers working a farm up to its full potential	71
4.17.6 Support prepared by Umkhanyakude District Municipality to assist Land Reform Projects	71

CHAPTER 5

5.1 Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations	72
5.2 Conclusion Remarks	73
5.3 Recommendations	74
6. Bibliography	75
QUESTIONNAIRES	78

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1	Gender	50
Table 4.2	Ages	50
Table 4.3	Race	51
Table 4.4	Language	51
Table 4.5	Level of Education	52
Table 4.6	Empowerment	52
Table 4.7	Frequency of Committee meetings	54
Table 4.8	Period of the Committee in the positions	55
Table 4.9	Constitution and Code of Conduct for target	55
Table 4.10	Drafting of the Constitution	56
Table 4.11	Decision Makers	56
Table 4.12	Frequency of Committee meetings	57
Table 4.13	Frequency of Farmers meetings	57
Table 4.14	Gender Division in the Committee	58

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix A Map for Umkhanyakude Distric

90

CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Besides land that has been taken back from White farmers and given to Black people; very little has been done to show the difference in poverty alleviation. Observations indicate that agricultural activity in land reform projects decrease significantly on land that was commercially viable under previous management. Large numbers of people presently own the land that was initially owned by one person. This leads to group dynamic problems. In addition to that; poor service from service providers and lack of farming capital seem to be the obstacle for effective farming.

The study conducted by the [Agricultural Research for Development] team in 2005 identified the lack of diversification of farming enterprises to be a contributing factor to poor development among land reform beneficiaries in Mpumalanga Province. It concluded that in future challenges, opportunities, constraints and needs should be identified to fit within the framework of land reform projects. The issue is as relevant for the area under study. The question whether giving back land alone is enough; and the correct tool to alleviate poverty should also be addressed.

1. 2 THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

- i. Investigate challenges and opportunities of land reform projects.
- ii. Determine the general perspectives of the community on agricultural farming.
- iii. Determine the general causes of non- functionality of land reform projects.

- iv. Investigate how the whole group of farmers could work the farm up to its full potential.
- v. To determine how the Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture could collaborate to improve development efforts towards sustainable land reform projects.

During the feasibility study, two officials from Land Affairs stated that their Department is trying to come out with a strategy called Strategic partners where there would be an agreement signed between a prior owner of the farm and the buyer for ongoing support, because department of Agriculture is unable to provide mentorship.

There is a need to identify factors that contribute towards the decrease in production on land reform projects. The pilot study that was carried out and came out with the following factors:

1. The farm that had been sustaining one family would need to be given to more than ten families.
2. Transferring of skills had become difficult due to the illiteracy of members and in the long run, it became clear that the majority of the participants are not even business minded.
3. Finance is also a big problem. After the government had purchased a farm, one would find out that participants have no money for operations or management and even if they are given the grant. This grant is received very late when the potential of the farm has drop down. Social issues arise and they lose production focus.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the opportunities and challenges of land reform program?
2. What are the factors contributing towards the decrease in production on land reform projects?
3. What are the general perspectives of the community about agricultural farming?

4. Investigate how the group of farmers could work the farm up to its full potential?
5. How Could farmers work so that they potentially become productive in their produce?

1. 4. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. 4. 1 Empowerment

Rubin and Rubin (2001: 77) stated that empowerment is a psychological feeling that individual have when they believe that they can accomplish chosen goals. It is also political organizational strength that enables people to collectively carry out their will.

Potgieter (1998:216) defines empowerment as a process of increasing personal, interpersonal and collective power, which allows individuals, groups and communities to maximize their quality of life.

1. 4. 2 Co-Operative

According to Philip (2003:7) a co-operative is defined as an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily, to meet their common economics, social and cultural needs.

1. 4. 3 Community Development

According to Patel (2005:161) community development is defined as education training and development activities designed to help employees gain knowledge, skills and attitudes that would improve their future prospects.

1. 4. 4 Emerging Farmers

An emerging farmer is a new farmer just coming into existence.

1. 4. 5 Subsistence Farmer

This is defined as a person who produces primarily for own consumption or earns very little from his farming activities. The crop or live stock generated from the farming activities are merely for home consumption. Surpluses brought to the market are a small percentage and usually generate very low incomes. Subsistence farmers are alienated from the market owing to technical, financial and managerial barriers.

Bless (1998) defined subsistence farming as a farming operation where output is produced primarily for consumption of the farmer and family members, and not for cash sale. It is also defined as a form of agriculture where almost all the produce goes to feed and support the household and is not for sale. Some of the output may be bartered and if there is no market trade in any surplus, the economy is classed as tribal, if some of the surplus is sold for necessities (such as salt) the economy is classed as peasant.

1. 4. 6 Commercial Farmers

According to Bless (1998:56) a commercial farmer is a person who produces agricultural products for marketing. The commercial farmer earns ongoing and primary revenue from his farming business, which forms the major source of income for the family and he has access to the technical, financial and managerial instruments to utilize the global market potential.

1. 5 RESEACH PROCEDURES SCHEDULING AND METHODOLOGY

The methods that were used were both qualitative and quantitative.

1. 5.1 Sources of Data

- a) Literature review.
- b) Key informants involving people like agriculture technicians and Land Affairs personnel and other knowledgeable people.
- c)Emerging farmers themselves.

1. 5. 2 Sampling Procedures

Snowball sampling together with semi-structure interview schedule was employed for the key informants. Bailey, (1998) states that snowball sampling is used when few persons having the requisite characteristics are identified and interviewed and there after used as informants to identify to others who qualify for inclusion in the sample.

For a target population, there are emerging farmers, availability sampling was used and according to Bless, (1998) availability sampling consists of taking all cases on hand until the sample reaches the desired size. This is face to face interview composed of open and close ended interviews. The advantage of an interview over a questionnaire is that one gets full participation of the respondent unlike when the respondent fills up the questionnaire.

1. 5. 3 Methods of Collecting Data

The methods of data for this study were as follows:

There was the interview schedule with both open ended and closed ended questionnaires. Non- participant observation was also employed. This was done by attending their meeting to see how respondents interact and, how they how

they perform on their roles in terms of chairmanship and the way they contribute in taking issues they raised when together.

1. 6 VALUE OF THE RESEARCH

Internationally, the era of cheap food is over. Increasing food prices is a world-wide problem and this will go on as long as a basic necessity. The only way of fighting against food inflation is to increase locally food supply.

UMkhanyakude District Municipality has been identified as one of the nodal areas in KwaZulu Natal. According to the Hlabisa Municipality Integrated Development Plan review (2006-07) it is characterized by high unemployment rate, which is almost estimated at 50 percent. So due to the high levels of unemployment, it becomes clear that the only reliable source of income for earning a living for most people are grants and pensions. Therefore Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) program (making land available to previously disposed people for agricultural purposes) is one of the strategies for poverty alleviation.

It is believed that, through research outputs the standard of living can be uplifting as a means of alleviation poverty which has become ubiquitous in rural areas within the vicinity of Umkhanyakude District.

1. 7 PLACES VISITED DURING THE STUDY

The district comprises of five local municipalities, namely:

- a) Hlabisa Local Municipality
- b) Mtubatuba Local Municipality
- c) Jozini Local Municipality
- d) Mhlabuyalingana Local Municipality

The study specifically took place in Jozini Local Municipality

- 1. Bayala/ Buhlebemvelo farm
- 2. Senekal/Nhlanhlayethu farm

Mtubatuba Local Municipality

1. Phumasingene farm

There are three farms that were involved in the study. Each farm was visited five times for proper verification of information.

1.8 LIMITATIONS

Initially the intention was to conduct research from three farms. The problem with the other two farms was that as we are approaching the elections, there is a considerable number of people who are sensitive about the government's position they feel that they are not supported in their projects purposely.

For example, with the other farm called Buhlebemvelo the meeting was held on the 15th of January and after having discussions with the committee members, they showed it clearly that they were against the interview of project members. They wanted us to make the list of their complains to be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Honourable Zuma.

They believed that we were sent by the top management to test their anger about their farm, which they assume has turned into a laughing stock to the nearest White farmers.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2. 1. INTRODUCTION

According to Bless (2006:24-25) the purpose of the literature review is to familiarize the researcher with the latest developments in the area of research as well as in related areas. In particular, the researcher should become acquainted with the problems, hypothesis and results obtained by other researchers in order not to duplicate efforts, but to widen and deepen them. Previous results are a starting point for new research.

According to Hirschowitz, (2000:67-68) poverty is defined in terms of the society where it takes place: what people can eat, and where they can live. It also depends on the society they live in. That does not mean that it is based on a comparison with others in the same society; there are some countries where most people are poor.

During the feasibility study, two officials from Land Affairs stated that their Department is trying to come out with a strategy called Strategic partners where there would be an agreement signed between a prior owner of the farm and the buyer for ongoing support, because department of Agriculture is unable to provide mentorship.

There is a need to identify factors that contribute towards the decrease in production on land reform projects. The pilot study that was carried out and came out with the following factors:

1. The farm that had been sustaining one family would need to be given to more than ten families.

2. Transferring of skills had become difficult due to the illiteracy of members and in the long run, it became clear that the majority of the participants are not even business minded.
3. Finance is also a big problem. After the government had purchased a farm, one would find out that participants have no money for operations or management and even if they are given the grant. This grant is received very late when the potential of the farm has drop down. Social issues arise and they lose production focus.

2.2 POVERTY

According to Hirschowitz, (2000:120) the study done by the Human Sciences Research Council and Andrew Whiteford, a South African economist, households have sunk even deeper into poverty with a widening income discrepancy between rich and poor. With its large poor population Kwa-Zulu Natal has the biggest collective gap of all the South African states. A recent report states that "Approximately 57 percent of individuals in South Africa were living below the poverty income line in 2001, unchanged from 1996." Kwa-Zulu Natal has the highest poverty and unemployment rate of all the provinces in South Africa.

2.2.1 The Causes of Poverty

According to Hirschowitz, (2000:121-122) the problems of poverty have been explained in many ways. Pathological explanations are those which attribute poverty to the characteristics or behavior of poor people. They include:

- a) Individualistic explanations- Poor people are assumed to be inadequate, to have made bad choices, or to have chosen their lifestyle poorly.
- b) Familial- Poverty is believed to run in families, with the transmission of inadequate behavior from one generation to the

next. (This proposition has been thoroughly researched and is untrue).

- c) Sub –cultural views. The ‘culture of poverty’ suggests that poor people learn to be different, and ‘adapt’ to poverty. The evidence here is ambiguous, and much disputed.

Structural explanations explain poverty in terms of the society where it occurs. They include:

- a) Class-based explanations - Poverty is the result of some people’s marginality in relation to the process of economic production, which limits their life chances.
- b) Agency views – Poverty is attributed to the failures of public services.
- c) Inequality poverty is attributed to inequalities in the structures of society, which lead to denial of opportunity and perpetuation of disadvantage. Examples are the inequalities of income, wealth, race and gender.

2. 2. 2 Poverty Rate In Kwa-Zulu Natal

According to Zimele (organization that help communities stand on their feet) (2008:4-5) Kwa-Zulu Natal has the highest poverty and unemployment rates. It also has the largest population (about 8.6 million) of any state in South Africa with resources such as water, coal, mineral and agriculture, along with timber, beef dairy production, maize, poultry and fruits.

Despite the presence of these resources, Kwa-Zulu Natal like much of South Africa, faces the growing problem of HIV/AIDS and poverty, which disproportionately compacts the Blacks in the rural communities due to the lingering effects of the former apartheid system.

2. 2. 3 Managing Poverty Reduction Projects

Patel, (2005:176-178) stated that the reduction of poverty has been placed at the center of global development objective along with other human development

objectives to improve people's lives through expanding their choices, freedom and their dignity. Many countries have developed poverty reduction strategies, which are overarching macro strategies implemented by different social and economic sectors in collaboration with the private sector and civil society. South Africa does not have such an over-arching poverty reduction strategy although it may be argued that the reconstruction and development program adopted in 1994 initially provided such a framework. Poverty reduction is a key national governmental priority and mainstreamed through out most government programs.

Social service and development organizations are key partners in the implementation of community based poverty reduction programmes in South Africa. Besides the funding of programs through the budget of government departments such as the Department of Social Development, the National Treasury allocate additional funds for the reduction of poverty on an annual basis. The respective national government departments allocate the funds to Provincial governments based on an annual call for grant proposals. In order for grant proposal to qualify for funding, the proposal should meet the stipulated funding criteria and the beneficiaries should be the people who do not have access to other government services, unemployed people and population at risk. The funding proposals are required to be based on sound business plans and should demonstrate viability. The proposals also need to indicate how the organizations would manage the projects and the finance. Despite some achievements, the poverty reduction programmes nationally have not been considered to be a success especially programmes with an economic empowerment focus. An evaluation of the Gauteng programs in 2001 identified major inefficiency and ineffectiveness in the design and the management of the programmes.

An evaluation of 204 projects conducted by the Kagiso Trust in 2001 found a few successful projects, but most of the projects were underperforming. Whilst some jobs were created, food aid was facilitated and skills developed, but the economic development projects were less successful. Many participants did not earn an income because the projects did not generate any profits. Many poverty reduction projects were closed because they ran out of funds or

members had misappropriated funds. Some projects received funds but the services did not materialized. In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of poverty reduction programs, it is critical that project design and management capability be improved. Such improvements may enhance the success rate of these programs and improve the standard of living of many poor and vulnerable people. The skill of designing and managing poverty reduction projects has therefore, been selected.

Farming is the Key Pathway for Poverty Alleviation

According to Telsang, (2005:87-88) farming is a key pathway for many women because their mobility is constrained and thus migration or external labor markets are limited options. But their role can be restricted to subsistence food crops with low potential to generate higher incomes. Compared with men, woman face a number of costly constraints, ranging from lower wages for agricultural work to lack of access to land, working capital, technology and marketing channels.

3. 2. 5 Unemployment

According to Mkhwanazi, (2001:131-132) the causes of unemployment are complex. Some are long term, because technical unemployment happens when people's skills are made redundant. Some are medium term due to that cyclical unemployment happens because there is inadequate demand to keep production going. Some are short term due to the fact that frictional unemployment happens because people change jobs or locations. Seasonal work, casual employment and sub employment are patterns of work which lead to people being employed only for short periods at a time.

Exclusion from the labor market takes many forms: Some people can opt for early retirement, further education or domestic responsibility, and others cannot. If poor people are unemployed more, it is not just because they are more marginal in the

labor market; it is also because they have fewer choices, and because people who become classified as 'unemployment' are more likely to be poor.

2. 2. 6 HIV And AIDS

According to Hirschowitz, (2000:90-91) HIV and AIDS continue to plague South Africa. Today more than 5.5 million South Africans are infected with HIV, with 1000 people dying each day from aids related causes. About 71 percent of the deaths of those aged 15-49 years old are attributed aids. There are more than 1.2 million orphans due to aids. Sadly the African women are most impacted, as they are 4 times more likely than men to have the diseases and over 30 percent of all pregnant women are infected. The problem of poverty and HIV& AIDS seem to go hand in hand. It is in this situation that Zimele believes it can make a genuine in the lives of so many who see no hope.

Traditionally, Blacks in South Africa grew up in an environment that encouraged an economic and social dependence while now have more constitutional freedom, but very few Blacks has been able to achieve economic and emotional freedom. Many programmes in the Region currently do little more than offer free food without teaching people to be productive or providing jobs for them to earn an income.

2. 3 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURE AT UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT

The socio-cultural, economic, political dynamics on land ownership, land reform, access to other productive resources will be discussed:

The following is a Map indicating five local municipalities under Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

2. 4. UMKHANYAKUDE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to Intergrated Development Plan (2008/9:27-28) Umkhanyakude District is situated in the north-eastern part of Kwa-Zulu Natal, extending from the Mfolozi river up to the Mozambique boarder, being bordered on the east by the Greater St Lucia Wetland park, which encomposes the entire coastline onto the Indian Ocean. Umkhanyakude encompasses the whole of the former Uphongolo sub region and part of the Umfolozi sub region. The district municipality is a newly formed entity in terms of the recent demarcation process and incorporates some of the poorest and most underdeveloped regions of Kwa-Zulu Natal. The district has an estimated population of 573 341, rural population is 97percent, urban population is 3 percent, unemployment is 63 percent and about 13 percent of the population that is formally employed. The population is made up of 45.2 percent males and 54.8 percent females.

The district is largely rural with the only formalized town of Mtubatuba in the South. However, there are several towns, which are growing rapidly such as Manguzi, Jozini, Mkhuze and to a lesser extent, Mbazwana. The district experiences severe backlogs in the provision of infrastructure and services.

2. 5. SOCIAL INDICATORS

3. 5.1 Health

According to Integrated Development Plan (2008/9:32) municipalities of Umkhanyakude face high levels of HIV/ AIDS infection. The district has adopted a slogan to mobilize the stakeholders in the fight against HIV/AIDS: "War against HIV and AIDS "Breaking the chains of infection" Challenge is the integrated implementation for the district. The district is in partnership with Sibambisene civil society and other private and public sector to develop an HIV/AIDS strategy. The Traditional leaders have supported the node on the HIV/AIDS strategy.

2. 5. 2 Safety and Security

The community safety strategy is currently being developed in partnership with the South African Police Services. A special focus is on awareness aimed at participation of the public in crime prevention through Policing Forums. Safety of Tourist is enforced through Tourism Awareness programs undertaken in partnership with Tourism Kwa- Zulu Natal.

3. 5. 3. Economic Profile

According to the Integrated Development Plan (2008/9:35) the total labor force within Umkhanyakude District is estimated to be 299 602 people. Of this number, 38 193 are employed while 196 994 are not economically active. The district is characterized by a high level of unemployment due to lack of local employment opportunities. Low education levels may impact negatively on the ability of the local residents to participate actively and benefit from the on going development programs. This region has a rich cultural history and natural resources for example St Lucia wetlands (a world heritage site). Soils are suitable for agricultural production. The second biggest dam in South Africa, Jozini dam, is located in the area. Commercial farming has inhibited the inland region of Makhathini Flats. The majority of the population is involved in agriculture and tourist activities. The total labour force within Umkhanyakude District could be estimated to have 299 602 people.

2.5.4 Drought Relief

The Integrated Development Plan (2008/9:37) states that the District has been that experiencing severe drought until March 2004. The district contributed R4.9 million to the drought relief program. The total expenditure on drought relief project: +-R6, 7 million. The District is piloting the implementation of free basic water program.

2. 5.5 Challenges

The district municipality still has a backlog in basic service delivery such as access to water and sanitation, refuse removal and access to electricity. Promotion of partnership to address service backlog within the node can improve both financial and human resource capacity. Intervention from the political champion to address the issue of stakeholder mobilization and additional commitment of sector departments and other role players in the node could be prioritized. Institutional support for the node to address Integrated Development Plan alignment between the district and the local municipalities, the world Heritage site and the Provincial and Growth Development Strategy.

3. 5.6 Agricultural Potential at Umkhanyakude District

According to Integrated Development Plan-Umkhanyakude (2008/9:38) over the last five years drought has become a serious problem such that water resources have dropped drastically. Predictions are that the situation will become even worse in the next coming years, probably until at least 2009.

The calculated total potential area of high potential land is 2600 km² or 20.28 percent of the total area of the district. The area of low agriculture potential within the district has been calculated at 3100km² or 24.18 percent of the total area of the district. The result of the collective effects of the topography, low rainfall and poor soil in places means that the areas of the low agricultural potential largely located in the Western side of the district.

In general the areas of highest agricultural potential are located within the Mtubatuba local municipality on the costal plain to the South and West of the Isimangaliso Wetland Park system. This zone extends as a coastal strip northwards all the way to the Mozambique border. The rich cultural history and natural resources constitute the areas like ST. Lucia Wetland Park. The second biggest dam in South Africa is Jozini Dam located at Jozini, one of the local municipalities in the northern side of Umkhanyakude District and that is why commercial farming inhabited the inland region of Makhathini Flats which is

there at Jozini. The majority of the population is involved in agriculture and tourism.

The key commercial crops (which occupy some 275km² or 2.15 percent of the total area of the district) are sugarcane farming, timber, cotton and pineapples

1. Sugar cane growing areas are located within the extreme South of the district in the Mtubatuba municipality, and in the vicinity of the town of Mkhuze, within the Jozini municipality. There is a major drive aimed at increasing sugar production of the Makhathini flats. About R2 b will be invested in the project of which 30% will be dedicated to the establishment of a sugar mill. The following funders have committed to funding the project: Industrial Development Corporation, DBSA, Tongat Hullet Sugar and the Central Energy fund. The district municipality though is concerned about uncoordinated sugarcane initiatives around Makhathini Flats and as such has mandated its entity (uMhlosinga Development Agency) to bring together relevant stakeholders so that they can speak with one voice.
2. The low lying coastal areas of the district and an area near the Hluhluwe Park fall within the optimal growing areas for certain pine species.
3. Cotton production has largely occurred in the Makhathini Flats the District that fall within the Jozini / Phongola Dam irrigation scheme.
4. Successful and quite extensive pineapple growing areas occur to the north of the town of Hluhluwe on the coastal plain.
5. The sugar cane areas are served by two mills namely the Mtubatuba mill in the south of the district and the Pongola mill (out side Umkhanyakude) to the north west of the district. There are initiatives currently for another sugar mill at Makhathini Flats.

Subsistence agriculture is practiced through out the district. These agricultural activities consist of the production of the crops for domestic consumption (e.g. corn, bean, sweet potatoes, and maize) in small gardens and fields close to the homesteads, as well as extensive stock farming (cattle and small livestock) on communal land.

Although the agricultural potential of the district is huge, the access to large markets (Durban and Johannesburg) is poor as a result of lack of good roads, vehicles and business contacts. There is also limited access to information for

SMMEs in deep rural areas. Illiteracy creates barriers to entry in the formal business arena for SMMEs.

Since the community of Umkhanyakude District Municipality has more or less similar problems with other developing countries of the world so it shares the eight millennium goals that were discussed in the World summit in 2006.

2.6 EIGHT MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

According to the White Paper (2006) there are eight millennium development goals with quantified targets, to motivate the international community and provide an accountability mechanism for actions taken to enable millions of poor people to improve their livelihoods. The millennium development goals are as follows:

- i. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- ii. Achieve universal primary education.
- iii. Promote gender equality and empower women.
- iv. Reduce child mortality.
- v. Improve maternal health.
- vi. Combat human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), malaria, and other diseases.
- vii. Ensure environmental sustainability.
- viii. Develop a global partnership for development.

About 70 percent of millennium development goals target group living in rural areas, and for most of the rural poor agriculture is a critical component in the successful attainment of the millennium development goals. Even though structural transformations are important in the longer term, more immediate gains in the poor households' welfare can be achieved through agriculture, which can help the poor overcome some of the critical constraints they now face in meeting their basic needs.

All development millennium goals have direct or indirect linkages with agriculture. The linkage with agriculture is particularly strong for the first millennium development goal, which is to eradicate extreme poverty and

hunger. Agriculture contributes to this goal through agriculture-led economic growth and through improved nutrition. Millennium development goal number two, on universal education, has the most indirect linkage to agriculture because a more dynamic agricultural sector will change the assessment of economic returns to educating children, compared to the returns from keeping children out of school to work in household (agricultural) enterprises. Agriculture contributes to millennium development goal three directly through the empowerment of women farmers and indirectly through reduction of the time burden on women for domestic tasks. Millennium development goal number four increase diversity of food production and making more resources available to manage childhood illnesses. Agriculture also directly helps to combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases through diversity of food production and higher -quality diets and indirectly through increased incomes and, thus reduced time burdens on women. Developing a global partnership for development (MDG 8) will help maintain the steady increase in agricultural trade and significant increases in development assistance offered to the agricultural sector, which will help sustain the benefits from agriculture in the longer term.

Compared with other regions of the developing world, Africa faces the largest challenge in terms of meeting MDG 1(Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger). In 2001, about 47 percent of the population was living below the International poverty line. Agriculture will be the primary means of addressing this challenge, as 65 percent of the people in the region derive their livelihoods from this sector. The largest impact on poverty and food security can be achieved through a focus on growth in staple crop, which today account for 65 of agricultural value added as well as most smallholder employment. Rapid growth in the livestock sector has the most significant effect on overall economic growth but has a relative smaller poverty alleviation effect. The stimulated growth in staple food production could be achieved through a doubling of irrigation scheme.

2.7 GENDER AND AGRICULTURE

2.7.1 Feminization of Agriculture

According to Cotula, (2002:58-59) in many parts of the world today there are increasing trends towards what has been termed the 'Feminization of agriculture. As men participation in agriculture declines, the role of women in agriculture production becomes over more dominant. War, sickness and death from HIV/AIDS have reduced rural male population. Another major cause of this phenomenon is the migration of men, from rural areas to towns and cities, in their own countries or abroad, in search of paid employment.

In Africa, for example, the male population in rural areas is falling rapidly, while the female population remains relatively stable. This trend has resulted in an increase in the proportion of households headed by women. Approximately one-third of all rural households are now headed by women. Studies have shown that women heads of household tend to be younger and less educated than their male counterparts. They also generally have less land to work and even less capital and extra farm labour to work it with. With a shortage of labor and capital, women heads of household are often forced to make adjustments to cropping patterns and farming systems. These adjustments have resulted in decrease in production and, in some cases, shifts towards less nutritious crops. Not surprisingly, these households often suffer from increased malnutrition and food insecurity.

According to Wayeka, (2003: 120) the design of many development policies continues to assume wrongly that farmers and rural workers are men. The important role of women in agriculture in many parts of the world calls for urgent attention to gender-specific constraints in agricultural production and marketing. Women play a major but largely unrecognized, role in agriculture in most countries of the world. Failure to recognize their roles is costly. It results in misguided policies and programs. Forgone agricultural production output and associated income flows, higher levels of poverty and food and nutrition insecurity.

In many societies access by women to resources and participation in agriculture is mediated through their fathers or husbands. As daughters or wives, they are part of a complex web of interactions entailing both co-operation and power plays, as households design livelihood strategies to map a pathway out of poverty. These livelihood strategies adapt to suit the women's asset endowments and account for constraints imposed by market failures, state failures, social norms, and exposures to uninsured risks. Every aspects of these strategies has gender dimensions, whether through the different asset and opportunity sets of men and women's, the constraints that men and women operate under or the design of policies that set the household context in which the strategy is implemented. A women's negotiating power is affected by her participation in economic activity, which itself depends on her asset endowment (including human capital) and her access to and control of the households assets.

2.7. 2 Gender and Food Security

According to Kitalyi, (1998:133-135) both women and men play critical roles in agriculture through out the world, producing, processing and providing the food we eat. Rural women are responsible for half of the world's food production and produce between 60 and 80 percent of the food in most developing countries. Yet despite their contribution to global food security, women farmers are frequently under estimated and overlooked in development strategies.

Rural women are the main producers of the worlds staple crops e.g. rice, wheat, maize which provide up to 90 percent of the rural Poor's food intake. Women sow, weed, apply fertilizer and pesticides, harvest and thresh the crops. Their contribution to secondary crop production such as legumes and vegetables is even greater. Grown mainly in home gardens, these crops provide essential nutrients and are often the only food available during the lean seasons or if the main harvest fails. Women specialized knowledge about genetic resources for food and agriculture makes them essential custodian of agro-diversity.

In the livestock sector, women, feed and milk the larger animals, while raising poultry and small animals such as sheep, goats, rabbits and guinea pigs. Also once the harvest is in, rural women provide most of the labour for post harvest activities, taking responsibility for storage, handling, stocking, processing and marketing. Although rural women assuming an increasingly prominent role in agriculture, they remain among the most disadvantaged of populations.

War, the rural -to -urban migration of men in search of paid employment and rising mortalities attributed to HIV/AIDS has led to rise in the numbers of female headed households in the developing world. This 'feminization of agriculture' has placed a considerable burden on women's capacity to produce, provide and prepare food in the face of already considerable obstacles.

Farmers of agricultural Organizations (FAO) studies demonstrated that while women in most developing countries are mainstay of agricultural sectors, the farm labour force and food systems (and day to day family subsistence), they have been the last to benefit from or in some cases have been negatively affected by prevailing economic growth and development processes.

Gender bias and gender blindness persist: Farmers are still generally perceived as 'male' by policy- makers, development planners and agricultural service deliverers. For this reason women find it more difficult than men to gain access to valuable resources such as land, credit and agricultural inputs, technology, extension, training and services that would enhance their production capacity. Despite the fact that women are principal food producers and providers, they remain 'invisible' partners in development. A lack of available gender disaggregated data means that women's contribution towards agriculture in particular is poorly understood and their specific needs ignored in development planning.

This extends to matters as basic as the design of farm tools. But women's full potential in agriculture should be realized if the goal of 1996 World Food Summit- To halve the number of hungry people in the world by 2015- is to be achieved. Farmers for Agricultural Organizations recognizes that the empowerment of women is key to raising levels of nutrition, improving the

production and distribution of food and agricultural products and enhancing the living conditions of rural populations.

2.7. 3 Food Production Systems

According to Jongen, and Meulenbergh, (2005:198-199) gender is one of the factors inhibiting the increase of agricultural productivity in the developing countries. The role of men and women in agriculture differs from region to region. To reduce environmental and social problems agriculture policies should reduce pesticides uses and adopt integrated pest management and biological controls. It stressed the importance of public participation and awareness rising, and of giving special consideration to women's needs.

Women constitute 54 percent of the majority of the rural population. The Non Governmental Organizations and community groups have a priority of integrating women's role into mainstream agricultural development, other agricultural activities and to empower women's capacity.

Non Governmental Organization Center of Sustainable Development and Ecological

Education has undertaken studies on women's role in agriculture and disseminated gender specific data among public, farmers, local governments and interested groups through the training and workshops. Data clearly demonstrated that women play a significant role in agriculture and food production. Women are responsible for land preparation, sowing, weeding, pest control, harvesting, processing as well as preparation of food for families. Yet their position is grossly unequal.

Women play important role in agricultural labour force, and in food production in family land, growing around 60 percent of fresh vegetables. They are active in pesticide application in the labor force, at home and in their projects. What is bad with this is that they are not concerned with pesticide exposure. Little or no attention is paid to occupational risk factors.

Studies indicate that pesticide exposure has been associated with cancer of breast, testes and ovaries. The link between a range of reproductive health impacts in women and pesticide use have been shown in a number of research works Jongen, and Meulenberg (2005:198-199). Obtained results have shown increasing incidence of miscarriage and delay in time to pregnancy among women agricultural workers exposed to pesticides.

2.7. 4 Access to Resources and Market Services

Women are less likely than men to own land, and even when they do own land, their holdings are smaller. This inequality is driven by unfavorable marital and inheritance laws, family and community norms, and unequal access to markets. In Uganda, women account for the largest share of agricultural production but own just 5% of the land, and often they have insecure tenure rights on the land they farm. Land titling in many countries have often reinforced men's land rights, but during the past decade many African countries adopted new land laws to strengthen women's land rights, to recognize customary tenure, and to make lesser forms of evidence (such as oral evidence) on land rights admissible. From 2003 to 2005, Ethiopia issued certificates to about 6 million households (18 million plots), which documented inheritable land-use rights of both the husband and wife jointly, while still restricting market transfers Wayeka,(2003:143-144).

Cotula, (2002:166-168) states that women's agriculture can be commercialized with careful attention to underlying gender roles. Some ways to assist in this process include improving women's access to services such as agricultural extension, finance and to technology such as improved seeds or female-specific farming implements. Other ways involve improving women's agricultural wages and linking women to modern value chains from which they are normally excluded. A focus on particular commodities can often benefit women. In eastern, central and Southern Africa, nearly 10 million farmers mostly women, are reportedly growing and consuming new bean varieties (*phaseolus vulgaris*), many with multiple stress resistances. Cassava, widely grown by women and

traditionally viewed as a subsistence food crop, is enjoying a renaissance with use extending beyond food.

In Ghana, the sustainable uptake of cassava as an industrial commodity project establishment systems linking farmers, especially women, to new markets for cassava products, such as flour, baking products, and plywood adhesives. The rapidly development high-value agriculture agricultural sector, particularly emerging global supply chains (vegetables, fruit and flowers) and fast expanding supermarkets in developing countries, has had important effects on woman. Those activities generate considerable employment through production (about twice the labor input per ha for cereal production) and more off-farm jobs in processing, packaging, and marketing. Women dominate the more numerous casual and temporary manual labor jobs in the sub sector, with men dominant in the management stream. The labor regulatory framework is important to ensure that women are protected both from wage and opportunity discrimination and from unsafe work environments.

2.7. 5 Mainstreaming Gender In Agriculture for Development Programs

According to Goebel, (2006:50-55) clearly, if agriculture is to be an effective sector for development, women need to be able to fully participate. That step requires action across a broad swathe of the policy and institutional domains. Governments will need not only to advocate but also to legislate and demonstrate gender mainstreaming in national and local governance. Government action should ensure that legislation does not discriminate against women in areas such as inheritance, wages, property ownership, divorce and contracting. A first stage is auditing all existing laws for discrimination.

Women have traditionally been excluded from many avenues of governance, whether in local user groups, producer organizations, local councils, or national government. Women need to be engaged at far more senior levels than is generally the case in scientific research, in ministries of agriculture, and in local government. Women, for examples, make up just 18 percent of African

agricultural scientists. Internal reforms, including affirmative action for women are required to increase female representation in ministries of agriculture and in local government. Such reforms should include action plans that set time - bound goals and mechanisms that ensure accountability.

Training for women needs to provide them with the required skills, particularly in countries where female education levels are low, and to ensure that they are fully conversant with their roles and accountabilities. Governments will also need an eye to the future, given women's lower levels of schooling. Ensuring a pipeline of well-qualified female candidates for senior positions in public and private agriculture organizations will require increased emphasis of female education, including incentives such as cash transfers for education of girls and scholarships for vocational and university training in agriculture sciences and policy.

According to Buckingham, (2004:17) as with the distribution of land rights, inequality is often embedded in the distribution of the water rights, with the rights of women controlled by their husbands. Women are often excluded from building and maintaining irrigation works a common way for users to obtain rights in the scheme. And women tend to have less power in decisions by water users associations, even if they are members. Increasing the access of women to irrigated land and water and recognizing their role as irrigators and decision makers have raised agricultural productivity and strengthened women's negotiating power over use of water.

2.7. 6 Agricultural Co-Operatives

According to Gonese, (2003:60-64) an agricultural cooperative, also known as a farmer's cooperative, is a cooperative where farmers pool their resources in certain areas of activity. A broad typology of agricultural cooperatives distinguishes between agricultural service cooperatives, which provide various services to their individual farming members, and agricultural production cooperatives, where production resources (land and machinery) are pooled and members farm jointly. Agricultural production cooperatives are relatively rare in

the world, and known examples are limited to collective farms in former socialist countries.

There are two primary types of agricultural service cooperatives, supply cooperatives and marketing cooperatives. Supply cooperatives supply their members with inputs for agricultural production (including seeds, fertilizers, and fuel and machinery services. Marketing cooperatives are established by farmers to undertake transformation, packaging, distribution and marketing of farm products (both crop and livestock). Farmers also widely rely on credit cooperatives as a source of financing for both working capital and investments

2.8 OBJECTIVES FOR LAND REDISTRIBUTION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The agreed objectives as reflected to the framework document are:

- a) Increased access to agricultural land to Black people.
- b) Improve nutrition and income of the rural poor who want to farm in any scale.
- c) Enable those presently accessing agricultural land in communal areas to make better production use of their land.
- d) Empower beneficiaries to improve their economic and social well being.

2.9 PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION AS REFLECTED AT THE 2005 CONFERENCE IN DURBAN

Beneficiaries were informed about the option available within Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development. They need to decide whether to apply individually or as a member of self selected group. They will then locate an available area of land, either through their own knowledge, or through the assistance of an Estate agent or Agricultural officer/ official.

The land should have the necessary water rights if irrigation is contemplated, and the rights should be specified in the sale contract and reflected in the land price.

With or without the assistance of a design agent, the participant prepares a farm plan or land use proposal (project proposal) indicating the intended agricultural use of land and estimating a rough project cash flow, the participant submit all documentation to the local official (land affairs) to receive his or her opinion regarding the feasibility of the farm (project), including its agricultural potential, value of the land relative to market prices for that of comparable quality and access to water, cash-flow projections, and environmental assessment.

Once the official has provided an opinion, the participant submit the proposal package to the provincial grant committee (comprise officials of land affairs and agriculture)

Land Affairs and agriculture officials and perhaps officers from other Government Departments or NGOs play an important role in implementation. They provide a technical opinion on the proposed farm plan, and environmental assessment and in this way contribute to the quality of the proposal. They also certify the accuracy (check to see that the land price is reasonable).

The local officials are important source of information for the participants. Both departments at National level are responsible for the overall design of land redistribution for agricultural development (LRAD) and monitoring of its impact. The Land Affairs Department should budget for the grant components of LRAD. While agriculture should budget to ensure that its provincial counter parts are financial prepared to meet their commitment to provide post transfers agricultural support. Lastly both Departments are to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of the land reform programme.

2.10 SERVICES OFFERED UNDER LAND REFORM PROGRAM AS A MEANS OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION

2.10.1 Land Restitution Program

This program deals with claims lodged in terms of the restitution of Land Rights Act, 22 of 1994, under which person or community dispossessed of property after 19 June 1913 (the date of the natives Land Act), as a result of racially discriminatory laws or practice, is entitled to lodge a claim for restitution of that property or comparable redress. It thus tackles in the injustices of apartheid most directly. By the cut-off date in March 1999, 67,531 claims by groups and individuals had been lodged, of which about 80% are urban.

2.10.2 Land Redistribution Programme

During 1994-1999 Land redistribution aimed to provide the disadvantaged and the poor with land for residential and productive purposes. A single, yet flexible, grant mechanism to a maximum of 16 000 per household was used to purchase land from willing sellers. Land redistribution took several forms (e.g. group settlement with some production group production, commonage scheme, on-farm settlement of farm workers and farm worker equity).

A range of additional financial resources supported the basic grant such as the planning grant, facilitation and dispute resolution services. The approach was application based and did not involve the prior acquisition of land by the state for subsequent resettlement (i.e. if was demanded rather than supply driven). Because land was both relatively costly and unavailable in small grant sized parcels, people wishing to acquire land with grant had to form themselves into groups to acquire land.

2.10.3 Land Tenure Reform Program

This programme aims to provide people with secure tenure where they live, to prevent arbitrary evictions and fulfill the constitutional requirement that all South Africans have access to land legally secure tenure in land. The land reform (Labor Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No. 3. of 1996) provides for the protection of the

rights of labor tenants and gives them the right to claim land. The Interim Protection Informal Land Rights Act, 1996 (Act, no. 31 of 1996) was passed as an interim measure to protect people in the former “homelands” against abuses of their land rights.

The Extension of Security of Tenure Act (ESTA) of 1997, aims to protect people who live on land with the consent of the owner or person in charge against unfair eviction and create long term tenure security through on – or – off – site settlement assisted by a government grant and the landowner.

2. 11. PICTURE OF LAND REFORM (LRAD) IN OTHER COUNTRIES

2.11.1 Position of Land Reform in the City of Cape Town

Yugandhar, (2003:45-46) stated that since 1994 the South African Government embarked on a land reform program to redistribute and return land to previously disenfranchised and displaced communities and individuals. The pace and outcomes of land reform programs over the first decade have been less than satisfactory and there are increasing signs of impatience and dissolution amongst the targeted groups.

The process of rural to urban migration and the growth of the urban population have made land reform a very important urban issue, because the most universal and immediate land need, in South Africa is for a place to stay “rather than a place to farm”

2.11. 2 Land Reform Projects in Zimbabwe

According to Gonese, (2003:85-88) land distribution is the most crucial and the most bitterly contested political issue.

There was allocation of land to the Whites in 1923. As a result, this land was subsequently allocated and divided into three portions.

Areas where only white could own property, Tribal trust lands, and areas where only Black could own property. One practical effect of the apportionment was that some black families were ejected from land they had held for generations. The lack for individual title in areas designated as tribal trust lands hindered the development of the land through soil improvement, grading, irrigation, drainage and roads. Few Blacks had access to the capital funds necessary to buy large plots of land designated for sale to them in the Native purchase areas.

But many Whites were able to buy and develop large areas of farmland. The designated White areas tended to be in the uplands, where the rainfall was higher and soil thinner. These areas were optimal for large scale, mechanized farming. Government policy favored the more productive white commercial farms through training support, direct grants, loan guarantee schemes, and funding for agricultural research. Rural road building also favored White farming areas.

There was therefore a marked racial imbalance in the ownership and distribution of land. Zimbabwean Whites although making up less than 1% of population, owned more than 70 percent of the arable land, including most of the best land.

Communal lands with no property rights, were characterized by slash, and burn agriculture, resulting in a tragedy of the commons.

Since the implementation of the most recent land reforms the country is facing severe food shortage.

The land acquisition Act with the clause willing seller willing buyer, the government was powerless to face white farmers who were resisting.

Eventually in (1992) the willing seller willing buyer clause was removed there by empowering the government to buy land compulsory for redistribution but by that time, land owners could challenge in court the price set by the acquiring authority.

Eventually government published a list 1,471 farm lands it intended to buy compulsorily, for redistribution and land owners were given thirty days to submit written objections.

Initially, compensation was given for land taken but new proposals were amended and insert a new one to compulsory acquire land for redistribution without compensation but the drafting stage of the constitution was boycotted by the opposition.

In 2005 the Parliament dominated by ZANU- PF passed the constitution, that nationalized Zimbabwe's farmland and deprived landowners of the right to challenge in court the government's decision to expropriate their land.

In 2006 the Agriculture Minister, Joseph Made, compelled commercial banks to finance new farmers but banks were unable to do so because new farmers had no title over the land on which they were resettled and thus could not use it as collateral.

With no security of tenure on the farms, banks have been reluctant to extend loans to the new farmers; many of them do not have much experience in commercial farming, nor assets to provide alternative collateral for any borrowed money.

Robert Mogabe aimed to give farms previously owned by white to blacks as a reward for supporting him.

2.11. 3 Economical Consequences of Land Reform In Zimbabwe

Gonese, (2003:90-93) stated that, prior to land redistribution, land-owning farmers, mostly white, had large tracts of land and utilized economies of scale to raise capital, borrow money when necessary, and purchase modern mechanized farm equipment to increase productivity on their land. The reforms broke this land into smaller tracts (thereby destroying the economies of scale) and gave it to former black farm workers and peasants, who had little knowledge of how to run the farms efficiency or raised productivity. Further, the refusal of

banks to land them money has limited their ability to purchase equipment or otherwise raise capital. As a result, the drop in total farm output has been tremendous and produced widespread claims by aid agencies of starvation famous and famine. However, Mugabe's expulsion of the international media has prevented full analysis of the scale of the famine and the resultant deaths. What is not in dispute is that a country once so rich in agricultural produce that it was dubbed the "bread basket" of Southern Africa, is now struggling to feed its own population. A staggering 45 percent of the population is considered malnourished. Foreign tourism has also plummeted, costing tens of millions of dollars a year in lost revenue.

2.11. 4 Land Reform Elsewhere

According to Goebel, (2006:110-111) many observers view land reform as an essential component of decolonization. Since mainland China's economic reforms led by Deng Xiaoping, land reforms have also played a key role in the development of the People's Republic of China. What remains controversial in Mugabe's Zimbabwe is the manner of the land reform, its hazard nature, and the widespread suspicion that it is being used to reward Mugabe supporters and attack his opponents, with others, including thousands of Blacks who worked the White-owned farms and those experiencing famine, losing out.

Currently (as of March 2006), Zimbabwe suffers from widespread food shortages, the worlds highest inflation rate at over 100,000 percent, and a bitter political struggle often turned violent between the ruling Zanu-PF party and the opposition Movement for Democratic Change, whose members has faced imprisonment and torture. Domestic and international critics lay much of the blame for the current chaos at the feet of the land reform program. Many Zimbabwean refugees have fled to South Africa or Mozambique and else where.

2. 12. CHALLENGES OF LAND REFORM PROGRAM

2.12.1 Problems with the Implementation of Land Redistribution.

Blacksburg, (1999:8) stated that the reason for economics success or failure of land reforms cannot be understood without examination of the land use after expropriation. After redistribution plans were announced or landlords were dispossessed, often much time passed until the final reform beneficiaries took over and started farming on their own. In the mean time land and capital asserts were exploited so that the new land users had a difficult start.

Basically there are three alternatives for the reallocation of the expropriated land. The first one is transformation into state farms. This has worked well but very often the efficiency of such state farms was lower than that of the previously existing private farms, due to too much interference of the government and resulting management problems. The second alternative is collective farms, which has been regularly an economic failure in reforms in developing countries. The main reasons are that the task of collective management and the problem of incentives for the members of the cooperatives to work hard have rarely been solved.

The third one is redistribution to farmers farming small or medium size holdings, of which based on the observations in Asia small farms are more efficient than large ones because the theoretical explanation is that they work with family labour which is not only cheap but also motivated. Large farms on the other hand are at a disadvantage because their hired labor is less motivated for hard work. Another problems with large farms is that the new owners often not primarily farmers.

The advantages of large farmers are their economies of scale for mechanization, use of lumpy inputs and sometimes processing of own products. What counts more is that owner – operated large farms have better management, mainly due to the higher level of education of the farmers, which also recognize chances of new technologies earlier and are more flexible in decision making. More over, they usually have better access to capital.

Yugandian, (1996: 70) stated that the land that was distributed to people in Indian was mostly dry land requiring huge investments beyond the capacity of the rural poor.

According to World Bank Agriculture for development. [HTTP:www.Google](http://www.Google) (15/10/2008). land reform projects in Limpopo have already failed as a result of "Inadequate support "for emerging farmers.

The study that was conducted in the Western Cape observed that they were often unsuccessful because skills of the beneficiaries had not been timeously upgraded. To avoid the under utilization of arable land, the land reform policy in which land is pro-actively acquired by the State and only transferred to Black South Africans once potential beneficiaries have been identified could place even more arable land outside the sphere of the commercial agricultural sector.

According to the analysis done by the university of Pretoria, the progress on farms transferred to Black farmers had found, among other things, that on 44 percent of them production had decreased drastically, and on 24 percent there had been no production since transferred to new owners. The foundation's study says one of the challenges facing land reform was farming had become increasingly knowledge driven.

In experienced participants should accordingly enjoy comprehensive support from the state or via mentorship from existing farmers. However, it is not clear whether the Department of Land Affairs is in a position to provide such support effectively. Land reform beneficiaries also needed access to considerable credit, especially in the initially stages of projects.

2.12.2 Non- Integration of HIV/AIDS Policy Into Land Reform Program

According to Kirsten, (2005:25) the lack of integrating HIV/Aids policy program into land reform projects has serious implications on sustainable development.

The Department of Land Affairs has established an internal HIV/Aids policy which targets employees only, and the non-integration of beneficiaries in this policy has a negative impact on achieving land reform goals of the department of Land Affairs, which has performance implications. The impact of non-integration will be considered in relation to food security, livelihoods and sustainability. Interventions should deal with social, economic and political dimensions of the pandemic in the land reform context. Potential land reform beneficiaries have little knowledge about HIV/Aids as their main concern rests with meeting the basic needs.

2.12.3 Challenges with Implementation Process

Currently the pace of land transfer is very slow and many land reform projects are of questionable quality and sustainability. Comprehensive Agricultural Support Program (CASP) from Department of Agriculture side did not synchronize with Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD). For instance Land Affairs finishes the process of transferring land, but CASP will be ready after two or three years.

2.13. OPPORTUNITIES OF LAND REFORM

2.13.1 Land And Agrarian Reform Project-LARP

According to a Sub-program of Land Redistribution Program: Operational Manual during the apartheid era the whites owned 87 percent and blacks 13 percent of agricultural land. After 1994 the rate of land transfer has been slow and general sustainability of project has been in question a review by Government of its performance in implementing its policies in the land, agriculture and rural sector has revealed that whilst visible gains have been made in some areas, considerably more still needs to be done by government with its sector partners to ensure a vibrant agricultural and rural sector.

It is imperative that the pace of land reform be accelerated and the sustainability of individual emerging farming enterprises dramatically improved. International evidence and government policy suggest that this will require a comprehensive approach addressing the full spectrum of human and physical needs of rural and farm dwellers. Health, housing, education and social service circumstances impact on the productivity of rural and farm dwellers, while agricultural, water, environmental services and rural infrastructure contribute substantively to the viability and stability of rural South Africa.

The Land and Agrarian Reform Project (LARP) provides a new framework for delivery and collaboration on land reform and agricultural support to accelerate the rate and sustainability of transformation through aligned and joint action by all involved stakeholders. It creates a delivery paradigm for agricultural and other support services based upon the concept of "One-Stop Shop" service centers located close to farming and rural beneficiary.

In February 2007, the Presidency challenged Director-General to devise projects that would have maximum impact on the eradication of poverty, job creation, and economic growth, with special focus on vulnerable groups, eg woman and youth. The importance of cooperative government, integration and coordination between departments was emphasized. The Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture responded by proposing an accelerated land and agrarian reformed project to be managed as joint project of department of land affairs, National department of agriculture, Provincial department agriculture, agricultural state owned enterprises and sector partners.

The project was submitted and accepted by the presidency as 1 of 24 presidential priorities commonly known as apex priorities. The objectives of apex priority 7, namely Land Agrarian Reformed Project are as follows.

- a) Redistribute 5 million hectares of White-owned agricultural land to 10 000, 00 new agricultural producers.
- b) Increase Black entrepreneurs in the agribusiness industry by 10 percent.
- c) Provide universal access to agricultural support services to the target groups.

- d) Increase agricultural trade by 10-15 percent for the target groups. One of the most lessons learned from the implementation of previous land reform project is the need for government to be more pro-active and integrated in its approach.

Brazing a trail for the implementation of the more pro-active approach- known as Operation Gijima- LARP is based on a number of key principles to fast- track land and agrarian reform.

The principles are:

- a) The use of focus areas to concentrate service delivery in order to better exploit synergies between land redistribution, agricultural production and agribusiness development.
- b) An aligned comprehensive support package to cater for the inherently multi-sectoral requirements to make sustainable agricultural production and agribusiness development a success (will also encompass social and other economic services).
- c) The application of cooperative government by establishing joint planning, budgeting, approval and implementation procedures between various government departments and programm.
- d) The full utilization of partnerships in order to exploit the relative strength and capacities of the key non-governmental stakeholders.

Subsidiarity: The decentralization of decision –making and implementation to the lowest practical level depending on the specific activity.

- e) The success and the sustainability of individual settlement projects would be the measure of success of LARP.

Focus areas would be defined in each Province based on existing surveys of opportunities, agricultural comparative advantage, and the needs of the target population to be served. Such focus areas could include:

1. Agricultural corridors (high-potential production areas close to national roads)
2. Location of large concentrations of farm dwellers.

3. Local Municipalities with strong unsatisfied demands for restitution, redistribution, labour tenant reform or farm employment by people living on farms, in communal areas or in informal settlements.
4. Identified market opportunities.
5. Women and youth as priority beneficiaries.

An internal review of LRAD also identified a number of key improvements needed to heighten the impact of the program, including de-emphasizing collective farming, further decentralizing to districts and municipalities and embedding land reform and agricultural products into a unified grant and a single approval process, and increasing the participation of the beneficiaries.

2.13.2 Land Acquisition Targets

According to the article, Landkom International-Landbank update, (2008: 7-8) the land acquisition targets are as follows:

PROVINCE	2008/9	2009/10	TOTAL
KZN	180.000	360.000	540.000
EC	184.107	368.214	552.321
FS	178,677	288,577	467,254
GP	48,565	60,000	108,565
LP	94.093	94,093	188.168
MP	189.237	378.474	567.711
NC	329.107	658.214	987.321
NW	142.107	284.214	426.321
WC	154. 107	308,214	462.321
TOTAL	1.500.000	2.800.000	4.300.000

2.13.3 Gender and Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)

Van Rooyen, argues that(2005) LRAD provides an excellent vehicle for redressing gender imbalances in land access and land ownership, and thus improving a lot of rural women and the household they may support. This program will serve as a means of creating opportunities to enable women to develop in numerous spheres of life, thus giving them security against poverty and providing them independent economic status. By ensuring that women participate fully in assert distribution and agrarian reform, the programme will help Government meets its international commitments, for example Beijing Platform for Action (1995) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1996).

2.13. 4 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Van Rooyen, (2005:77) stated that monitoring and evaluation system would be put in place at each of the project levels in consultation with the (M&E) units in Department of Land Affairs and Department of Agriculture in order to ensure that useful, reliable, and timely feedback is provided to Government and other relevant stakeholders.

In accordance with the principles of LARP its ultimate success will be measured against the long term sustainability and success of individual projects. The monitoring and evaluation system would be designed so as to assess the achievement of this goal. It would again monitor risk areas, such as financial management by service providers and beneficiaries, the adequacy of support services, land price inflation, and environmental issues.

2.14. COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES ABOUT AGRICULTURAL FARMING

2.14.1 Land use Perspective

Levin, (2002:69) has maintained that in the case of Mpumalanga people in the community were given material to draft a mental map overlay. The women participants wrote on their mental map.” Cannot eat from tree “and can be more appropriately used to produce food.”

The women expressed their concern about the Kruger National park, that the park is only a few kilometres away, yet local residents do not perceive any tangible benefits. These women also complained about water supply and said that they believed that the Sabie River had been deliberately stocked with crocodiles to keep them away from the water as it flows towards the parks, and there was an incident of a young woman who was killed in a crocodile attack.

In summary women devoted more land for food production than did men (men also mentioned tobacco and tourism) but both groups had multiple lively hoods embedded in their plans.

The land used maps were a reflection of the material relations of production and reproduction of the participants as well as their dreams and aspirations.

2.14. 2 Land Reform Projects Perspective

During the mental mapping workshop, participants were also requested as to where they felt land reform should take place. The community created mental maps about where land reform should take place and had strong opinions about how the land should be used. The first attempt should be to take out trees and pines and make that land available. (Land reform should ensure greater access to water for residential and agricultural uses). The third one is the need of fencing to protect crops and animals.

White farmers were much less enthusiastic about land reform and others talked openly about the deteriorating farm security situation and were clearly concerned because large-scale farmers and their families have been attacked.

People of Umkhanyakude perceive farming as their main source of living because they do not have other source of living due to the absence of industries where they can get jobs. Their challenges in this perspective are that arable land is not fenced and livestock is damaging their crops, the area is not planned and recently rainfall is becoming a problem. Another thing there is shortage of farming infrastructure like irrigation facilities (dams). People who are benefiting are those who are farming along Pongola flood plains. There are two irrigation schemes that Ndumo and Makhathini which are 3500 h with another 15 000 h potential for irrigation but not developed.

Regarding gender women are regarded as a weak vessel but in this regard, they took a lead. About 70% of women's are dedicated on farming. Cash crops and other crops for domestic consumption are cultivated (e.g. vegetables and maize) but mainly concentrated on food security as families normally do. They are cultivating both cash crops and crops for domestic consumption (e.g. vegetables and maize), but mainly concentrated on food security as women's normal do.

2. 14.3 Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs Working Together Towards Sustainable Land Reform Projects.

At National level there is one department i.e. Agriculture. In the Province, there comes Land Affairs separated from Agriculture. The mandate of Land Affairs is to transfer hectares of land to people, whether these hectares are viable or not is not considered. The Department of Agriculture support in terms of funds (Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme) but not even aware of when. Some times funds arrive at the wrong time of the season and the project is expected to be implemented otherwise funds will be taken back. What is important to the Agricultural side, is not so to Land Affairs e.g. viability and sustainability of land transferred. Agriculture is assigned to provide mentorship, but the programme is not clearly operating. It is only now that the Department is

reviewing policy of mentorship, meanwhile Land Affairs on the other side have the programme in place called Strategic Partners. Beside Land Affairs, within the Department of agriculture there is environmental section that deals with Environmental Impact Assessment which means that even if the land is transferred, that does not mean it is ready to be cultivated. There are rules and regulations that must be met before, and that is very hectic to beneficiaries/farmers.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The main aim of the study has been stated in chapter one. Methodology section describes the design of the study, including the selection and description of the site, the role of the researcher, initial entry for observation, the time and length of the study, the number of participants and how they were selected, and data collection and analysis strategies (James 2006:40). This information is needed to evaluate the soundness of the procedures.

In educational research there are different methods or tools of collecting data (De Vos et al 2006: 252). Tools of collecting data include research design sampling plan, data collection procedures and also apparatus or measuring instruments. It is important that the relationship between the research question and the data collected emerges clearly.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

James (2006:22) contents that a research design describes how the study was conducted. It summarizes the procedures for conducting the study, including *when, from whom, and under what conditions the data will be obtained*. In other words, the research design indicates the general plan: how the research is set up, what design and what methods of data collection were used.

The research used was the exploratory research design because there is a dearth of information on the subject under study.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. It is qualitative in the manner that open ended questions and focus groups were used and also quantitative because biographical information e.g. gender, age and education level was requested from the respondents.

3.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

3.3.1 Literature Review

The information was taken from various documents e.g. books and journals from library and internet.

3.3.2 Key Informants

The group of individuals who had knowledge about the project were selected to provide the needed information. With the non- probability sampling using snowballing ten key informants from different positions and departments were accessed. We were able to interview 2 officials from Department of Land Affairs, 3 officials from Department of Agriculture, 4 from Umkhanyakude District Municipality and lastly the Mayor of Umkhanyakude District (Political leader) was also interviewed.

3.3.3 Target Population

The targeted group were the farmers of Nhlahlayethu farm. Sampling comprised the non-probability technique which implies availability because respondent did not have to be forced to come. People who are involved are those who were willing to participate and some were not. I could only manage one farm (Nhlahlayethu farm) because others were unwilling to participate.

3.3.4 Focus Group from Target Farmers

It was individual interview and focus group. The focus group was represented by ten members (six members of the committee and four from farm participants). As mentioned the sampling procedure comprised the non-probability technique which also implies availability because beside the committee any available member could join.

3.4 METHOD OF COLLECTING DATA

Producing an interview schedule or guide forces the researcher to think explicitly, about what she or he hopes the interview might cover (De Vos et al, 2006:296). After consultation of the relevant literature, consultation with the academic experts and through the observations of the researcher, an interview guide was constructed as a guide for interviewing the respondents. The respondents were the farmers themselves and key informants were officials from the Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture, together with some members from Umkhanyakude District Municipality. The questionnaires were developed according to these two types of respondents.

Semi- structured interviews were conducted for data collection. For the farm beneficiaries individual interviews and group interviews were used to get both perspectives when explaining the problems and general situation in the farm. Individuals from the Department of Agriculture, Land Affairs and Umkhanyakude District Municipality were interviewed based on challenges and their involvement in the programme of Land redistribution for agricultural development.

Structured, semi-structured interviews and checklist in the focus group was used to cover most of issues on the farm. As focus group was used to prioritize the most important things to be improved in order to improve the implementation of land reform projects (land redistribution for agricultural development). With other questions it was to recheck whether there is similarity between answers from individuals and the group (verification purposes).

3.4.1 Informed Consent

All members interviewed were informed about the purpose of the research and asked if she or he would be willing to participate in the interview voluntarily and willingly. Rapport was the first thing to be established with the person being interviewed, because people being interviewed requires one to be more sensitive to the personality of interviewer than questions themselves. The situation is that there would be no direct benefit for the interviewee except for the academic reasons, but the study's objective was to benefit the farmers involved in land reform projects (LRAD-Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development) department and stakeholders involved. Only after that the exercise interview commenced. The respondents were thanked after the interview and requested to sign the informed consent statement.

According to Welman and Welman (2005: 166) structured and semi-structured interviews are used in qualitative or explorative research to identify important variables in a particular area, to formulate penetrating questions about them, and to generate hypotheses for further investigation. Semi- structured interviews offer a versatile way of collecting data, and they are formalized so that all respondents hear the same questions in the same order and in the same manner. These interviews are most appropriate when they are straight forward and factual information. The instrument used here was the interview schedule. The interview schedule is a questionnaire with closed –ended or fixed alternative questions, as well as indications of how to answer each question. The interview schedule was presented to each respondent in exactly the same way (Bless, 1998: 151).

3.4.2 Construction of Interview Schedule

In order to construct the interview schedule, the researcher consulted the supervisor. Questions were formulated and submitted to the supervisor for correction. The questionnaire was corrected and a separated questionnaire was suggested solely for key informants. There after all questions were gleaned before final administration to the target respondents. Different sorts of question

were included in the questionnaire like open ended, closed ended and pre-coded questions were included in the questionnaire. Open- ended questions are those to which any answer can be accepted and these questions are used to explore issues. Closed or pre-coded questions are the ones that offer the respondents a range of answers to choose from and respondents are asked to tick the appropriate boxes (Welman & Welman 2005:166-167). Administration of the interview took 40-45 minutes.

3.3.4 Target Farmers –Sampling

Probability sampling and non-probability sampling called availability was used because it would not have been proper to force people to come. Nhlahlayethu farm has 78 farmers. For every 3 farmers 2 farmers were interviewed, which makes the total of 50 people that were interviewed.

Non- probability sampling was also introduced with key informants. The total aimed at was 13 respondents (4 from Umkhanyakude District Municipality, 4 from Land Affairs and also 4 from Department of Agriculture). The snowballing sampling was used so that interviewed respondents identify other members for inclusion in the sample (Welman & Welman 2005:69). The total of respondents was 10 with 2 from the Department of Land Affairs, and 3 from Department of Agriculture, 4 from Umkhanyakude District and lastly the Mayor of Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

3.4.4 Measurements

To ensure that valid and reliable data was obtained, before implementing the study, the questions were double-checked whether they vary according to various groups to be interviewed. The first group was the target group (individual farmers themselves), the key informants and the focus group. So, we ended having 3 types of questionnaires. The questions were tested with one of the Agricultural officials.

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS

Through triangulation, which is a process of verifying data was coordinated. Qualitative data was coded into themes and analysed through description. Results from quantitative data were compiled and presented through tables, graphs and figures of data with discussions of their significance for the purpose of the study.

CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Du Plooy (2006:2) is of the view that interpretation and analysis of data is defined as a crucial step in the research process, because the analysis and interpretation of data forms the basis of conclusions and recommendations. This also influences whether or not recommendations would be implemented in a particular study. The methods used vary from the development of content analysis categories for descriptive statistics.

In this chapter, the researcher analyses and interprets the data was that collected from Nhlahlayethu farm land reform project LRAD (Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development) at Mkhanyakude District Municipality. The following data had been collected from the respondents during the exploratory interviews: personal details, institutional building and opportunities and constrains in farming. The number of respondents balanced itself i.e. 25 females and 25 males.

SECTION A

4.2 BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The biographic information of the respondents provides profiles of farmers (78 members) that were involved in LRAD program at Nhlahlayethu farm (300h).

4.2.1 Gender

TABLE 4.1

Gender	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Females	25	50%
Males	25	50%
Total	50	100%

As reflected in table 4.1 the number of female respondents was 25 representing 50 percent of the total sample and on the other side the number of male respondents was again 25 which is also 50 percent of the total sample which was comprised of 50 farmers.

4.2.2 Age

TABLE 4.2

Age	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
18-35	14	28%
36-45	13	26%
46-55	10	20%
56-65	9	18%
66 Upwards	4	8%
Total	50	100%

Table 4.2 indicates the number of respondents that falls under 18-35 years which was 14 of 50 respondents (28 percent), while 26 percent which is 13 respondents of the sample are between 36-45 years. Ten respondents of the sample which is 20 percent are between 46-55 years. Nine respondents which 18 percent are between 56-65 years and 4 respondents (8 percent) are from 66 upwards. The above table illustrates the range of the project members which has implications to the sustainability of the project in terms of trainability and continuity. The majority of the members are still economically active and would have necessary energy, vigor and reliance for this kind of a project.

4.2.3 Race

TABLE 4.3

Race	Frequency(N)	Percentage
Black	49	98%
White	0	0%
Coloured	0	0%
Indian	1	2%
Total	50	100%

According to Table 4.3 there are 49 (98 percent) respondents of 50 were Black and 1 (2 percent) was Indian origin that is involved in farming at Nhlahlayethu farm. The Indian respondent was also working for Senekal (previous farm owner) since 1999. Since his performance was good Mr. Senekal recommended him to manage Nhlahlayethu farm. His management in terms of production is exceptionally good.

4.2.4 Language

TABLE 4.4

Language	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
Zulu	49	98%
English	1	2%
Afrikaans	0	0%
Xhosa	0	0%
Total	50	100%

Table 4.4 reflects that 49 respondents who were comprised of 98 percent Zulu speakers. Only 1 respondent which is 2 percent was English speaking person (Indian Guy).

4.2.5 Level of Education

TABLE 4.5

Level of Education	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
Primary	25	50%
Secondary	5	10%
Metric	3	6%
Tertiary	0	0%
Certificate	0	0%
Diploma	0	0%
Degree	0	0%
None	17	34%
Total	50	100%

The level of Education as shown in table 4.5 shows that 25 respondents which is (50 percent) were at primary level. Seventeen respondents did not attend any school and they make up 34 percent. Five respondents which is 10 percent had gone as far as secondary level and only 3 which are 6 percent had matric. A large number of respondents have primary level education.

The above table illustrates that most members of the farm are illiterate or have no formal education. Therefore, any training organized for these people should be user- friendly to them and most things be practical.

4.2.6 Employment

TABLE 4.6

Employment	Frequency(N)	Percent(%)
Not employed	8	16%
Nhlahlayethu Farm	6	12%
Senekal farm	36	72%
Total	50	100%

Table 4.6 reflects that 8 respondents of 50 (16 percent) were not employed. Six of 50, which is 12 percent who were employed at Nhlahlayethu farm (their own farm) and 36 of 50 (72 percent) and worked Senekal's farm.

That means that even if laborers were in a position of owning their own farm but they would not have time for it because they were working in Senekal's farm. In other words they would not know more about their farm.

SECTION B

4.3 INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

The farm is being leased by Nhlahlayethu Cooperative from the Department of Land Affairs with the intention to buy the farm. It is a land reform farm which was bought from Senekal who was the previous owner. The farm was given to his laborers. It was bought through Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLUS) Program, where the Government buys a farm and farmers lease the farm from the Government. The minimum lease period is 3 years. The lease fees are calculated according to its 30 percent of the net. Nhlahlayethu is paying Land Affairs the amount of R50 000-00 per month.

The farm is owned by 78 beneficiaries with 11 committee members consisting 5 females and 6 males, democratically elected by farmers themselves.

4.3.1 Frequency of Committee Meetings

TABLE 4.7

Committee Training	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
Yes	37	74%
No	13	26%
Total	50	100%

Table 4.7 reflects that 37 respondents out of 50 (74 percent) agreed that the committee was trained for its duties but 13 respondents (26 percent) respondents disagreed and seem to have no idea about training that took place.

4.3.2 Period of the Committee In Position

TABLE 4.8

Period	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
1 year	9	18%
2 years	41	82%
Total	50	100%

Table 4.8 indicates that 9 respondents of 50 (18 percent) talked about 1 year duration of the committee in position while 41 respondents (82 percent) agreed on 2 year duration. That was probed further until the real answer was that since the committee was elected it has never been changed. When farmers were asked, they responded with different views. This showed that there was no written policy which was well-known to members.

4.3.3 Constitution and Code of Conduct for Target Farmers

TABLE 4.9

Constitution & code of conduct	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
Yes	50	100%
Total	50	100%

Table 4.9 reflected that respondents did have the constitution and code of conduct because 50 respondents which are 100 percent agreed to that. This was further discussed until it was clear that the document was kept by the committee members.

4.3.4 Drafting of the Constitution

TABLE 4.10

Drafted constitution	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
Farmers	2	4%
Committee	10	20%
Project Manager	38	76%
Total	50	100%

Table 4.10 reflected that 38 respondents of 50 (76 percent) reported that Project Manager drafted the constitution. Ten respondents (20 percent) reported that the constitution was drafted by the committee and only 2 (4 percent) referred it to the farmers. This question was probed further and the truthful situation came out that; the Land Affairs consultant had drafted the constitution.

4.3.5 Decision Makers'

This question was asked to find out about the involvement of target farmers in decision making.

TABLE 4.11

Decision Makers	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
Farmers	5	10%
Committee	45	90%
Total	50	100%

Table 4.11 have put it clear that the committee structure was responsible for decision-making with 45 respondents of 50 which is 90 percent. Only 5 farmers said that the farmers themselves took decisions. Most of the time the committee takes the decisions on behalf of the beneficiaries but reporting is done from time to time.

4.3.6 Frequency of Committee Meetings

This question was asked from the farmers to find out how far they know the workings of their committee.

TABLE 4.12

Committee meeting	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
Once every two weeks	38	76%
Once a month	7	14%
Quarterly	5	10%
Total	50	100 %

According to table 4.12 there are 38 respondents of 50 (76 percent) that said that the committee meets once every two weeks. Seven respondents (14 percent) answered that the committee meets once a month while only 5 (10 percent) said that the committee meet quarterly. This was further probed and it was established that initially the committee was scheduled to meet monthly, but due special meetings, a new decision was to meet once every two weeks.

4.3.7 Frequency of Farmers Meetings

This question was asked to find out whether the farmers are updated about the progress of the farm.

TABLE 4.13

Farmers meeting	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
Three times a year	11	22%
Four times a year	39	78%
Total	50	100%

Table 4.13 reflects that farmers meet 4 times a year because 39 respondents of the sample of 50 which is 78 percent kept on supporting one idea and only 11

respondents (22 percent) were supporting three times a year. This question was further discussed and found out that the meetings scheduled for farmers were three per year but the fourth one is just specially organized when dividends are ready to be given to farmers and usually this happens towards Christmas time.

4.3.8 Gender Division In the Committee

TABLE 4.14

Gender Division	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
Females	5	40%
Males	6	60%
Total	11	100%

According to table 4.14 the committee constitutes 5 females (50 percent) and 5 males (50 percent) which makes up 10 members of the committee.

IN THE FOLLOWING PRESENTATION VIEWS OF THE TARGET FARMERS AND THE KEY INFORMANTS ARE PRESENTED AND ANALYZED.

SECTION C

4.4 DATA FROM THE TARGET FARMERS OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINS IN FARMING

The following are further 10 questions asked from the farm beneficiaries and their responses:

4.4.1. Opportunities or Benefits of Land Reform Projects

Establishing from the farmers what they think or view as opportunity or constrains of land reform projects:

People are given opportunity to own land of which they were previously disadvantaged. Most respondents believed that having a piece of land alone without farming equipment is not enough in agricultural farming. Therefore, they would only enjoy benefits of having farms only if farming equipments are available in the farm to make it operational. Assistance through mechanization program should be prioritized in order to plant in time.

4.4.2. The Challenges of Land Reform Projects (LRAD)

Respondents mentioned different challenges that they are faced with e.g. the absence of funds for kick-starting the business, shortage of infrastructure like the storage for keeping their valuables (fertilizer). They are also not allowed to work in their own farm because they are still committed to the farm of their previous boss. They are also temporarily employed. Funds for purchasing the inputs are also borrowed from their previous supervisor. This means that they are still completely dependent.

4.4.3. The Causes of These Challenges

All farming equipment used is hired and they are still paying rent to Land Affairs which is R50 000-00 per month. Another cause is the shortage of initial capital accompanied by high input costs e.g. fertilizer and herbicides due to raised petrol prizes.

4.5 INTERVENTIONS DONE BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS

4.5.1 Agriculture and Environmental Affairs

There is nothing much that has been done by the Department except that the officials managed to train the committee structure after having assisted the committee with the amendment of the constitution. Over and above the business plan for ratoon management has been completed and submitted in order to get services done.

4.5.2 Land Affairs

Land Affairs is known for transferring land to target farmers, auditing books and translation of constitution from English to Zulu.

4.6. GENERAL ATTITUDES OF THE TARGET FARMERS TOWARDS AGRICULTURAL FARMING

The attitudes of beneficiaries towards agricultural farming seem to be very positive because they do take farming as the source of income and food. In their residential areas and next to the farm, they have gardens where they produce vegetables for consumption and profit. Their sugar cane farm is 300ha and there is a portion that is not used on which the beneficiaries want to produce vegetables because of their quick turn over compared to sugar cane.

4.7. A GROUP OF FARMERS WORKING THE FARM UP TO ITS POTENTIAL

The beneficiaries suggested that a farm manager should be employed and employ farm beneficiaries to work in their farm in order to earn something from their own farm mean while getting to know every thing about their farm. A farm manager should concentrate on production not financial matters. Beneficiaries should be involved in day to day running of the farm and should make a plan so as to work in turns even during weekends.

In fact this farm was supposed to get an independent project manager, not the Indian because he is also a beneficiary.

4.8. THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS AND AGRICULTURE WORKING TOGETHER TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE LAND REFORM PROJECTS

Most respondents suggested that both departments should start planning together at an early stage and make sure that budget allocated to farms is used within the time frame. Respondents further pointed out that both departments should now realised that land alone without farming equipment is not enough for farming business to be sustainable. They also stressed that both departments should learn to keep promises.

4.9. FARMING HISTORY IN TERMS OF PRODUCTION

Initially cotton was grown but they encountered marketing problems with this commodity.

4.10. THE PRIORITIZED THREE MOST IMPORTANT NEEDS OF THE FARM

The majority prioritized as follows:

1. Machinery
2. Funding
3. Training

It was further explained that a farm without machinery is crippled. Funding would cover the inputs and some implements. Training is assumed to be a third requirement because it would include the usage of machinery and the know how of production.

4.11. THE ROLE OF LAND REFORM IN (LRAD) ALLEVIATING POVERTY

Almost all respondents disagreed; stressing that government's objective would never be met if their problems are not addressed holistically. They further explained that having a farm makes people to have a lot of expectations.

4.12. DATA FROM THE FOCUS GROUP

In addition the following questions were asked from the focus group. The focus group was comprised of seven members committee and three farmers.

4.12.1. Duties of the Committee

Responses from the focus group showed that the committee amended the constitution, requested the translation of the constitution from English to Zulu and the last one is that the committee act as link between the project manager and the beneficiaries.

4. 12. 2 Challenges Faced By Nhlanhlayethu Farm

The focus group was very much concerned about the absence of farming equipment and implements, absence of funding to kick start the farming business and the lack of farm management skills.

They also complained about the absence of dividends which they assume it is because all farm equipment and implements are hired, high transport costs due to distance travelled to the mill. The distance is almost 220 km from the farm, although there are nearest mills e.g. Pongola and Riverview mill in Mtubatuba, Nhlahlayethu cannot break the contract of 25 years signed with filliston Mill at Empangeni.

They also mentioned the number of beneficiaries compared to the farm size, 78 beneficiaries: 300h farm. Even illiteracy level is very high in the mean time which makes someone to doubt that they would ever manage the farm on their own.

4.12.3 Solution to Nhlanhlayethu Farm in Term of Their Needs

Solutions to Nhlanhlayethu farm were explained as follows:

- I. Funding could bring about change; this is because even farming inputs sometimes are borrowed from Senekal, the previous farm owner.
- II. There is need for a book keeper so that the manager only concentrates on production.
- III. Farming equipment and implements were constantly hired because they were not available in the farm.
- IV. There is a need for training in sugar cane production.
- V. Irigation facilities are required because existing was old and not and not functionally useful.

4.12. 4 The Role Of Land Reform In (Lrad) In Alleviating Poverty

The answer to that question was that the poverty rate is getting higher and higher because everything used is hired, the cost of water and electricity has gone high due to diesel and petrol which is escalating. Over and above they are renting the farm with R50.000 00 per month.

4.12. 5 Requirements that can Improve Production In the Farm

1. Funding
2. Mentorship
3. Training

4. 12. 6 The Achievements of Nhlahlayethu Farmers

Besides all challenges mentioned there were also achievements.

- I. Two cars were bought from
- II. An office was erected with a kitchen attached to it.
- III. A considerable number of houses were built for farm workers to live in.

4. 13 DATA OBTAINED FROM THE KEY INFORMANTS

4.13. 1 Opportunities of Lrad (Land Redistribution For Agricultural Development)

That is where the previously disadvantaged group (beneficiaries) have got right of having

Land for financial purposes, as a result they become part of the BEE (Black Economic Empowerment). Further more people get the chance of improving their skills in terms of agriculture.

The officials that comprised the key informants seemed not to share the views of the farmers but theorized further on the value of their projects.

4.13. 2 Challenges of Land Reform Projects (Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development).

Most respondents explained that farmers have been long used to farming on a small scale as a result they lack different skills like operational skills, business Management, balance sheet, farm management, financial management and human resource skills.

Unavailability of farming equipment and implements is a big problem to most farms and this result in late planting. The program of Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development makes the property that was owned by individual to be owned by a group of people meaning that the returns have to split to more people. This means working together as a group of strangers presents its own challenges and may distract from the goals of the farm.

Late financing by the Department of Agriculture due to poor planning of both Departments (Agriculture and Land Affairs) causes the farm to lose its potential. Capacitating does not take the first priority. Land reform beneficiaries do not have access to working capital once they obtain a farm. Another problem that is being experienced is the infighting amongst land reform beneficiaries as a result the farms are run down by these farmers.

4.14 CAUSES OF CHALLENGES

People are used to small scale farming and not exposed to commercial operations. There are no strong programs owned by Land Affairs for training before people become engaged in commercial farming. The Department of Land Affairs seems to be not transparent on the issue of transferring land because all

stakeholders should be involved in the planning stage so that they take part as early as possible in directing development towards purchased land. Integrated development should be practised by also involving the District Municipality (Local Government).

Sometimes farmers lack confidence and feeling of ownership due to unfair practise of the previous land owner e.g. if farmers are still working for the previous land owner, when are they going to work and have an understanding of their own farm.

Some farms are vandalized when they are about to be transferred e.g. removal of irrigation infrastructure, fence and poor management of access roads. The grant allocated to people are not compatible with the land prices and at the end of the day people are put together to attract more grants.

4.15 INTERVENTIONS DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS

4. 15.1 Agriculture

Officials claimed that they take over social issues and make sure that the committee structure is in place and also trained for its duties. Further more, business plans are compiled and forwarded to CASP program for financial support, although it takes time, because of poor procurement procedures. Training needs assessments are conducted and sometimes arrangement is done with Agricultural Training Institutions e.g. Owen Sithole College of Agriculture. Extension support is given, in conjunction with other stake holders.

4.15.2 Land Affairs

Land Affairs used to assist with grants towards buying of the farm that are calculated according to own contributions. The farm is purchased through PLUS

Program (Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy) where the government buys the farm and farmers lease from the government for the minimum period of three years. When the project is showing the signs of sustaining then the process of transferring land starts. Besides, the Land Affairs Department allocates balances of grants for the beneficiaries to use in the farm.

4.15.3 The Attitude of the Community towards Agricultural Farming

People are born farmers but more used to subsistence farming than commercial farming. Those with commodities like livestock which are not very demanding the kick start capital, only start their business. It is always the case that people are not the same because although most of them believe in farming, others show signs of being the followers and are interested in money.

4.15.4 A Group of Farmers Working the Farm Up To Its Full Potential

A farm manager needs to be employed because Agricultural officials are committed to extension work therefore they cannot concentrate on one farm. The whole group should feel the ownership of the farm. Besides that the group would not benefit as the previous owner because the profit would be shared among the group instead of one family.

4. 16 DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS AND AGRICULTURE WORKING TOGETHER TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE LAND REFORM PROJECT

5. 16.1 Agriculture

There should be services arranged and ready to help people in time and the Department can even claim back those services. The policies between the departments need to be aligned so that when the farms are transferred to the beneficiaries, resources are available from the supporting department.

5. 16.2 Land Affairs

Land alone without farming equipment especially machinery is not enough for the previously disadvantaged farmers to produce. This is not the responsibility of the Land Affairs and Agriculture only but this need the integration of the Municipality and Non Governmental Organizations. This should appear in IDP (Integrated Development Plan).

4.16.3 The Cause for Decrease in Production

Lack of knowledge in terms of management practises is also a short fall to people used to subsistence farming. The dependence syndrome is a problem. The government is encouraging it by keeping on promising people many things. The culture of working very hard is not essentially a people's principle. They tend to be not fully committed in what ever they are doing.

The problem of social issues (conflicts) causes many projects to fail. Sometimes projects encounter the shortage of laborers due to the absence of machinery. Infighting amongst members also causes problems for the project. High prices of inputs are amongst the most critical problems.

When asked to prioritize three requirements that are needed to improve production in the farm, officials listed the following: Funding, machinery and training. The first one was funding because farmers had to buy inputs and farming implements. Machinery followed because the farmers had to hire tractors each and every time. The last one was training.

DATA OBTAINED FROM A MAYOR AS KEY INFORMANTION

4. 17.1 Benefits of Land Reform / Lrad (Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development)

People do benefit but specifically, it is a wrong concept because it is like giving some body a much modernized Mercedes Benz who can not even drive an ordinary car. People are given these farms and they do not have basic skills of making them profitable. It is just assumed that they know because they have been in the farm (as laborers) for some years but the concept of apartheid and Bantu education was that even if they are given green pastures they will never graze. For example, they have spent some years in the farm just weeding and spraying without knowing how to make a spraying mixture.

4.17. 2 The Problems of Land Reform Projects / Land Redistribution For Agricultural Development

The most critical issue about this is that the property that has been serving one family is given to fifth families. They are not aware that with the broad base that they are making they are just thinning the richness of the farm.

4. 17. 3 Interventions Done By the Department Of Agriculture

Intervention is very thin because the Department depends on available Extension Officials that have been serving the community (Extension Officials

are people with many commitments). Unless they employ different people specifically for these farms like mentors the problem would not be solved.

5. 17. 4 The General Attitude Of The Target Farmers Towards Agricultural Farming

The answer to this was that South Africa as a whole is not labour-orientated. For example, even the external investors are failing to invest in South Africa because labour payment is higher than labour input (people want more payment than the work they have done). For the country to be rich it should have more labour input than labour payment so that it has labour reserved that is not paid for. South Africa has more strikes (people demanding for more payments) compared to other countries.

4.1 7. 5 A Group of Farmers Working a Farm Up To Its Full Potential

To correct the mistake that has been done, from a group of people a sizeable number of people with farming passion should be identified and should be capacitated in different skills of production and managing the farm so that they become owners of the business. Let the Government train people according to business principles. These people should be told that they do not have other work other than monitoring the farm.

4. 17. 6 Support Prepared By Umkhanyakude District Municipality to Assist Land Reform Projects

The response to that was that they do have a budget but specifically if farmers form cooperatives. They have a budget for training and they are ready to outsource skills. The officials for Umkhanyakude do attend meetings organized by Department of Economic Development in order to be updated with cooperatives.

CHAPTER 5

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This concluding chapter presents a summary of the findings of the study from the interviews that were conducted. From the findings of the study, a plausible conclusion is drawn. By way of suggestion recommendations are made. This is in view of the observation that if at all the farmers are to properly manage the smooth running of the farm, there ought to be essential acquisition of skills by people who are to manage the farm for the production of beneficiaries.

Restatement of objectives

There is need for us to re-state the objectives, which were initially set out, so that we could draw a sound conclusion from the study and see if these said objectives are met. Subsequently we make recommendation based on the set objectives and findings from the study. The set objectives included the following:

- I. To investigate opportunities and challenges of the land reform (Land Distribution for Agricultural Development) for poverty alleviation and the factors that contributes towards decrease in the production of land reform projects.
- II. To investigate the general perspective of target farmers with regard to ultimate objective in farming.
- III. To investigate how group farmers could work the farm to its fully potential and finally.
- IV. To investigate how the Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs could work together for the continuation and the sustenance of land reform projects.

5.2 CONCLUSION REMARKS

From the restated objectives and findings the study draws conclusion as follows:

- I. The Governments objectives would not be met if land is given to farmers who are not yet ready to manage land usefully. This is in terms of the acquisition of farm management and financial skills, which are crucial for the sustenance of such an endeavour. The central idea is to improve the essential skills of members, in order for to run their own affairs for the ultimate productivity of all members. These are rare, but necessary skills which members need to be fully equipped with. For example, we note from the findings that there was considerable misuse of the farm vehicle. In other words, respondents said it was misused by the farm manager in that it was utilized not for the farms intended projects. Respondents said that they has witnessed gross misuse of the vehicle which was often seen transporting grocery items, which had totally outside the needs of the farm.
- II. Political interference. From findings of the study, respondents had also said that there seemed to be political interference from members of the Land Affairs, who simply wanted to give land to farmers before they were fully trained in farm management and financial skills. In a way, we could argue that this is setting the cart before the horse. What this mean is setting out farmers for gross failures, owing to the fact they would be untrained and unskilled in running the farm. Respondents said that the Department of Land Affairs could be willing to give the farm to 78 beneficiaries, who were totally ill-prepared.
- III. Landing of seed, money and equipment. Besides, there was complete absence of seed and money for operational purposes. This included farm equipment. The farm heavily relied on borrowing from the previous owner. Thus members were not in the least, independent to stand on their own feet.
- IV. Lack of communication skills. Members have also said that there was lack of regular information from the District Municipality. This in terms of the general communication on matters concerning the farm to members. From all the above, it could be safely concluded that the absence of the adequate preparedness to hand over the farm members. It has to be

noted that their livelihood would entirely be based on the productivity of the farm and in the absence of acquisition of the above-itemised knowledge and skills; this would be tantamount to setting up the entire project for failure.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Following on the conclusion drawn, the following suggestions are made. This is in the hope that the farm would, indeed be productively benefit members:

- I. That the key persons be identified and trained in book-keeping skills and farm management skills for the smooth-running of the farm before it is given to farmers.
- II. Appropriate and extensive consultation be carried out from time to time. This might involve academics and other qualified agricultural personnel to assess the farm situation and possibly offer essential services or which might be required.
- III. From the above, extensive studies might be required to established long-term projects from research institutions and universities. This might provide various activities that the farm would be involved in for its continued sustenance. Such projects might include the planting of vegetable and mealies, owing to the fact that irrigation is available in the farm.
- IV. In addition to the above it is also finally recommended that members be trained to devise their own constitution and ensure that such rules are followed to the letter, from time to time. This is inline with the principle of transparency in all aspect of proper management of such an organization for the general upliftment of community members.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Agricultural Research for Development. (2004). *An investigation of successes, constraints and opportunities in LRAD farming projects*. Pretoria: Agricultural Research Council.

Bailey, K. (1998). *Methods of Social Research (4thEd)*. United states of America: The Free Press.

Blacksburg, V. (1999). *Recovery and Restoration of Damaged Ecosystem*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Bless, C. (2006). *Social research Methods*. 4th Edition. Cape town: Paarl Print.

Bless, K. (1998). *Methods of Social Research (4th Ed)*. United States of America: The Free Press.

Buckingham, S. (2004). *Gender and Environment*. London: Routledge.

Cotula, L. (2002). *Gender and Law: Women's in Agriculture*. Rome: Food and Agricultural Organization.

Goebel, A. (2006). *Gender and land reform: The Zimbabwe experience*. Chicago: Mc Queen's University Press.

- Gonese, F. (2003). *Zimbabwe Land Reform and Resettlement Cooperative Agreement*. Harare:Harare University Press.
- Hirschowitz K. (2000). *Measuring Poverty in South Africa*. New York:Cambridge University Press.
- Hlabisa Municipality Integrated Development Plan review (2006/07).*Halve Poverty by 2015 Through Co-cooperativeness and Efficient Utilization of Scarce Resources*. Durban: Izazi Professional Services.
- James, H. (2006). *Crisis Intervention Strategies*. United State of America:The Free Press.
- Jongen, W. M. F. and Meuleuberg, M. T. G. (2005). *Innovation in Agri-food Systems (2nd Ed)*. Wageningen:Wageningen Acade MicPublishers.
- Kirsten, L. (2005). *Legal Cultures and Human Rights:The Challenge of Diversity*. London:Kluwer Law International.
- Kitalyi, J. (1998). *Village Chicken Production Systems in Rural Africa:Household Food Security and Gender Issues*. Rome:Food and Agricultural Organization.
- Letsoalo, E.M. (1999). *Land reform in South Africa:A Black Perspective*. Johannesburg:Skotaville.
- Levin, R.(2002). *Community Perspectives on Land and Agrarian Reform in South Africa*. Chicago:MacArthur Foundation.

Mcbride, G. (1998). *Agricultural Cooperatives: Their why and their how*. Westport: The Free Press.

Mkhwanazi, N. (2001). *A Sociological Analysis of Unemployment Among Blacks in Kwa-Zulu Natal Province of South Africa*. Empangeni: University of Zululand.

Patel, L. (2005). *Social Welfare and Social Development*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

Philip D. (2000). *Poverty and Inequality in South Africa*. United State of America: ST Martins Press.

Potgieter, R. (1999). *The Poultry Farmers and Managers Veterinary Handbook*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

Rubin and Rubin (2001). *Manual of Clinical Problems in Infectious Disease*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

Telsang, M. T. (2005). *Production Management*. New Delhi: S. Chand.

Terreblanche, S. (2002). *History of inequality in South Africa*. Pietermaritzburg: University of Natal Press & KMM Publishing.

Umkhanyakude Municipality Integrated Development plan (2007/8). *Halve Poverty by 2015 Through Co-operativeness and Efficient Utilization of Scarce Resources*. Durban: Izazi Professional Services.

Van de Vos, R. and Gido, J. (2006). *Response to Change: Society, Cultures and Personality*. Johannesburg: Van Nostrand.

Van Rooyen, J. (2005). *Agricultural Policy Reform in South Africa*. Cape Town: Francolil.

Von Blanckburg, P (1999). *Large commercial farmers and land reform in Africa (Case of Zimbabwe)*. Aldershot: Ashgate.

Wayeka, L. (2003). *Women and Land in Africa: Culture, Religion and Realizing Women's Rights*. London: Zed Books.

Welman, J. C. And Welman T. R. (2005). *Research Methodology*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LAND REFORM PROJECTS (LAND REDISTRIBUTION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT) - Target Farmers

Kindly answer all questions by supplying the requested information in writing or by making (x) in the appropriate block.

SECTION A: PERSONAL DETAILS OF RESPONDENT

1. Name and Surname of the respondent_____

2. What is your gender?

Male	
Female	

3. What is your race?

Black	
White	
Coloured	
Indian	

4. What is your home language?

Zulu	
English	
Afrikaans	
Xhosa	
Others	

5. What is the highest level of education that you have successfully completed?

Primary	
Secondary	
Tertiary	
Certificate	
Diploma	
Degree	
Other (Specify)	
None	

6 What is your current professional position?

7. Where are you employed? If not what is your source of income? (Specify)

8. Indicate your age using the following age range

18-35	
36-45	
46-55	
56-65	
66 Upwards	

9. Years of farming involvement before Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Program you involved in?

1yr-4yrs	
5 yrs-10yrs	
11yrs-15yrs	
15yrs-20yrs	
None	

SECTION B: INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

1. Institutional building

1.1 Name of the farm_____

1.2 Current membership in the farm_____

1.3 Number of initial membership in the farm_____

1.4 Number of existing committee members_____

1.5 Who elected the committee_____

1.6 How was the committee elected_____

1.7 Is the committee trained in terms of its duties ?_____

1.8 How long does the committee stay in the position ?_____

1.9 Do they have the constitution and the code of conduct ?_____

1.10 Who drafted the constitution ?_____

1.11 How often do the committee / beneficiaries meet? (Specify)

1.12 Who are the decision makers?

- a) Officials
- b) Farmers
- c) Committee
- d) Other(specify)

2. Gender division in the committee

Number of males

Number of females

SECTION C: OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINS IN FARMING

3. What are the opportunities / benefits of land reform projects (LRAD) for you?
(specify)

4. What are the challenges of land reform projects (LRAD)?

5. What are the causes of these challenges?

6. Are there any interventions that have been done by the Departments involved
i.e. department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs and Land Affairs?

6.1 Agriculture and Environmental Affairs.

6.2 Land Affairs

What are the attitudes of the community towards agricultural farming?

7. How can a group of farmers work the farm up to its full potential?

8. How could the Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture and Environmental Affairs work together towards sustainable land reform projects (LRAD)?

8.1 Land Affairs

8.2 Agriculture and Environmental Affairs

9. What is the farming history (what was grown before and was it successful) in terms of production? (Specify)

10. What contributes towards the decrease in production if any?

Specify:

11. What would you require to improve your production? **Name three the most important in order of priority?**

- a) Social facilitation
- b) Machinery
- c) Marketing
- d) Funding
- e) Training
- f) Mentorship

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

12. According to your experience / to what is real happening practical to this farm, is land reform (LRAD-land redistribution for agricultural development) alleviating poverty? Support your answer.

Thank you very much for your valuable contribution.

INFORMED CONSENT

I.....have decided to participate to this research voluntarily and willingly. It has been clearly explained that there will be no direct benefit to this but the study objective is to benefit the farmers involved in land reform program (LRAD- Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development) in the near future.

Signature.....

Date.....

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LAND REFORM PROJECTS (LAND REDISTRIBUTION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT) - Key Informants

Kindly answer all questions by supplying the requested information in writing or by making (x) in the appropriate block.

SECTION A: PERSONAL DETAILS OF RESPONDENT

1. Name and Surname of the respondent-----

2. What is your gender?

Male	
Female	

3. What is your race?

Black	
White	
Coloured	
Indian	

4. What is your home language?

Zulu	
English	
Afrikaans	
Xhosa	
Others	

5. What is the highest level of education that you have successfully completed?

Primary	
Secondary	
Tertiary	
Certificate	
Diploma	
Degree	
Other (Specify)	
None	

6. What is your current professional position?

7. Where are you employed? If not what is your source of income?(Specify)

8. Indicate your age using the following age range

36-45	
46-55	
56-65	
66 Upwards	

9. Years of farming involvement before Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Program you involved in?

1yr-4yrs	
5 yrs-10yrs	
11yrs-15yrs	
15yrs-20yrs	
None	

SECTION C: OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINS IN FARMING

1. What are the opportunities / benefits of land reform projects (LRAD) for you? (specify)

2. What are the challenges of land reform projects (LRAD)?

3. What are the causes of these challenges?

4. Are there any interventions that have been done by the Departments involved i.e. department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs and Land Affairs?

4.1 Agriculture and Environmental Affairs.

4.2 Land Affairs

5. What are the attitudes of the community towards agricultural farming?

6. How can a group of farmers work the farm up to its full potential?

7. How could the Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture and Environmental Affairs work together towards sustainable land reform projects (LRAD)?

7.1 Land Affairs

7.2 Agriculture and Environmental Affairs

8. What is the farming history (what was grown before and was it successful) in terms of production? (Specify)

9. What contributes towards the decrease in production if any?
Specify:

10. What would you require to improve your production? **Name three the most important in order of priority?**

- g) Social facilitation
- h) Machinery
- i) Marketing
- j) Funding
- k) Training
- l) Mentorship

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

13. According to your experience / to what is real happening practical to this farm, is land reform (LRAD-land redistribution for agricultural development) alleviating poverty? Support your answer.

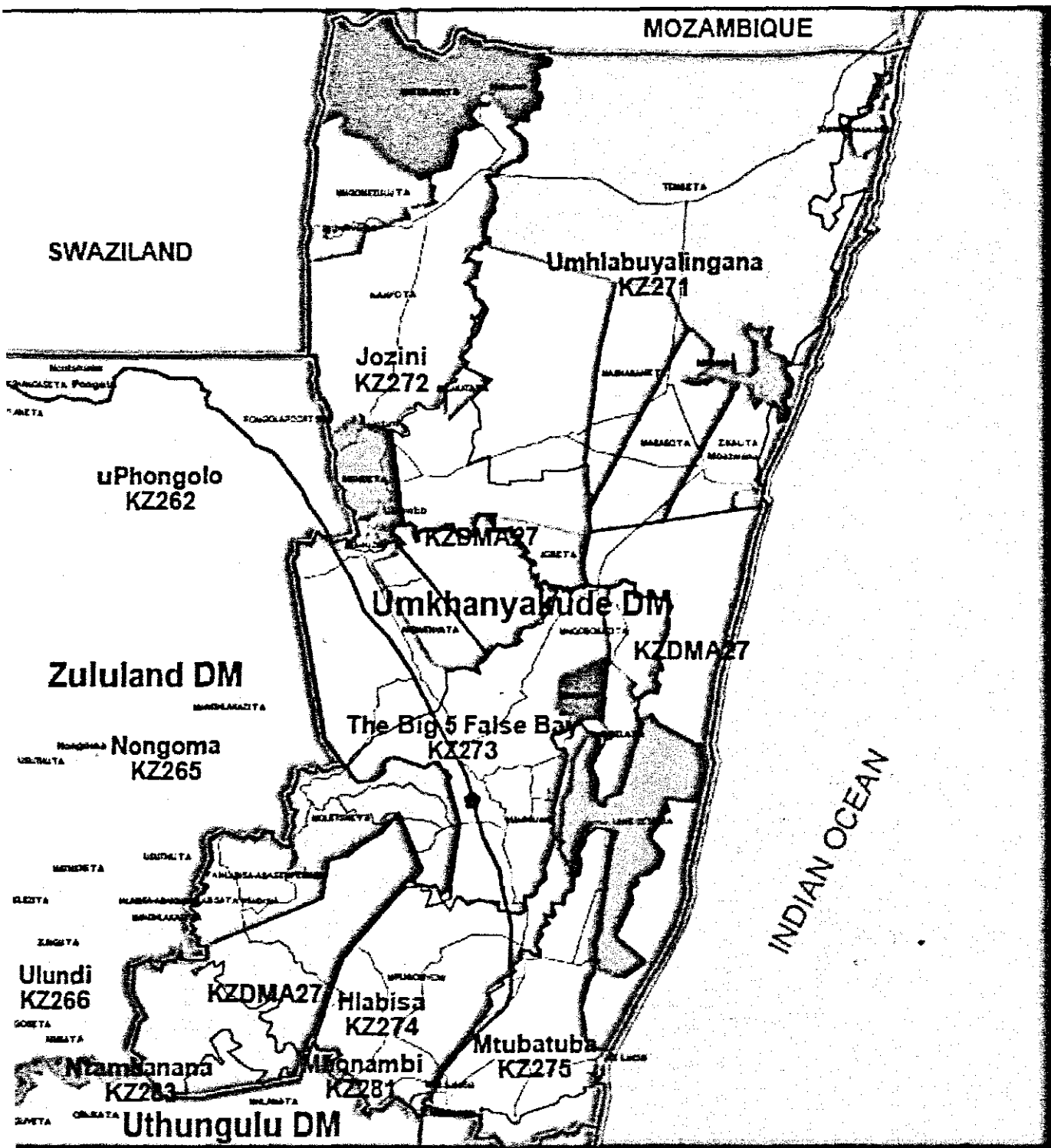
Thank you very much for your valuable contribution.

FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Mention 3 important remarkable duties of the committee?
2. What are the challenges of Nhlahlayethu farm?
3. What are the needs that can be a solution to Nhlahlayethu farm?
4. According to what is already happening practically to your farm, is Land Reform Program alleviating poverty?
5. Prioritise 3 requirements needed to improve production in the farm?
6. What are the achievements of Nhlahlayethu farmers so far?

APPENDIX A

2. 3. 1 MAP FOR UMKHANYAKUDE –(Available on the next page)



Places of Interest

- National Roads
- Provincial Roads
- Major Rivers
- Local Municipal Boundaries

- District Municipal Boundaries
- Water Bodies
- District Management Areas
- Traditional Authorities

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS						
District Municipality	Local Municipality	No. of Wards 2010	Local Municipality Name	Area (km ²)	Population 1999	Population 2001
Umkhanyakude (KZ27)	Umhlabuyalingana	12	KZ271	3593	122 543	140 952
	Jozini	16	KZ272	3382	151 539	154 050
	The Big Five False Bay	4	KZ273	1151	26 302	31 136
	Hlabisa	14	KZ274	1417	168 508	176 590
	Mtubatuba	5	KZ275	706	25 653	35 211
	KZDMA27	51	KZDMA27	2762	5 392	5 392
Total		61		12 219	483 535	538 931