

PROJECT REPORTING FORM

Financial Support



GENERAL REMARKS

For each project¹ a progress report is required after every six months. The report shall be sent to EED latest 3 months after the end of the reporting period.

The volume of each report should not exceed 15 pages. Any additional information should be added as appendices. This applies also to statistical data, photographs, etc.

For Credit and Revolving Fund see separate guideline of EED. For Building Projects see separate reporting scheme of EED. Both documents have been sent to the partner organisation with letter of approval.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Name of organisation:	<i>Nkuzi Development Association</i>
1.2 Physical Address:	<i>105 Schoeman Street, Polokwane , 0699 RSA</i>
1.3 Postal Address:	<i>P.O.Box 5970, Polokwane North 0750</i>
1.4 Telephone:	<i>015 2976972</i>
1.5 Contact Person (with cell phone no.):	<i>Phillemon Talane -073 596 3889</i>
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1.7 E-mail:	<i>phillemon@nkuzi.org.za/landnow@nkuzi.org.za</i>
1.8 Website:	<i>www.nkuzi.org.za</i>
1.9 Project Title:	<i>Making Land Reform work</i>
1.10 Project Number:	<i>20120374G</i>
1.11 Project Period:	<i>01 November 2012 to 30 June 2015</i>
1.12 Reporting Period:	<i>01 November 2012 to 31 April 2013</i>
1.13 Date of the Report:	<i>15th April 2014</i>
1.14 Author of the Report:	<i>Phillemon Talane, revised by Motlanalo Lebepe</i>

2. OUTCOME AND IMPACT

2.1. Which is the agreed upon objective of the project and its indicators:

Project objective: *The farmers are aware of their individual rights and claim them successfully*

¹ Anytime spoken of **project**, also meant **programme**.

**Relevant legal and governance authorities increasingly acknowledge rights and demands of women and children.*

Indicator 1: A minimum of 1000 farm workers and inhabitants are organised in ten comprehensive fora where they articulate their interests and exercise their rights.

Indicator 2: Changes and Amendments in the legislation.

Indicator 3: Not Applicable

- 2.2. In case your project has different components, what were the agreed upon objectives of those components and their indicators?

Objective for component 1: By Mid 2014 ten new Communal Property Associations have been established with functioning governing structures. Additional staff received professional training.

**Within the framework of government Consolidated Agriculture Support Programme (CASP), CPAs will receive government support.*

Indicator 1: The CPA will improve agricultural production and thereby enhance the nutritional situation of their members. The

Indicator 2: About 50% of resources needed are allocated by concerned government agencies.

Indicator 3: Not Applicable

Objective for component 2: Groups and communities which have been expelled from their land and enforce their restitution and compensation claims successfully.

**Responsible ministries and subordinate authorities support groups/communities that are cultivating newly obtained land.*

Indicator 1: By mid 2015 seven out of fifteen claims of groups or communities which NKuzi supports will be close to settlement.

Indicator 2: The groups/communities are assisted by the government extension services, requests for post settlement support will be considered positively (documentation by Nkuzi)

Indicator 3: Not Applicable

For more than 2 components continue here please:

Not Applicable

- 2.3. To what extent could the project objective be achieved? Please report by using the agreed upon indicators. Please, refer to indicators differentiated by sex or with a gender dimension, too. If you have several project components, please report along the objectives and the indicators of those components.

Component 1: Farm Dweller Programme

Progress against indicators

1. 2. 09 farm foras were established and engaged on information dissemination workshops on their rights, namely: Thabazimbi, Mokgoopong, Vaalwater, Mogalakwena, Baltimore, Bleesbokfontein, Kroomdraai, Voornkuil, and Balfour. and .The gender breakdown for the fora convened are 24 female ,19 male and the total no of fora members:43 persons. It is worth mentioning that the fora

representatives who attended the workshopwork contitute the leadership of the fora not membership. Membership is broader and estimated at +/- 100 people per area. Thus, if 9 fora were represented, +/- 900 farm dwellers benefited from the sessions as leadearship is always expected to report back to their respective constituencies. This arrangement is attributed to the scattered nature of farming communities and some even struggle to get transport to attend important events such as information workshops..

2.The context is influenced by the New Land Tenure Bill published in Dec 2012 which still poses a threat to rights of farmdwellers which regards to evictions,and insecure tenure.

*Component 2: Acqusition of Land for Food Security/Redistribution Programme
No new CPA were established during the period under review but some work was carried out with existing or establsihed groupings which lead to the following:*

- * Increase size of land planted with crops or vegetables for Glen Cowie*
- *Production of improved quality of farm produce- milk and vegetables*
- *Cooperation by the department of Agriculture to provide continuos extension services and trainings*

Component 3: Reassignment of Land/Land Development/Restitution Programme

For this reporting period Nkuzi has interacted with 12 claimant communities as part of providing them with update on the progress their claim is making (Molele, Mashashe, Kibi, Mphutlusela, Solingen, Jongdraai, Machabaphala, Phago, Lehutjo, Mathabatha, Rechtdaar, and Koka-Matlou). 12 claimants' communities had one meeting to organised themselves as pressure group and highlight their frustrations with the slow pace of settling claims.

- 2.4. What other observations did you make? Please mention anything that may be enlightening for the progress of the project. Provide case stories if any in the annexure

1. Farm Dweller Programme Success Stories

** Successfully negotiated for Nkhumane Family to have access to bury their loved one on the farm. Full story is annexed as a Case Study.*

-The New Land Tenure Bill created space for provincial discussions with farm foras,farmdwellers and other land support organizations on the issues raised by the Bill.

-This increased the farmdweller's understanding of the infringement proposed by the Bill.

-Provincial and national campaigns were held, submissions on the position of the farmdwellers,specifically on Evictions and the establishment of Agrivillages submitted to the authorities

2. Acquisition of land for Food Securityy/Redistribution Programme

See attached case studies and pictures for success stories at Glen Cowie, visit to Johannesburg Fresh Produce Market.

3.Reassignment of Land/Land Development/Restitution Programme

The establishment of the land claims forum by 12 communities enabled the claimants to engage and speak in one voice

2.5. In case that you observed any direct negative outcome, please describe.

1.Farm Dweller Programme

The Bill was published in December 2011 which was during the festive break. Therefore people has little time to input as limited time was allocated for as the festive break often end mid Jnaury. consultations could be conducted for the

The farm workers/dwellers reluctance to challenge the status quo also had a bearing on the submissions of inputs on the Bill.

More information dissemination workshops and training still needed for them to be assertive which is gained out of knowledge on their rights, policy engagement and willingness to stand up and assert those rights.

2. Acquisition of land and Food Security/Redistribution Programme

**Increased size of land planted at Glencowie after we provided the project with seedlings and farming equipments*

**Farm produce being sold to local viallages and supplied to nearby hospital*

**Improved quality of vegetables produced*

**Inter-project or peer learning which has some element of confidence building and motivation amongst participants*

**Increased demand of products which to a certain extent is beyond the capacity of the farmers to meet, i.e., demand is higher than production at Mabodibeng dairy and this impedes the project to secure solid contracts.*

3.Reassignment of Land/Lland Development/Restitution Programme

**RLCC opted to lease the land claimed by Mphutlusela community instead of tranfering the land to the claimnats. This would derail the settlement process and further impact on endeavours to eradicate povery amongst marginalised communities.*

2.6. Could any impact (positive or negative) be observed in the wider context of the project that might be related to the project interventions? Do those observed facts contribute to achieving the development goal?

1.Farm Dweller Programme

The broad awareness on rights and policy amongst the farming communities will lead to the foras/farmdwellers being independent from Nkuzi and taking up their own issues to relevant government departments through mass mobilization and partnering with other land support organization

2. Acquisition of land f and Food Security/Redistribution Programme

There is little interest by government to support emerging farmers. In instances where support is provided, government act out of pressure either political of civil society organisation/s

3.Reassignment of Land/Lland Development/Restitution Programme

Since claimants are familiar with the policy and legislative framework in relation to restitution, it becomes easy to collectively engage the authorities concerned from an informed position. Furthermore, for the fact that Commission on Restitution of Land Rights still enagage and involve Nkuzi and claimants about the proceedings, is a positive step in the right direction towards infleuncing government policy and implementation processes..

2.7. Which methods did you use for assessing outcome and impact?

1.Farm Dweller Programme

**Workshop Reports,Minutesof Meetings and Progress Reports*

**Submissions/ Memorandum*

**Database of cases and status/progress reports*

2. Acquisition of land f and Food Security/Redistribution Programme

**Progress reports*

**Site visit - observation of improvement*

**Pictures/photos taken*

3.Reassignment of Land/Lland Development/Restitution Programme

**Progress reports on the land claims - internal and external reports*

**Feedback from client communities.*

**Progress report from RLCC.*

**Programme meetings/staff meetings.*

3. ACTIVITIES

Give a summary of the major activities carried out during the reporting period in comparison with those planned. Please follow the logic of the different components. If applicable report on specified activities for men and women respectively.
(In case of more than one objective, give the activities separately for each component objective.)

1. Farm Dweller Programme

**Awareness Campaigns on the Land Tenure Bill and information dissemination workshops*

**Rural Women attended the COP 17 -to adress effects of climate change on land,food and sustainable livelihoods*

**Media engagement to call for the scrapping of the Land Tenure Bill*

2. Acquisition of land for Food Security/Redistribution Programme

**Organised exchange visit: Tlapalengwale/ Mmamati wa tsie*

**Arranged 2 exposure visits: Farmwise and Johannesburg Fresh produce market.*

- *Provided farming implements, fencing material and seedlings to Glen Cowie Vegetable Cooperative*
- *Equipped dairy or milking facility at Mabodibeng Dairy*
- *Facilitated provision of store room by the Department of Agriculture*
- *Lobbied for departmental support to Mabodibeng with the Department of Agriculture through CASP.*
- * Arrange agro ecology training for Tlapalengwale farmers*

3.Reassignment of Land/Land Development/Restitution Programme

- *Addressed the Portfolio Committee of Rural Development and Land Reform on the frustrations experienced by communities*
- *Coordinated the petition process to the Ministry of Rural Development and the Presidency.*
- *Supported claimants to the Regional Land Claims Commission in their call for resignation of lazy officials*
- *Embarked upon media coverage to rally support of claimant.*

4. CHANGES IN THE ORGANISATION

Did any important events or changes during the reporting period take place within the organisation:

- 4.1 related to management structure? Yes ☐, No ☒
If Yes, please describe:
- 4.2 related to planning system ? Yes ☐, No ☒
If Yes, please describe:
- 4.3 related to staff composition? Yes ☒, No ☐
If Yes, please describe: *The following information provide details on staff movement for the period under review:*
- i. 3 administrators' contracts were converted from administration to project officer level and this affected also their earnings.*
 - ii. 2 appointments were made and commenced in April 2013 for 3 months period, i.e., legal services and project officer, and ended in June 2013*
 - iii. 4 terminations happened during the period under review due to resignations and one based on poor performance. Terminations were effected in December 2012, February 2013, March 2013 and April 2013 respectively.*
- 4.4 related to other issues? Yes ☐, No ☒
If Yes, please describe

5. CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS

- 5.1 Are there important changes in the direct political environment since the inception of the project?
Yes ☐, No ☒
Remarks:
- 5.2 Are there important changes in the direct social environment since the inception of the project?
Yes ☐, No ☒

Remarks:

- 5.3 Are there important changes in the direct natural environment since the inception of the project?

Yes ☐, No ☒

Remarks:

- 5.4 Do those changes have implications for the relevance of the project?

Yes ☐, No ☒

Remarks:

- 5.5 Do those changes have implications for the project's development goal?

Yes ☐, No ☒

Remarks:

- 5.6 Do those changes have implications for the project's objective?

Yes ☐, No ☒

Remarks:

- 5.7 Is the underlying problem analysis of the project still valid?

Yes ☒, No ☐

Remarks: *Land Reform Programme implementation in South Africa is happening at a very slow pace. Therefore there are some projects which were started more than 10 years ago which communities have not yet received land. Government support to those communities or groups which received land is also very slow.*

In case you consider a change in the project's objective, this needs an approval by EED beforehand.

6. CONCLUSIONS FOR THE FUTURE WORK

- 6.1 Based on your experience, do you see a need for changing the planned activities in order to achieve your project objective? Yes ☐, No ☒

If Yes, why?

- 6.2 If necessary, please update the project planning:

Project Planning may be updated after consultation with the partner

- 6.3 In case of need for consultancy: In what area?

Finanlisation of the strategic planning proccesses and support on the development of the 2014 Project Plan/ Operational Plan- alignment with funding contract/s.

- 6.4 What are the lessons learned? Please, refer to gender equality issues also.

**Regular interaction with key role players is critical for the success of land reform programme implementation.*

**Information is power: Raising awareness to communities empowers them to demand and exercise their rights.*

7. FOR FINAL REPORT ONLY

- 7.1 Please comment whether a long-term impact can be observed

N/A

- 7.2. What is your assessment on the relevance of the project from today's perspective?

N/A

- 7.3. To what extent are the measures sufficient and practicable to ensure the sustainability of the outcome you envisaged at the planning stage?

N/A

