Effects of Land Redistribution on Land Entitlement and Use in Limpopo Province, RSA

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Abstract

Four models of the South African land redistribution programme were distinguishable i.e. model A (SLAG: 1995 — 2000), model B (LRAD1: 2001 — 2007), model C (LRAD2: 2008 — 2010) and model D (PLAS: 2006 to 2012). The models differed in emphasis given to social and economic objectives of land reform, which was influenced by the national needs at the time of model conceptualisation and implementation. The earlier model, SLAG, was social oriented while the later models had economic viability as the main objective. This study investigated the socio-economic outcomes during the evolution of the land redistribution programme. Sixty farms that represented evolution models of the land redistribution programme were selected. Socio-economic data were collected from farm representatives by means of semi-structured questionnaires. Additional data were collected from stakeholders through key-informants interviews. In time, land redistribution had decreasing social contributions: There were 57 households benefitting per farm on average during model A with level of participation in land administration and/or use at 20% and the beneficiary numbers decreased with time to an average of 3 individuals in model D with levels of participation at 100%. The proportional land usage per farm improved from 60% under model A to 100% under model D. The type of land being reformed and planned agricultural sector developments of the area contributed to variations in land use. The evolution affected beneficiary numbers negatively and participation levels positively, confirming the shift from social to economic objective. Other factors had more influence on land use than the evolution of the redistribution programme.

Keywords: Beneficiaries, evolution, land redistribution, land use, Limpopo Province, model