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South Africa's new Cooperatives Act: A missed opportunity for small farmers and land reform beneficiaries

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(in final form)

Abstract

Agricultural cooperatives are often viewed as appropriate vehicles to facilitate vertical coordination with, or horizontal integration between, small farmers who would otherwise be excluded from value-adding opportunities and discerning markets. In South Africa, renewed interest in development-oriented cooperatives saw the introduction of a new Cooperatives Act in 2005, along with support measures dedicated to ‘emerging’ cooperatives. This paper contends that the architects of the new Act discounted important trends in international legislation that would have made development-oriented cooperatives more versatile and given their members better access to capital and expertise through equity partnerships with private agribusiness firms. It is concluded that the new Act should be amended to admit non-patron investors as members, and to allow for non-redeemable and hence appreciable and tradable shares. Such innovations are emerging internationally, usually with a cap on non-patron voting power.

Keywords: Agricultural cooperatives; small farmers; new institutional economics; strategic partnerships; land reform beneficiaries

1. Introduction

Agricultural value-adding cooperatives are often rationalised as a way of reducing transaction costs and alleviating hold-up problems caused by asset specificity through vertical coordination of farmers into processing and marketing activities (Cook & Iliopoulos, 1999; Plunkett & Kingwell, 2001). Cooperatives also represent horizontal integration, an extreme form of horizontal coordination in which farmers surrender use rights and decision-making power to a manager in exchange for a different set of property rights, namely benefit and voting rights. In the development context, cooperatives are often driven by hopes that horizontal integration will reduce fixed *ex ante* transaction costs that keep small farmers out of product markets, and which

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180

Types of land reform in south africa. What is land reform policy. What is the purpose of land reform in south africa. Is land reform successful in south africa. South african land reform policy pdf.

Land reform in South Africa is an emotive and politically fraught subject. That’s because land was at the heart of the dispossession of Africans by colonial settlers. Successful land reform can help overcome this legacy, making it central to forging shared national bonds. It can also serve as a basis for a cohesive society through a properly managed redistribution programme. But nearly three decades since the first democratic elections in 1994, South Africa has yet to crack land reform. That’s not for a lack of initiatives. Some communities and individuals have indeed had their land restored. But for every one of these stories there’s another of a “failed” farming project or a small farmer stuck in a remote area without hope of gaining a livelihood. Opinions vary on what has gone wrong with land reform and what should be done about it. The first problem is that the topic often rears its head close to election time. As the governing party, the African National Congress (ANC), gets closer to its national elective conference scheduled for December, the country can expect another heated debate on land reform. The ANC’s policy conference in July which precedes the elective conference. But the debates in these charged environments tend to generate more heat than substance. Take the decision of the 2017 ANC policy conference to amend Section 25 of the constitution. A political rationale was that this would enable expropriation of land without compensation under specified conditions, which, in turn, would accelerate land reform. But a prominent legal scholar on land reform, Tembeka Ngcukaitobi pointed out in 2018 and 2019 that land reform had not been held back by the constitution but by capacity constraints and the lack of political will on the part of government. Ngcukaitobi went on to consolidate his views in a book, Land Matters: South Africa’s Failed Land Reforms and the Road Ahead, published in 2021. His book should be part of the basis for the debates on land reform during the forthcoming ANC conferences. It offers insights on what an effective land reform programme – and the institutions to deliver it - might look like. Why land reform should not be seen only as an agricultural industry problem. Rather, it should be viewed as a multi-industry challenge involving non-agricultural players. Underpinning this view is his analysis that white farmers weren’t the only beneficiaries of the colonial and apartheid regimes’ land policies. Most of those who profited from apartheid live in urban areas. On this point, the proposals of a Land Reform Fund that came out of the Expert Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture in 2018 could be a perfect vehicle for business to contribute through donations for land reform. Perhaps, Ngcukaitobi should have reflected on the panel’s proposal. His research draws heavily on archival material. He casts a spotlight on the large-scale loss of black South African livestock during the years of dispossession, starting from the late 1600s through theft and killings and during the wars since the late 1600s. This insight brings home the point that black South Africans lost more than land. They lost their livelihoods and productive assets too in the form of livestock. He writes the story of land dispossession will never be complete without an understanding of the loss of indigenous people’s cattle. Cattle, more than land, were a visible sign of wealth. Unfinished work The book also brings home the reality of the slow progress of land reform in South Africa. In 1984 when the country became a democracy, white farmers owned 77,580 million hectares of farmland out of the total surface area of 122 million hectares. Ngcukaitobi writes that the ANC’s Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) set a target of redistributing 30% of agricultural land in the first five years of the new democratic government. The RDP was the socio-economic policy framework of the first ANC government in 1994. Government has missed this goal and has been shifting the goal posts ever since. The aim now is to reach the 30% goal by 2030. The achievements so far have been small. Exactly how far off the target the government is is the subject of heated debate. Some researchers argue that land reform has been painfully slow. In my work with Stellenbosch University agricultural economist, Professor Johann Kirsten, we estimate that a total of 13.2 million ha (or 17%) has already been transferred away from white landowners to the state (3.08 million ha) or black owners (10.135 million ha) through private and state supported transactions including land restitution. These have included restitution, redistribution, private transactions and state procurement transactions. If we add the hectares of land (2.339 million ha) that were successfully identified for restitution, but for which communities elected to receive financial compensation as the means for restitution, then the total area of land rights that were restored since 1994 is 15.56 million ha. This is equivalent to 20% of formerly white-owned land - much closer to the 30% target (of 23.25 million ha) than commonly believed. I don’t mention these statistics to justify the relatively slow pace of land reform but to highlight the challenge of the lack of credible land data in South Africa. For effective policy-making, accurate data is key and we have suggested on various occasions the methods of accelerating this process. Ngcukaitobi argues that the failure to faithfully implement the land reform policy and its three pillars of restitution, redistribution and tenure should be attributed to weaknesses in the state, including corruption. Thus, blaming the constitution for the slow pace of land reform - and calls for an amendment - are perhaps, misplaced. Another critical aspect the book highlights is the role of women in land reform by offering both the historical part played by women in the South African society, and a mirror of how they have not benefited from redistribution in the recent past. Finally, there are some success stories that might have been examined in more in depth. Examples are joint venture approaches to land reform, specifically within agriculture. The success stories are important as they provide insight into what can be done better going forward. Overall, Land Matters is crucial work that should be read by all South Africans who care about the country’s future. The point about the weakness of institutions comes up several times in the book. This is a critical aspect that the government should prioritise. It should strengthen the land reform delivery instruments, and do more with the establishment of the Land Reform and Agricultural Development Agency that has already been announced by the president. Historical contextThe dispossession of land through the 1913 Natives Land Act was apartheid’s original sin. The “land question” goes back more than a century to the 1913 Natives Land Act, which provided legislative form to a process of dispossession that had been under way since colonial times.The 1913 Natives Land Act saw thousands of black families forcibly removed from their land by the apartheid government. The Act became law on 19 June 1913 limiting African land ownership to 7 percent and later 13 percent through the 1936 Native Trust and Land Act of South Africa. The Act restricted black people from buying or occupying land. The apartheid government began the mass relocation of black people to poor homelands and to poorly planned and serviced townships. No longer able to provide for themselves and their families, people were forced to look for work far away from their homes. This marked the beginning of socio-economic challenges the country is facing today such as landlessness, poverty and inequality. The Land Act was finally repealed when the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, 1991 (Act No. 108 of 1991) came into force on 30 June 1991.Vision 2030 and the National Development PlanThe National Development Plan (NDP) states that land reform will unlock the potential for dynamic, growing and employment-creating agricultural sector. The NDP bases land reform on the following principles:Enable more rapid transfer of agricultural land to black beneficiaries without distorting land markets or business confidence in the agri-business sector.Ensure sustainable production on transferred land by making sure that human capabilities precede land transfer through incubators, learnerships, mentoring, apprenticeships and accelerated training in agricultural sciences.Establish monitoring institutions to protect land markets from opportunism, corruption and speculation.Bring land-transfer targets in line with fiscal and economic realities to ensure that land is successfully transferred.Over white commercial farmers and organised industry bodies the opportunity to significantly contribute to the success of black farmers through mentorships, chain integration, preferential procurement and meaningful skills development.Nelson Mandela said in 1995: “With freedom and democracy, came restoration of the right to land. And with it the opportunity to address the effects of centuries of dispossession and denial. At last we can as a people, look our ancestors in the face and say: Your sacrifices were not in vain.”Legislative frameworkThe Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides a framework for land reform protection of property rights and expropriation if it is in the public interest.To address the consequences of the legacy of apartheid with respect to land, the South African Constitution included the following three clauses:A person or community dispossessed of property after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to restitution of that property, or to equitable redress.The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to foster conditions which enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis.A person or community whose tenure of land is legally insecure as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to tenure which is legally secure, or to comparable redress.The Expropriation Act (Act 63 of 1975) provides for the expropriation of land and other property for public and certain other purposes defined. The Act makes provision for the establishment of the Office of the Valuer-General, for the regulation of the valuation of property that has been identified for land reform as well as property that has been identified for acquisition or disposal by a department.Upgrade of Land Tenure Rights Act, Act No. 112 of 1991The Act makes provision for the upgrading and conversion into ownership of certain rights granted in respect of land, as well as for the transfer of tribal land in full ownership to a community.Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act, Act No. 126 of 1993This Act makes provision for the designation of certain land, the regulation of the subdivision of such land and the settlement of persons thereon. In addition, it provides for the acquisition, maintenance, planning development, improvement and disposal of property and the provision of financial assistance for land reform purposes.Restitution of Land Rights Act, Act No. 22 of 1994 In 1994, the first law to be passed by the first democratically elected parliament was the Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act 22 of 1994). This was done with the conscious acknowledgement that land justice is important to deal with the challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality.The Act makes provision for the restitution of rights in land to persons or communities dispossessed of such rights after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices. To administer this task, the Act established a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and a Land Claims Court. The Minister is authorised to purchase, acquire in any other manner or expropriate land or rights in land for the purpose of restitution awards.Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, Act No. 3 of 1996The Act makes provision for the security of tenure of labour tenants and those persons occupying or using land as a result of their association with labour tenants. It also makes provision for the acquisition of land and rights in land by labour tenants.Commonal Property Associations Act, Act No. 28 of 1996The Act makes provision for communities to form juristic persons, to be known as communal property associations, in order to acquire, hold and manage property on a basis of common ownership of land and other property. The Act makes provision for the regulation of the survey of land in South Africa.Extension of Security of Tenure Act, Act No. 62 of 1997The Act makes provision for the facilitation of long-term security of land tenure, and regulate the conditions of residence on certain land and to regulate the conditions on and circumstances under which the right of persons to reside on land may be terminated.Distribution and Transfer of Certain State Land Act, Act No. 119 of 1993The Act makes provision for the distribution and transfer of certain land belonging to the State and designated by the Minister as land to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Act.Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act, Act No. 31 of 1996The Act makes provision for temporary protection of certain rights to and interests in land which are not otherwise adequately protected by law.Electronic Deeds Registration Systems Act 19 of 2019The Act provides for electronic deeds registration.KwaZulu-Natal Ingonjama Trust Act, Act No. 3 of 1994The Act makes provision for establishment of the Ingonjama Trust and for certain land to be held in trust.Draft Expropriation BillThe Bill aims to provide for the expropriation of property for a public purpose or in the public interest and to provide for matters connected therewith.Land reform: progress and plansGovernment has settled 80 664 claims benefiting 2.1 million beneficiaries at the cost of R40 billion inclusive of financial compensation to beneficiaries. 163 463 of these are female-headed households. Furthermore, Government has restored 3.5 million hectares of land which can be used as a catalyst for agricultural and economic development.The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform is strengthening integrated development to ensure that land access yields broader economic spin-offs. The department is also resolving systemic challenges which form barriers to the progress of beneficiaries. To support black farmers, preferential allocation of water rights, infrastructure provision and access to markets will be applied. In the 2018/19 financial year, Government intends to settle 1 151 land claims at a cost of R2 billion; and prioritize post-settlement support on restituted farms, to the value of R700 million.Parliamentary process – motion to amend the ConstitutionOn Tuesday 27 February 2018, the National Assembly adopted a motion to amend the Constitution so as to allow for the expropriation of land without compensation. The matter was subsequently referred to the Joint Constitutional Review Committee. The Committee undertook an extensive nation-wide public hearing process from June to August 2018. Deliberations on the public hearings and written inputs are set to occur between 4 and 7 September 2018, with the adoption of the report expected on 11 September 2018, where the Committee will make a recommendation to both Houses of Parliament for approval. If Parliament agrees to amend section 25, government must then draft and introduce a Bill (Constitution Eighteenth Amendment) that will give effect to this motion and specify the wording of the amendment. In order for the Bill to pass, the National Assembly, with a supporting vote of at least two thirds of its members; and the National Council of Provinces, with a supporting vote of at least six provinces, must approve it. The process has provoked many strong reactions, both in support and against the amendment. Certain groups and parties have also tried to use the process to fear monger. Government position on the parliamentary processLand reform in South Africa is a moral, social and economic imperative.Government will continue to accelerate the pace of land reform within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, respective legislation and according to the rule of law. Government will at all times act in the best interest of our nation.Government’s intention is to unlock the economic potential of land. Government supports a land restitution and redistribution process which supports agricultural production and investment in the land.By bringing more land into productive use, by giving more South Africans assets and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, the country is creating conditions for greater, more inclusive and more meaningful growth.Government provides support to beneficiaries of land redistribution through financing, training, market access, irrigation and the provision of seeds, fertiliser and equipment, all of which contribute to the sustainability of emerging agricultural enterprises.South Africans are urged to be patient and trust the parliamentary processes to address land dispossession, rural development and food security. The proposed Constitutional amendment seeks to clarify and reinforce the fundamental principles of the property clause, which, among other things, prohibits the arbitrary deprivation of property and holds that expropriation is possible in the public interest subject to just and equitable compensation.Addressing the Land Reform matter will not erode property rights, but will instead ensure that the rights of all South Africans, and not just those who currently own land, are strengthened.Together we can ensure that we create a land reform model that works for everyone.25 years of democracyIt is nearly 25 years since SA became a democracy, yet the promise of that historic achievement has not yet been fully realised by the millions of people who are unemployed and live in poverty.The dispossession of land continues to determine the prospects of millions of South Africans, and it holds back the country’s economic development.The greatest obstacles to growth is the severe inequality between black and white South Africans. For the South African economy to reach its full potential, it is therefore necessary to significantly narrow gaps in income, skills, assets and opportunities.South Africa’s historical, highly skewed distribution of land and productive assets is a source of inequality and social fragility (World Bank)After skills, current distribution of land is the second-biggest constraint to poverty reduction and shared prosperity.For decades, the country’s assets – its land, its minerals, its human resources, its enterprises – have been owned, controlled and managed in a way that has prevented the extraction of their full value.Transforming the rural economyTransforming the urban economyGlossaryLand redistributionAn effort by governments to modify the distribution of land ownership. It is often an attempt to transform an agrarian structure composed mainly of large-scale farms into one where family farms are predominant by taking land away from large landowners, or the state, and redistributing it to tenants and landless peasants. Historically, land redistribution has been carried out to abolish feudal, colonial, or collective forms of landownership and to transfer the land to individual owners, followed by females at 4 87, 013 or 13%.Male-female own 3 970 315 ha or 11%, co-owners 655 242 ha or 2%, and other 1 379 029 ha or 3%.Recapitalisation and development programmeIn 2008, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform published in 2013 the first Land Audit on State-Owned Land. That Land Audit revealed, among its findings, that most of this state land was un-surveyed and unregistered trust land which is occupied by individuals and communities in the former homelands. Cabinet instructed the department to conduct a second Land Audit with particular focus on private ownership and use of land by race, nationality and gender.The land audit only provides information on the private individual ownership of farms, agricultural holdings, erven and sectional title units by race, gender and nationality. The land audit provides such private landownership only on the basis of land parcels registered at the Deeds Office as of 2015.The Land Audit (2017) reveals the relationship of South Africans to one another through the management of land as a resource for sustainable development and nation-building.114 223 276 ha or 94% of 121 924 881 ha land in the country is registered in the Deeds Office. 7 701 605 ha or 6% is unregistered trust state land in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo at 5 545 156 ha.The Land Audit also shows that individuals, companies, and trusts own 89 523 044 ha or 90% of the 114 223 276 ha land.Individuals own 37 800 986 ha or 39% of this total land.Trusts own 29 291 857 ha of land.Companies own 23 199 904 ha of land or 25%.Community Based Organisations own 3 549 489 ha or 4% of land.Farms and agricultural holdings - with 469 258 or 6% of total land parcels and 111 025 516 ha or 97% of the total land - are owned by 588 045 or 7% of total landowners.56 million of the total population found in these tiny land parcels command higher locational rent and prices than any in the R8 trillion national property market.The Land Audit reveals that White people own 26 663 144 ha or 72% of the total 37 031 283 ha farms and agricultural holdings by individual landowners. Coloured people own 5 371 383 ha or 15% of land/indians own 2 031 790 ha or 5% of Land/Africans own 1 314 873 ha or 4% of land.The Land Audit also revealed that individuals own 26 202 ha or 72% of the total farms and agricultural holdings owned by individual owners, followed by females at 4 87, 013 or 13%.Male-female own 3 970 315 ha or 11%, co-owners 655 242 ha or 2%, and other 1 379 029 ha or 3%.Recapitalisation and development programmeIn 2008, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform put distressed farms, which received subsidy from the land redistributed projects, under the Recapitalization and Development Programme (RADP) to revive them. The aims of the programme were to enhance food security; increase the output of farms towards commercial production; improve income for farmers and employees; increase the capacity of emerging farmers; increase productivity or efficiency levels on land reform farms; and contribute towards rural transformation.The programme involved mentoring support for the emerging farmers and guaranteed uptake of products produced by the farms.Women and landThe Extension of Security of Tenure Act gave women, for the first time, the same rights in land as men, by including women in its definition of ‘occupier’.The White Paper on Land Reform emphasises government’s intention to target women in its land reform policy.The democratically elected government of 1994, reviewed and amended past discriminatory policies and legislation - which addressed gender discrimination.Government established a Commission on Gender Equality and a Ministry responsible for Women to ensure the full and equal role of women in every aspect of society.Examples of successful land reform projectsCase study 1: Double Drift Community, Eastern Cape Provincinell 2017, the Double Drift Community claim was settled with the community of 1500 members, receiving 1300 hectares of land in the Eastern Cape which constitutes 21 farms and is now the Double Drift Nature Reserve. They are running a game farming venture.Case study 2: Ravele Community, Limpopo ProvinceThe transfer of this land was done in 2005.The Communal Property Association has since made great strides in making the land productive and thus contributing to food security in our country. The CPA continues to record profits and has been exporting their produce, macadamia and avocados amongst others, to Europe, China and other markets.Case study 3: The High Haven Farm ProjectThe Ndzuwulwana family (then couple, Mozambique, Poppadew international, NTK, Goseane, Case study 6: Warrenton Super Chicken, Northern CapeThe broiler farm was purchased through LRAD funds from a commercial farmer. The previous employees (60) approached the Magareng Municipality to assist in procuring the farm on their behalf. The farm was purchased through the Land Reform transaction programme. Warrenton Super Chicken is 21ha in extent, with 9 chicken houses at the carrying capacity of 910 000 chickens per house. The company has a 16 m3 storage shed and extra 3 small ones, a kiosk, an abattoir with the through-put or capacity of 2 000 chickens that can be slaughtered per day. The company rears chicken from a day old up to day 35 on average where they are slaughtered, packaged and sold in different weights. The chicken produced by the company is brine free, ensuring good quality and taste. The farm produces innovative and added value to the chicken products by making chicken sausages and patties. They also sell chicken barbecue to the community and people who are driving on N12 on daily basis.Case study 7: Batho Farming Youth Empowerment ProjectThe 5ha portion is leased from Mathabeng Municipality in Virginia Farm Commongate. The beneficiaries transfer its own produce to markets. The project is planning to employ up to 20 seasonal workers. The beneficiaries have full time support from economics and extension services access in preparation for production. Mentorship and intensive training have been provided.Case study 8: Plot 7H14The 24 ha PLAS farm was to Ms Mapule Fourie in December 2012. Initially Ms Fourie was leasing 4,6ha plot from the Tadcaster Primary school where she was producing cash crops like lucerne wheat, groundnuts, maize and vegetables. Vegetables were sold at a road stall next to N18 at a reasonable price. Income generated was utilized to pay school fees for her daughter at tertiary and the savings were used to plough back into the farming business. In 2009, she entered the Female Farmer Entrepreneur Awards and came first prize under the category: Top Producer. Small holder: Horticulture & Crops.Case study 9: Killarney Youth CooperativeThe 54ha farm was purchased in 2008 through LRAD transaction for extension of commonges under administration of the Dikgatleng Municipality at Riverton. It was procured for 74 households, but only 15 youth individuals are currently active in the project. In 2009 Killarney Youth Cooperative was registered. Four young men are assisting other youth farms in the area with sharing of implements and advice on production and upgrading of infrastructure and again during harvesting process. 15 youth members are employed seasonally during harvesting and in the vegetable project.Case study 10: Iphemeleng CPAThe 20,9ha irrigation farm was purchased through LRAD funds in January 2006 for 36 small holder farmers; (20 Females & 16 Males). The farm has 20,ha of water rights and is 5km from Hartswater in Polokwane Local Municipality. It forms part of the Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme which consists of 35 000ha of the irrigation land and a comprehensive canal system is supplying water to the irrigation plots. The farm was identified for RCT in 2012/13 financial year. Beefmaster was appointed as the Strategic Partner (co-management) for the project. Implementation commenced in October 2012 The farm was listed for CPA regularization as not all the members were actively involved in the running of the project. The business is operating as Iphemeleng Small Farmers (Pty) LTD on behalf of the CPA.Case study 11: Project Lungisa Indlela Village, KwaZulu-NatalLungisa Indlela Village (LIV) which is a non-profit organisation committed to lifting the lives of orphans and vulnerable children in partnership with government and businesses. This organisation caters for the social and educational needs of approximately 120 children. To date, LIV has undertaken joint ventures and received financial support from various government departments including DARD and has successfully completed a number of projects which include the following: Construction of housing facilities, food security and commercial agriculture projects, sporting facilities, construction of school, etc. The Department also funded and facilitated the establishment of a hydroponic growing facility which cost R1,2million and was completed in In September 2015. As a joint venture, LIV has established approximately R1,3million towards the completion of the hydroponic project which includes the construction of a pack-house. The Departments total financial investment is R1,580 000 thus far which accounts for all agricultural interventions at LIV. The hydroponic project is designed for the commercial production of cucumbers in 10 tunnels and LIV has secured markets at Checkers and Pick and Pay. The first crop was established in September 2015 and the project is currently fully operational. The farm produces 180 000 cucumbers per annum.ResourcesReportsFinal Report of the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture, released on 28 July 2019WebSiteReferencesHigh Level Panel on the Assessment of Key Legislation and the Acceleration of Fundamental ChangeBookletPresidential Land Handover, 2019 [PDF][VideosDeputy President Mabuza hands over land claims in Kuruman, 16 April 2019Deputy President David Mabuza hands over land claims in Empangeni, 19 March 2019Land reform successes - Mkhwanazi KwaZulu-Natal, 12 March 2019President Ramaphosa Mamelodi land handover, 9 March 2019Kyril Mkhwanazi comments on receiving land back, 18 Oct 2018Minister Nomvula Mokonyane briefs media on Post Cabinet meeting on Land Reform debate, 7 Sep 2018President Cyril Ramaphosa’s comments on land, 28 Aug 2018We’re on board with legal land reform, says British leader Theresa May, 28 Aug 2018 [Multimedia LIVE]President Cyril Ramaphosa speaking on Land Reform matters, 27 Aug 2018Brazilian lessons on land, 26 Aug 2018Deputy President addresses Landoub Weekblad & Agri-SA Summit, 23 Aug 2018President Cyril Ramaphosa on Land Reform Programme during BRICS Stakeholders Round-table meeting, 6 Jul 2018Relevant media releases and speechesThe Presidency releases Expert Advisory Panel on Land Reform report The Presidency releases Expert Advisory Panel on Land Reform report, 20 April 2019Aun update on the status of the Panel Report and a response to the recent media reports regarding “leaked copy” as well as the “AgriSA Mining 2018”.Kuruman land handover ceremonyDeputy President David Mabuza: Hand over of restituted land to Kuruman, 16 April 2019Settled here, making do with their least fortunes, Africans mainly were removed to Bophuthatswana, often to create space for military camps and other purposes. The Sotho and other communities that were affected by these removals have nursed these wounds, the dispossession of being, alienation of the right to belong, the freedom to be and the denial of the fundamental human right to think, eat, work, cloth and feed their children. They were moved and shunted around on whim and over sheer accidents of their birth, and by the slime, the roll or click of their tongue.In a land of absurdity and peril, the Seeding and Ga-Mopedi Communities were moved to the hinterlands of the back and beyond, far-away from their original lands based on nothing else, but their mother tongue of Setswana. They bore the worst brunt of apartheid machination, herded and dehumanised as social experiments in Bastustans. They were treated as pawns in the service of new settlers, destined to a life of slavery as migrant labourers and in the process making them pariahs in the land of their birth.On this day, we have come here to make right what was wrong. We are here to numb their pain and to give back what is rightly theirs, so that they can move forward and build a different future for themselves and their future generations, in a truly free and democratic South Africa.Indenbaeser land claim settlement ceremonyPresident Cyril Ramaphosa: Eibenhaeser land claim settlement ceremony, 23 March 2019The handing over of these title deeds is a historic occasion, because it includes the first ever settled land claim in the Western Cape to descendants of the Griqua people.It is in the ownership of land that we find our independence as a people.It is land that we rely on to live, to work and to eat.It is land that holds firmly the roots of our ancestors.Rustenburg land handover ceremony Minister Gwede Mantashe: Land handover ceremony by Anglo American Platinum, Rustenburg, 15 March 2019We therefore welcome the initiative taken by Anglo American today to support Government’s socioeconomic transformation agenda. This includes the ongoing identification of land, which is not needed for mining or associated infrastructure, to donate to municipalities to assist them with delivering on their service delivery mandates. In July 2016, the Rustenburg Local Municipality approached Anglo American Platinum to donate property to the municipality for various purposes including housing and human resettlement projects; and projects to improve the livelihoods of local communities. The donation of 242 hectares of land to the Rustenburg Local Municipality resolved to make certain land parcels available to the municipality. Both parties ran feasibility studies on the properties earmarked for donation and found them to be suitable for habitation.Today we are presiding over some of these monumental handovers. More than 242 hectares, valued at about R17 million will be transferred to the municipality. Furthermore, more than 27 hectares, valued at just over R9 million, will be transferred to the Rustenburg Alchemy Development Trust.Parliament concludes briefing by experts on Land Reform and the ConstitutionAd Hoc Committee concludes briefing by experts on Land Reform and the Constitution, 11 March 2019The Ad Hoc Committee to Amend Section 25 of the Constitution continued with hearings with experts on the question of land reform, which will assist with drafting the necessary constitutional amendment to make it possible for the state to expropriate land without compensation, in the public interest.The committee will now apply its mind before considering a draft interim report later this week.Mamelodi land handover ceremonyPresident Cyril Ramaphosa: Land Handover Ceremony, 9 March 2019We are today celebrating the settlement of ten land claims in Gauteng that were lodged before 31 December 1998. Many of our people have waited for far too long for this kind of land restitution and compensation to be completed. We appreciate the patience and the perseverance of claimants, but recognise that much more needs to be done and with greater urgency.Today is part of a process that will cover the length and breadth of this country. We are settling land claims, returning the land to those communities and families from whom it was taken, and thereby providing the restitution that our Constitution requires. Opening of National House of Traditional LeadersPresident Cyril-Ramaphosa: Opening of National House of Traditional Leaders, 19 February 2019Funds were therefore repatriated towards a package of support measures for black commercial farmers to increase their entry into food value chains through access to infrastructure like abattoirs and feedlots.A significant portion of the funding will go towards export-oriented crops that are highly labour intensive.Government has finalised 30 year leases with nearly 900 farmers to enable them to access funds for agribusiness development to unleash an agricultural revolution in South Africa. The epicentre of this revolution will be in the rural areas of our country.South Africa-European Union media briefingPresident Cyril Ramaphosa: South Africa-European Union media briefing, 15 November 2018During the Summit we exchanged views on land reform in South Africa. We underscored that our focus is on maintaining investor confidence, promoting agricultural production, improving food security and reducing poverty. We affirmed our commitment as South Africa to the values of our Constitution, the rule of law and the principle of equitable and just redress.

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