

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>Motlanalo Lebepe 082 770 6820</i>
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1.7 E-mail:	<i>motlanalo@nkuzi.org.za/landnow@mkuzi.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 2013 to 30 April 2014</i>
1.13 Date of the Report:	<i>15 May 2014</i>
1.14 Author of the Report:	<i>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.*

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

1. A total of 366 farm workers/dwellers were workshoped on their land and human rights. These were people from 2 farm fora, i.e., Baltimore and Tzaneen. The participants comprised 169 males and 207 females. Since, the participants also reside on farms, their children to the estimated number of 300 will benefit from the initiative.

5 advice centres were workshopped on eviction and dismissal response/s. These centres service communities and farms in 3 district municipalities and have the potential to be linked with farm fora in their vicinity.

2. There was not legislative amendment which happened during the period review except for implementation or enforcement of the Sectoral Determination on Minimum wages for farmworkers.

Component 2: Acquisition of Land and Food Security/Redistribution Programme

**5 new CPAs have functioning governing structures, i.e., Koka Matlou, Tshifhefhe, Lebelo, Matshikhi and Kgopa. This number adds to the three making a total of 8 functional CPAs inclusive of Mavungeni, Munzhedzi and Ximange.*

**One CPA produced 20 000 cabbages, i.e., Mavungeni. However, all produce translated into wastage as the market did not honour its commitment. The project members ended up taking some produce for household consumption and the rest were spoiled.*

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

1. 11 new land claims supported by Nkuzi have been prioritised for settlement during the 2014/2015 financial year.

2. About 8 land claimant communities are getting support from government entities to utilise land. The list includes, Mavungeni, Munzhedzi, Ximange, Maboi 6, Koka Matlou, Machikiri, Lebelo and Marobala -O -Itsose.

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

** Farm workers/dwellers have started to engage authorities to demand services and in assertion of their rights, i.e., Kopinpan and Sikel farm dwellers*

**The information workshops, has a direct impact to the cases, there has been a rise in reported cases for intervention by farm dwellers within the reporting period, specifically cases of demanding burial rights on farms. We had 9 cases on burial rights in the Baltimore area*

**Capacity Building workshops were held with Advice Centres on farmworkers/dwellers legislations, this is seen as an extension support by Advice centres to foras. As advice offices will respond to their cases as well. Gender component females 15, males 20, Total 25*

**Successful use of media to expose the plight of farming communities which leads to public awareness and also relevant stakeholders joining forces with Nkuzi to assist clients.*

2. Acquisition of land and Food Security/Redistribution Programme

**15 ha of land have been ploughed for Seruwane CPA after negotiations with private farmer and he is also providing mentoring to the farmers.*

**The Kgopa dispute matter has been brought to the attention of the Rural Development Department which in turn referred the matter to court for appropriate resolution.*

**Allocation and re-assignment of Extension officers to emerging farmers.*

3.Reassignment of Land/Land Development/Restitution Programme

Lehutsa Land Claim was stagnant for some time since the closing of lodgement of land claims in December 1998. Nkuzi's involvement in following up on the matter made the Regional Land Claims Commission to allocate an officer and prioritise the claim for Research. This to us is a step in the right direction as without our intervention the commission would have left the community in the dark. The lesson we learned from the experience is that not all claims are attended to based on Commission priority but engagement by stakeholders and civil society organisations such as Nkuzi contributes.

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

1.Farm Dweller Programme

**Though there is an increase in access to graves cases, we have seen a lack of co-operation by farmowners in giving permission to farmworkers/dwellers to gain access to graves. This has delayed clients to execute ritual ceremonies in those farms e.g. Thulare family in Steilooop farm in Baltimore Blouberg Municipality*

**The vast and dispersed nature of farm communities lead to challenges in reporting cases on time due to distance travelled and lack of travelling money. Some of these cases are urgent if they are delayed in terms of reporting, this leads to delays in instituting legal proceedings on an urgent basis.*

**A continuous rise in farm evictions, unfair dismissals and retrenchments linked to demand by farm workers of minimum wages and assertion of human rights.*

2. Acquisition of land and Food Security/Redistribution Programme

**Continuous dispute amongst emerging farmers derail production as a lot of energy and resources are focused on resolving disputes instead of supporting production.*

**There are still CPAs which are not compliant to the CPA Act requirements and risk disbandment. This may lead to government not opting for land transfer to emerging farmers in future.*

3.Reassignment of Land/Land Development/Restitution Programme

**The move by the Regional Land Claims Commission to prioritise claims on state land has a bearing on the other claims which were at the advanced stage, e.g., Molele, Mabohlajana, Ntshuxi, Popela, etc as the aforementioned claims are not on state land. The RLCC is deliberately pushing this land claims back and this would somehow discourage the active community members to engage the RLCC.*

There are still elements of negativity amongst the RLCC staff towards Nkuzi as our engagement are seen as a way of exposing non performance instead of helping them to do their work

- 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 amongst the farming communities on their rights and ability to robe other parties for intervention where and when they feel that their rights are violated. This is not limited to areas of operation.*

** There has been a significant need for people to access graves of their loved ones throughout the country during the period under review. This would need to be thoroughly investigated to understand the root causes.*

** Though there are progressive legislations in place we continue to experince continuous illegal dismissals and evictions. The broad awareness amongst the farming communities on their rights and ability to robe other parties for intervention where and when they feel that their rights are violated. This is not limited to areas of operation.*

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

** The land reform beneficiaries are slowly getting assistance or support from government and other authoroties, e.g., ploughing of land and after care support for Seruwane, Agri Seta's approval of Madisha CPA's mentorship request and reassignment of extension officers to projects*

**There is now improved understanding on the stakeholders' roles in land reform projects and in some projects operations are smooth with minimal external intervention.*

**One dispute has been referred to court for judicial intervention since negotiations and mediation have failed to reach a amicable solution.*

**One CPA received a title deed after engagement with Department of Rural Development and Land Reform while the other group has opted for delayed title deed hand over as they would want the title deed to be inclusive of all community land parcels.*

3. Reassignment of Land/Lland Development/Restitution Programme

**Improved understanding of the legislation by claimant communities.*

**Improved feedback on the status of land claims between the RLCC and the claimant communities or groups, especially those supported by Nkuzi.*

**Noticeable change in the attitude of some of the RLCC employees on dealing with the concerns raised by the claimants communities.*

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

1. Farm Dweller Programme

**Staff Meetings and/or Programme review meetings*

**Media coverage on cases- print and electronic media (newspaper articles, radio and television broadcasts/slots).*

**Database of cases and status/progress reports*

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

**Copies of correspondences between Nkuzi and stakeholders*

**Referral letters and correspondences*

**Field visits*

**Signed lease agreement*

3.Reassignment of Land/Lland Development/Restitution Programme

**Progress reports on the land claims as shared i quarterly meetings with RLCC*

**Minutes of meeting between RLCC and Nkuzi*

**Correspondences between RLCC and claimant communities*

**List of prioritised claims for 2014/2015 period*

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 and information dissemination workshops*

**Picketing at Union Buildings with Beneficiaries*

**Hosting a rural women's tribunal as a platform for female farm workers and rural women to discuss issues that affect them and how would they want those issues to be addressed.*

**Caravan Campaign - in commemoration of Native Land Act of 1913*

**Robust media engagement to expose cases of violation of rights.*

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

**facilitated conflict management sessions for 3 groups, i.e., Mokopane/mapela, Kgopa and Seruwane.*

**Brokered relations between Seruwane CPA and private farmer, and Agriculture Department and Agri-Seta.*

**Regular interaction/follow ups with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform on the need to hand over title deeds to communities that are already using land.*

**Submitted requests for mentorship for 3 CPA at AgriSeta -Marobala o-itsose, Kgopa and Madisha*

**Facilitate strategic planning session for Luckau farmers' group*

**Facilitated leasing of land parcel by Mr Thomas Mojapelo*

3.Reassignment of Land/Lland Development/Restitution Programme

- * Conducted 1 information workshop on the Restitution Amendment Bill*
- *Faciliated establishment of a task team to advance issues affecting claimant communities and groups*
- *Organised community representation to attend consulative session organised by Limpopo legislature and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform*
- *Attended a quarterly progress meeting between Nkuzi and Regional Land Claims Commission*

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: *The organisation had 2 resignations during the period under review, i.e., the Legal Advisor who also acted as programme manager for Land Acquisition in February 2014 and the Executive Director at the end of February 2014, but ended reporting at work on the 7th March 2014.*
- 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 resignation of the two management team members and the filling of only the Executive Director position lead to the organisation working with 10 staff members.*
- 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: *The government has initiated and passed in the National Council of Provinces the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Bill and awaiting the Presidential signature. The enactment of this piece of legislature and its subsequent implementation will lead to more delays in the processing of land claims. We envisage signing of the amendment bill latest in June 2014, immediately after the new government administration is ushered in.*

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:

Not applicable

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

Support to board development or capacity building

Capacity building on financial management for both financial and non financial personnel.

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