

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>
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1.5 Contact Person (with cell phone no.):	<i>Motlanalo Lebepe, +27 82 770 6820</i>
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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>1 May 2014 to 31 October 2014</i>
1.13 Date of the Report:	<i>15 January 2015</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 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

**Facilitated for establishment of one farm forum in Levubu. The forum comprises 30 men and 10 women.*

**4 Individuals from Soekmeaar, 3 Baltimore and 2 Masupatsela Forum members attended and made presentations at the Land Tenure Summit convened by the Minister of Rural Development and Land reform. The delegates who Nkuzi work with consisted of 4 women and 5 men.*

**91 farm dwellers from Baltimore/Tolwe were workshopped on the impact of climate change on food security. These comprised 49 males and 42 female participants*

Component 2: Land Acquisition for food security

**An increase in production from 68 to 72 tons of Macademia nuts at Mavungeni per annum.*

**Production of vegetables for self consumption at Tlapalengwale after receiving a training of compost making and permaculture*

**100% provision of building materials towards Maletshosa Grinding Mill construction by Action Aid South Africa*

**Payment of 89% of requisite land acquisition fee, i.e, R4000.00, by Action Aid South Africa for Malechosa Grinding Mill*

**Garden tools in the form of wheelbarrow, spades, garden forks and rakes were procured for Tlapalengwale*

** 1 out of 4 CPAs is receiving technical support funded by AgriSETA, i.e., Madisha. The CPA is on AgriSETAs mentoring programme.*

Component 3: Reassignment of land

**17 land claims which we assisted back in 1998 to lodge land claims have been prioritised By the Regional Land Claims Commission (RLCC) for land valuation and negotiations within 2014/2015 period.*

** Two/2 land claims progressed a stage each towards settlement, i.e., Molele Land Claim advanced from Gazette to Verification stage while Rechtar moved from Research to Gazette stage.*

** Three/3 CPAs were supported by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform by collecting information to facilitate their registration as cooperatives.*

- 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

Component 1. Farm Dweller Programme Success Stories

** The programme has intervened on 19 cases which comprised of 5 Labour cases, 08 Eviction matters, 03 Access to graves. This brings to 34 people assisted 17 Males and 12 Females. Out 19 cases 14 were successfully defended and clients remaining on the land and accessing their rights. The remaining cases not finalised but referred to the CCMA (3 Labour cases) 2 Awaiting meetings with Land owners.*

** 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. Two case studies which depict violation of independent rights of women are attached herewith.*

Component 2: Land Acquisition for food security

** 36 Small Scale Farmers from different projects in Makhado, Mogalakwena, Molemole and Polokwane Municipalities participated in an exchange visit to Mogale Vegetable Production Project. The visit equipped 22 males and 14 females on*

information regarding business linkages, invading species control (wild animals) as well as opportunities/strategies to access markers .

**Nkuzi also witnessed a case of good land governance by Marobala-O-Itsose community whereby the CPA updates the membership register and hold general meetings in line with their constitution and leadership has displayed transparency in the matter in which it handles CPA matters. Marobala -O-Itsose Case study is attached.*

Component :Reassignment of Land

** Some land claimants communities have started to take action to expose lack of political will in government through media engagement and strategic land occupations, i.e. Mashashe and Mabohlajana Land Claims.*

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

Component 1:Farm Dweller Programme

** We have observed a rise in the Evictions around Blouberg Municipality, especially in Baltimore/Tolwe. This may be attributed to the fact that farmers' unions are making their members aware of the new legislation that seeks to benefit farm dwellers. As soon as the farmers are away of legislation geared towards the farm dwellers' benefit, they push them off the land.*

**The vast and dispersed nature of farm communities lead to challenges in reporting cases on time due to distance travelled and lack of travelling means to the places where such cases can be reported. Delays in reporting of cases also makes chances of restoration slim. For instance, if a labour matter is reported after 30 days of dispute, chances of condonation being granted are slim. Therefore the farm worker may be dismissed for good unfairly. The cost of pursuing the matter through courts is too much in terms of time and financial implications.*

**There has been increase on retrenchment of farm workers since the introduction of the debate on strengthening rights of farm workers. Commercial farmers, who are mostly white, try every trick to ensure that no farm workers benefit from this policy.*

Component 2:Land Acquisition for food security

** Natural disaster impact negatively on scale farmers initiatives. For instance, storm damaged crops in Ximange such that production was reduced from 600 bundles of spinach to 100 bundles per week . This also impacted negatively on the supply contract that the project had with the local supermarket, i.e., SPAR. The CPA had to supply less than what they were contracted for and this jeopardise their chances of future relations the supermarket. .*

** Vandalism and theft of the fence at Tlapalengwale forced farmers to suspend farming activities. Thus instead of farmers embarking on farming activities, they have to source funds to reinstate the fence otherwise they risk exposing their crops to stray animals and trespassers.*

Component 3:Reassignment of land

**There is continues shifting of goal posts to prioritize the land claims by the Regional Land Claims Commission(RLCC). This move has immensely contributed to the delay in finalisation of the land claims such as Kibi, Molele, and Popela. The RLCC*

keeps on changing target dates and implementation periods for the claims as per the letters which are sent to communities and sometimes to Nkuzi.

**The move by the RLCC to focus on land claims on state land in 2014/2015 financial year has a negative impact on the land claims which were already on the advanced stage and watered down the community hope for the settlement of their claims soon.*

- 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?

Component 1: Farm Dweller Programme

The broad awareness amongst the farm dwellers and farm workers 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.

Though there are progressive legislation in place we continue to experience continuous illegal dismissals and evictions. The challenge is lack of monitoring by government and no criminalisation of eviction without a court order has happened.

Component 2: Land Acquisition for food security

**The discontinuation of Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) is affecting small scale farmers negatively as government is no longer committing to support farming initiatives and activities. There is also no alternative policy or programme in place to the benefit of small scale farmers*

**Interproject learning through exchange visit has some element of confidence building amongst small scale farmers. This was observed from Koka/Matlou as they moved from leaving the land fallow to cultivating potatoes on a portion of their restored land.*

Component 3: Reassignment of land

**The reopening of lodgement of land claims in the advent of the inactment of the Restitution Amendment Act on the 30th June 2014, present an opportunity for the communities which missed the 31 December 1998 target to lodge their claims and to those whose claims have been dismissed due to technical errors, this new window gives them ample time to resubmit their claims. However, there is a potential for conflicting and/or overlapping claims on the already restored or settled claims as a result of reopening.*

**The willing buyer-willing seller policy on government does not help in any way to fast track transformation of land ownership in the country. This is one policy which empowers current land owners who are mostly white to dictate terms to government and the government seem to be reluctant to expropriate land for the benefit of the poor and previously disadvantaged individuals.*

** There are inconsitencies in project management of the land claims due to continuous re-allocation of officials.*

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

Component 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, Case Files.*
- * reports and finalised Case Studies*
- *Outcomes of negotiations/interventions*

Component 2: Land Acquisition for production and food security/Land Redistribution Programme

- * Customers' feedback*
- *Obervation made during site visits*
- *Attendace and exchange visit registers*
- *Testimonies -especially during World Food Day Celebration, Study on Hunger and Climate Change and Field Visit (about Sales)*
- *Progarmme team meetings*
- *Staff meetings*

Component 3: Reassignment of land/Land Restitution Programme

- *Correspondences from the Regional Land Claims Commission*
- *Site visits*
- *Feedback from Claimants*
- *Media statements/Coverage*
- *Court rulings*

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.)

Component 1: Farm Dweller Programme

- *Intervention on Eviction cases negotiated a settlement on some(See Case Study)*
- *Food Day celebration in Baltimore with Farmdweller communities.*
- *Referral of cases for to relevant departments,Labour cases to CCMA,Litigation cases to Legal resource centre and Department of Rural Development*
- *Joint Policy Dialogues through Land Tenure Summit which saw different stakeholders in one roof .Forum Farmdwellers making presentations on the new proposed legislation.*

Component 2: Land Aquisition for food security/Land Redistribution progarmme

- *Site visits*
- *Information workshops-World food day celebrations*
- *Exchange visit/s*

**Multi-Stakeholders meeting*

**Coordination of the provincial study on climate change and hunger, and the feedback session whereby focus group discussions were held to solicit community views on hunger and how they think they can mitigate it.*

**Collection of information towards registration of cooperatives for 3 CPAs (Machikhiri, Lebelo and Koka/Matlou).*

Component 3: Reassignment of land/Land Restitution Programme

** One on one discussions and meetings*

** Follow up with the Regional Land Claims Commissions*

**Facilitated establishment of Land Claimants Fora-Moletsji and Blouberg*

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:

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. There are some communities that still visit Nkuzi Development Association offices requesting information and intervention support to assist them in expediting their requests from the government departments, eg: The Makotopong Cottage in Polokwane municipality wanted assistance in getting their title deed; Maboi 3 CPA and Lebelo CPA wanted assistance in registering and update of beneficiaries; Muananzhele, Mavungeni and Munzhedzi CPAs needed assistance regarding land invasions.*

There are serious capacity challenges in government too, especially in terms of officers who are meant to serve as the direct drivers of the land reform programme. The services of government in the form of legal support for both farm dwellers and resituiton claimants are outsourced and many a time the consultants hired have proven not to be acting in the interest of the land reform beneficiaries. This seems as not being an issue for the officers as their interest is only on expenditure rather than protecting and securing the rights of people. We foresee that these will continue with the reopening of lodgement of land claims. The reopening of lodgement of land claims had started to impact negatively on claims which were near settlement. The department responsible has started to push target back and also we foresee the challenge of counter claims on the land which has already been restored.

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?

Nkuzi would need to have support on legal services especially after recruitment of the new person as reliance on 1 person has proven to be not working. The consultant who can be used as and when a need arise can come in handy to ensure that our work especially on farms is provided in a comprehensive manner. Referrals to other entities and to government has also proved not to be working as both parties do not treat referred cases with the urgency they deserve.

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

*Involvement of youths ensures continuity in food security and livelihood.
- Women are better agents for food security - they are less concerned in building empires around themselves. They think of the need for food for tomorrow and how seeds could be preserved for future production.*

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?