



ANNUAL REPORT



COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF
LAND RIGHTS

2019/2020

ANNUAL REPORT

Commission on Restitution of Land Rights



1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020

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"Philipina Ndamane holds up some of the vegetables she has grown."

Letter of transmission

Honourable Didiza, AT (MP)
Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Madam,

Report to Parliament in terms of Section 21 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994)

It is my pleasure to submit this Annual Report of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) for the financial year that ended on 31 March 2020, for tabling in Parliament. This is in compliance with Section 21 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, Act No. 22 of 1994, as amended, which prescribes that the CRLR submits this report no later than 1 June every year.

I will present the same report to the relevant Portfolio Committee in the National Assembly, as well as to the Select Committee of Land and Mineral Resources in the National Council of Provinces, on the dates to be decided by these committees.

Yours faithfully



Ms Nomfundo Ntloko-Gobodo
Chief Land Claims Commissioner
June 2020

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Minister's Foreword



Honourable
Minister Thoko Didiza

Our current situation makes us more resolute to transform the economy to serve all people with a radical land reform plan to broaden land ownership and equitable redress.

On 1 April 2019, when the financial year under review started, we could never have envisaged how, only one year later, our lives would have been changed in fundamental ways and that – as a nation – we would be forced to take aggressive action against an invisible enemy that would threaten our lives and the lives of our loved ones. We were forced to adapt to a new way of living in a short space of time due to an unprecedented nationwide lockdown.

Our current situation makes us more resolute to transform the economy to serve all people with a radical land reform plan to broaden land ownership and equitable redress. We are steadfast in carrying out a sustainable land reform programme that expands participation in land ownership and agricultural production, advances food security, and helps reverse the spatial separation of our cities and towns brought about by apartheid.

The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights has supported this objective by ensuring that 53 442.7161 ha was awarded to land claimants during 2019/20. In excess of 49 294 South Africans benefitted through the programme by having their land restored, or, where this was not possible or feasible, being paid financial compensation.

The Commission has further supported the work of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform. Out of 181 properties transferred, 126 properties, totalling 52 954.6468 ha, were transferred during the 2019/20 financial year. The remaining 55 properties, equating 60 552.5332 ha, were transferred to restitution beneficiaries between 2009 and 31 March 2019. A considerable amount of work still has to be done in this regard, but the administrative and governance systems are in place to ensure a smooth rollout of this process going forward.

The Commission started a process of reengineering this past year that will give effect to the directive to speed up and finalise land claims lodged prior to December 1998. I have instructed that additional regional land claims commissioners be appointed to enhance capacity and ensure that quick turnaround times are implemented.

When I assumed office in the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development in May 2019, I was struck by the lack of sustainable post-settlement support provided to beneficiaries of the restitution programme. As indicated in my Budget Vote for 2019/20, we have a responsibility to revitalise land that was given to us through the restitution of land rights, as well as to support farmers settled on agricultural state land.

I am glad to announce that the merger between the two former departments has already assisted in bridging this gap, and restitution projects are now seamlessly being handed over to those units and branches with the mandate to ensure that the new land owners are supported to become economically stable and financially successful.

The future remains uncertain and the long-term effects of the nationwide lockdown are unknown. Together with the support of the Department and the Commission, we remain committed to revitalise our rural communities so that they too can experience and reap the rewards of our long and hard-fought struggle for an economically vibrant, free and democratic future.

Honourable Didiza, AT (MP)
Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Overview by the Chief Land Claims Commissioner



Chief Land Claims Commissioner
Ms Nomfundo Ntloko-Gobodo

The primary objective of the project is to ensure that we can deliver better and faster services to our clients.

The year 2019/20 was a year with numerous, but exciting changes and challenges.

The Commission initiated the Kuyasa Project or “Break of dawn”, which had already delivered very promising results when the financial year came to an end. The primary objective of the project is to ensure that we can deliver better and faster services to our clients; those that have been dispossessed of their rights in land and have been waiting, by all accounts, far too long to receive recompense in some way to make amends for the loss and harm suffered under apartheid.

In the year under review, the Commission has made considerable inroads in settling land claims and finalising those by not only restoring land, but also restoring the dignity of South Africa’s people.

We believe that, through processes identified in Kuyasa, we can do more, we can do better, and we can deliver faster.

Performance against set targets

The Commission has improved dramatically from the rather dismal 42% delivery on settled claims in the previous year to settling 436 claims this year. In addition, it has been able to finalise 686 claims to the amount of R2 683 313 that flowed directly to beneficiaries by ways of land or financial compensation.

Although the Commission has not been able to get the desired results from the Office of the Valuer-General in the form of valuation certificates, some strides have been made in this regard, but it remains a challenge. A service-level agreement has been drafted between the Commission and the Office of the Valuer-General to enable the Commission to procure the services of valuers on behalf of the Valuer-General in the coming financial year that should speed up the process considerably.

Financial performance

The Commission has again been able to spend the full budget allocated to it in the year under review. A total budget of R3 593 371 000 was made available, and the Commission was able to spend R3 723 076 216 (104%). The consistent decrease in budget available for the compensation of employees, as well as the procurement of goods and services, remains a challenge as these budget items are required to settle claims.

The settlement of claims is a highly intensive consultative process and complex research is outsourced to service providers to settle claims. The Commission has learnt to do more with less over the past few years, but the budgetary pressures are of grave concern.

LAMOSAs 2 report and court referrals

During the period under review, the Constitutional Court handed down the second Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSAs 2) judgment on 19 March 2019. As part of the court order, the Chief Land Claims Commissioner (CLCC) is required to file a report with the Land Claims Court (LCC) at six-monthly intervals. The report to the LCC must include the number of outstanding pre-1998 claims, the anticipated date of completion, constraints faced, and solutions to such constraints. The first LAMOSAs report was submitted to the LCC on 19 September 2019 as required. As part of tabling the LAMOSAs report to the LCC, the Commission made a presentation of the report as part of its compliance. Further, the Acting Judge-President of the LCC ordered the Commission to systematically refer claims to the LCC that are unable to be resolved amicably outside the court in terms of Section 14(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act.

State land transfers

The Honourable President, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, in his state of the Nation Address, urged that the transfer of state land to land reform beneficiaries be made a priority. As a result, the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Land Reform is overseeing the prioritisation and transfer of all state land under claim to restitution beneficiaries. In this regard, the Commission is working closely with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, as well as partner departments such as the Department of Water and Sanitation and the Department of Defence, to ensure that the land can be transferred to restitution beneficiaries as a priority. A total of 181 properties had been transferred by 31 March 2020.

The year ended with a declaration of a national state of disaster in terms of the Disaster Management Act, when the honourable President, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, decided to take urgent and drastic measures to manage the COVID-19 virus. My staff and I wish to convey our heartfelt condolences to those affected by the disease, especially those who have lost a loved one. We remain steadfast in our attempt to support the call by our President to rally together to ensure that we continue to render our services to those who need them the most, despite the difficult times that lie ahead.



Ms Nomfundo Ntloko-Gobodo
Chief Land Claims Commissioner

Accounting Officer's statement



Accounting Officer: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Mr M Shabane

The settlement of claims is a highly intensive consultative process. The Commission has learnt to do more with less over the past few years, but budgetary pressures are a concern.

Statement of responsibility and confirmation of the accuracy of the Annual Report

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm:

- All information and amounts disclosed throughout the Annual Report are consistent.
- The Annual Report is complete, accurate and free from any omissions.
- The Annual Report has been prepared in compliance with Section 21 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act 22 of 1994).

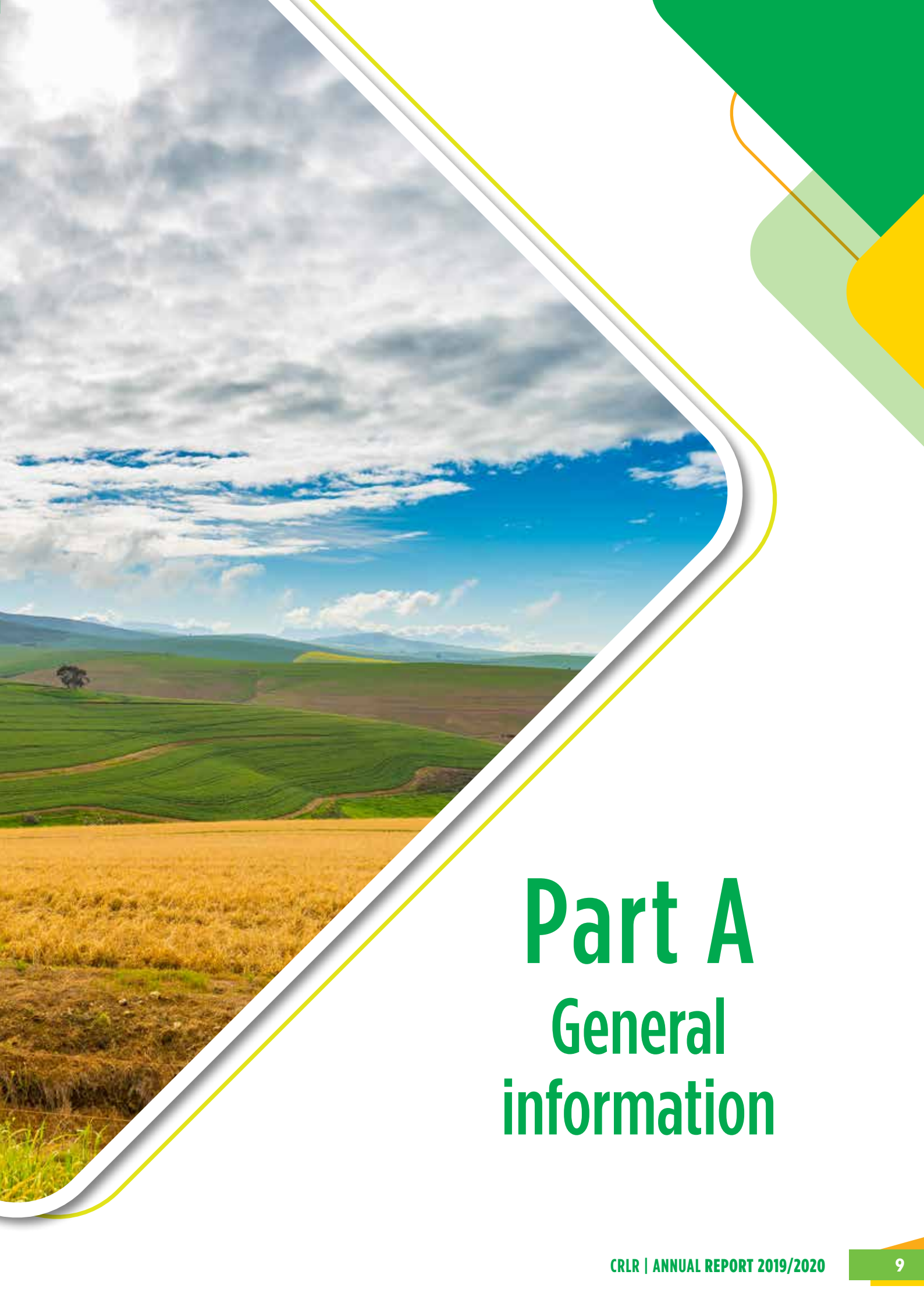
The Annual Report has been prepared broadly in line with the guidelines as issued by National Treasury. The Restitution Programme will be dealt with more comprehensively in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development as a programme of the Department.

In my opinion, the Annual Report fairly reflects the operations, performance information, human resources information and financial affairs of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights for the financial year that ended on 31 March 2020.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M Shabane', enclosed within a large, hand-drawn oval shape.

Mr M Shabane
Accounting Officer: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform



Part A

General information

1. Contact details

Commission on Restitution of Land Rights
266 Pretorius Street (cnr Pretorius and Thabo Sehume)
Centre Walk Building (West Block)
Pretoria
0002

Private Bag X833
Pretoria
0001

Tel: 012 4074400
<http://www.ruraldevelopment.gov.za>

NATIONAL OFFICE

Physical address:

8th floor, Centre Walk Building, cnr Pretorius and Thabo Sehume Streets, Pretoria
Tel: 012 4074400/4402

Chief Land Claims Commissioner

Ms Nomfundo Ntloko-Gobodo
Email: nomfundo.ntloko-gobodo@drdlr.gov.za

Acting Deputy Land Claims Commissioner

Ms Cindy Benyane
Email: cindy.benyane@drdlr.gov.za

Regional Land Claims Commissioner

Mr Lebjane Maphutha
Email: lebjane.maphutha@drdlr.gov.za

REGIONAL OFFICES

Eastern Cape

Acting Chief Director: Land Restitution Support –
Ms Zama Memela

Email: Zama.memela@drdlr.gov.za

Postal address: PO Box 1375, East London, 5200

Physical address: Shop 15, Beacon Bay Crossing,
Bonza Bay Road, Beacon Bay, East London

Tel: 043 7006000

Free State

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support –
Ms Lezanne Naran

Email: lezanne.rungasamy@drdlr.gov.za

Postal address: PO Box 4376, Bloemfontein, 9300

Physical address: 136 SA Eagle Building, Maitland
Street, Bloemfontein

Tel: 051 4030700

Gauteng

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support –
Ms Cindy Benyane

Email: cindy.benyane@drdlr.gov.za

Postal address: Private Bag X03, Arcadia,
Pretoria, 0001

Physical address: 9 Bailey Street, Arcadia, Pretoria

Tel: 012 3106500

Limpopo

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support –
Mr Tele Maphoto

Email: tele.maphoto@drdlr.gov.za

Postal address: Private Bag X9552, Polokwane, 0700

Physical address: Kagiso House, 61 Biccadd Street,
cnr Rissik and Schoeman, Polokwane

Tel: 015 284 6300/287 2600

KwaZulu-Natal

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support –
Adv. Bheki Mbili

Email: bheki.mbili@drdlr.gov.za

Postal address: Private Bag X3120,
Pietermaritzburg, 3200

Physical address: 2nd Floor, African Life Building,
200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg

Tel: 033 3558400

Mpumalanga

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support –
Mr Sam Nkosi

Email: sam.nkosi@drdlr.gov.za

Postal address: Private Bag X11330, Nelspruit, 1200

Physical address: Restitution House,
20 Samora Machel Drive, Nelspruit

Tel: 013 755-8100

North West

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support –
Mr Lengane Bogatsu

Email: lengane.bogatsu@drdlr.gov.za

Postal address: Private Bag X8, Mmabatho, 2735

Physical address: Cnr James Moroka and Sekame
Drive, Megacity West Gallery, Mmabatho

Tel: 018 388 7068

Northern Cape

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support –
Ms Mangalane Du Toit

Email: mangalane.dutoit@drdlr.gov.za

Postal address: PO Box 2458, Kimberley, 8300

Physical address: 4th Floor, Old SARS Building,
Old Main Road, Kimberley

Tel: 053 8071340

Western Cape

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support –
Dr Wayne Alexander

Email: wayne.alexander@drdlr.gov.za

Postal address: Private Bag X9163, Cape Town, 8000

Physical address: 14 Long Street, Cape Town

Tel: 021 4262930

2. Abbreviations, acronyms and terminology

AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
APP	Annual Performance Plan
CLCC	Chief Land Claims Commissioner
COE	Compensation of employees
CPA	Communal Property Association
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRLR	Commission on Restitution of Land Rights
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DG	Director-General of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
GCIS	Government Communication Information System
HR	Human Resources
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform
LAMOSA	Land Access Movement of South Africa
LCC	Land Claims Court
MP	Member of Parliament
NMOG	National Macro Organisational Restructuring of Government
PERSAL	Personnel and salaries system
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999)
PMDS	Performance Management Development Strategy
PMO	Project Management Office
PSSC	Provincial Shared Service Centre
RLCC	Regional Land Claims Commissioner
SANParks	South African National Parks
SMS	Senior Management Service
The Constitution	The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)
LAMOSA 1	Constitutional Court judgment of 28 July 2016 in the matter of Land Access Movement of South Africa and Others vs Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces and Others.
LAMOSA 2	Constitutional Court judgement of 19 March 2019 in the matter of the Speaker of the National Assembly and Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces vs LAMOSA and Others.
The Restitution Act	Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended
Old order claims	Land restitution claims submitted prior to 31 December 1998
New order claims	Land restitution claims submitted between 1 July 2014 and 28 July 2016
Phased claims	If a project is very large, it is settled in phases due to all the claimed properties not being settled at once. It would therefore constitute a partial settlement. At this point, a commitment is created to the value of the partial settlement.
Settled claims	Claims are regarded as settled when approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform or in accordance with a delegation to the CLCC or as a result of a court order received. Where all phases of the claim have been concluded, a claim is settled.
Finalised claims	Claims are regarded as finalised when full financial compensation has been disbursed or the land purchase price has been paid and the land has been transferred to the restitution beneficiaries. It includes claims that have been dismissed, as well as when all outstanding approved grants have been paid out to the restitution beneficiaries.

Strategic overview

3. Vision

A commission of excellence that ensures that effective, efficient and speedy redress is provided to victims of racially based land dispossessions.

4. Mission

We exist to provide equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession, in line with the provisions of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended.

5. Values

We uphold these values:

- We value and encourage diversity and will not discriminate against anyone. We uphold the rights of individuals as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
- We strive to be transparent, accountable and responsive in all the services we offer to claimants and other stakeholders in order to ensure equitable redress.
- We strive towards maintaining high service standards through improved business processes and a focus on ethical and professional operational principles.
- We ensure that we have a dedicated, loyal, results-oriented, professional and people-focused workforce that is passionate, and is committed to serving the people of South Africa.
- In collaboration with all stakeholders, the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) will comply with all laws of this country and will not pass any legislation that is in conflict with the Constitution.

Legislative and other mandates

6. Mandate

The CRLR is meant to be an autonomous institution established by the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) to solicit, investigate and attempt to resolve land claims through negotiation and/or mediation, or otherwise refer the claims for adjudication to the Land Claims Court.

6.1 Constitutional mandate

6.1.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)

The mandate for restitution of land rights is derived from section 25(7) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (“the Constitution”), which states that 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.”

6.2 Legislative mandate

6.2.1 Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended

Emerging from section 25(7) of the Constitution, the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended (“the Restitution Act”), was promulgated. The long title of the Restitution Act is “to provide 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 establish a CRLR and a Land Claims Court; and to provide for matters connected therewith.”

The Restitution Act also empowers the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform and the LCC to make awards to restitution claimants where he or she is satisfied that there is a valid restitution claim, by awarding to the claimant land, a portion of land or any other right in land, the payment of financial compensation, or an award of both land and financial compensation.

Section 21 of the Restitution Act stipulates that the CRLR must “annually, not later than the first day of June, submit to Parliament a report on all its activities during the previous year up to 31 March.” This Annual Report is in fulfilment of this requirement, but is also largely in line with the requirements of section 40(1) and (3) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA). The Public Service Regulations, 2001, prescribe that human resources information is included in the Annual Report and that the Minister of Public Service and Administration prescribes this requirement for all government departments within the public service.

As the CRLR is neither a fully fledged government department, nor a completely independent entity of government, this Annual Report only extracts and reports on the most crucial performance and reporting requirements in terms of the statutory requirements above. Comprehensive reporting on Programme 4 (the Restitution Branch) is done in the Annual report of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR).

6.3 Constitutional Court judgments

The Restitution Amendment Act (Act No. 15 of 2014) was signed into law by the President, allowing for the lodgement of new claims for a further period of five years. However, on 27 July 2016, in terms of the first Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA 1), the Constitutional Court declared the 2014 Restitution Amendment unconstitutional and interdicted the state from processing all new order land claims received during that time. Parliament was given 24 months from the date of the order to enact new legislation. These claims are being held in abeyance until Parliament enacts new legislation.

A second judgment was handed down on 29 March 2019 (LAMOSA 2), after the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces (Parliament) – the applicants – sought an extension to the 24 months given by the Constitutional Court in the 2016 judgment. The judgment was unanimous, dismissing the application for an extension, and further made provision for appropriate judicial oversight by the LCC.

The CRLR is prohibited from processing any new order claims lodged between 1 July 2014 and 28 July 2016 until it has settled or referred to the LCC all claims lodged on or before 31 December 1998 (old order claims).

In addition, the CLCC must file a report with the LCC at six-monthly intervals from the date of this order, setting out the number of outstanding old order claims and how the CRLR intended processing them with an anticipated date of completion. The CRLR should also indicate the nature of any constraints, whether budgetary or otherwise, it faced in meeting its anticipated completion date.

The first report to the LCC was submitted on 19 September 2019.

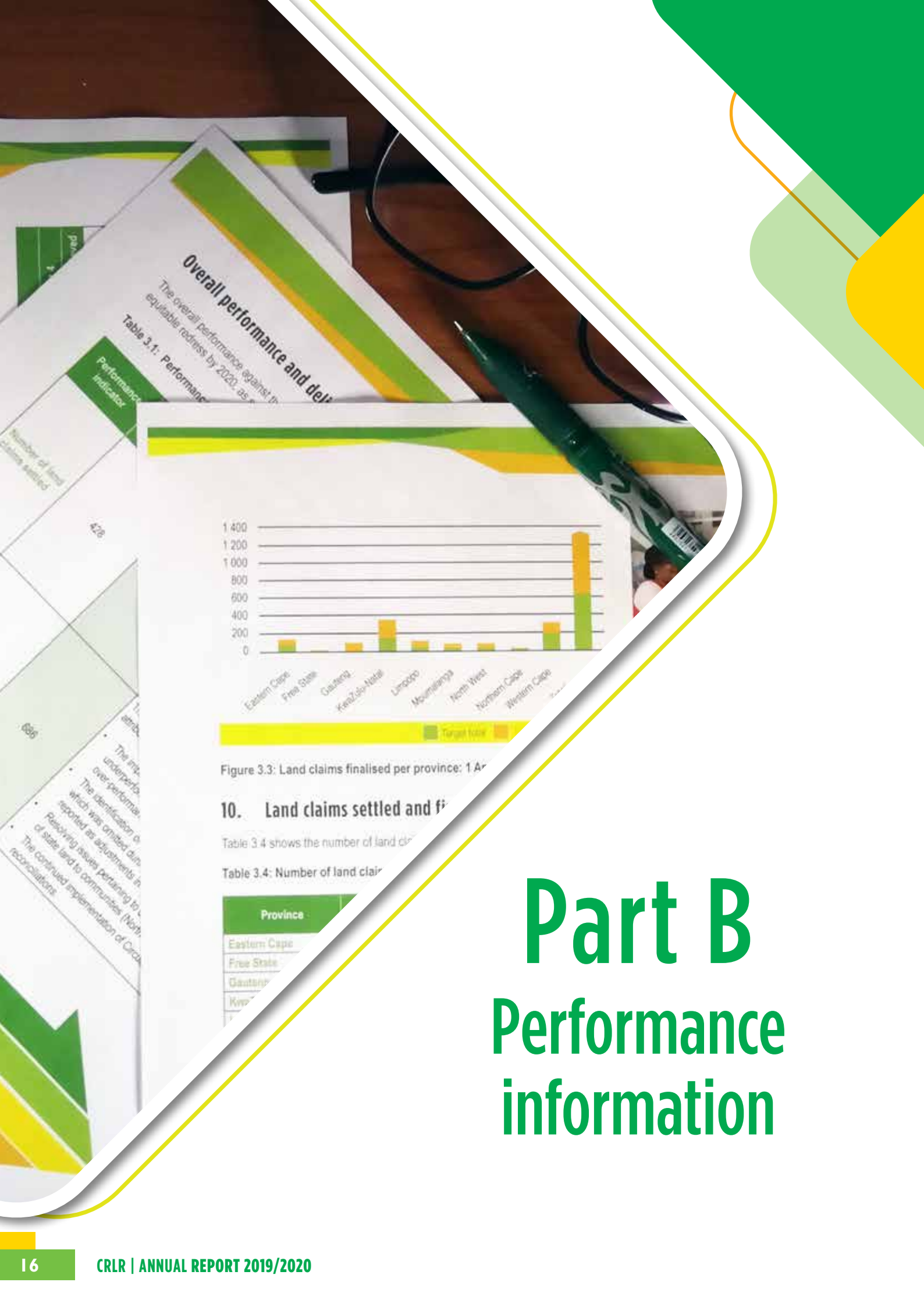
Organisational structure



Restitution Management Team

Chief Director: KwaZulu-Natal	Adv. Bheki Mbili
Chief Director: Gauteng	Ms Cindy Benyane
Chief Director: Western Cape	Dr Wayne Alexander
Chief Director: North West	Mr Lengane Bogatsu
Chief Director: Free State	Ms Lezanne Naran
Chief Director: Mpumalanga	Mr Sam Nkosi
Chief Director: Limpopo	Mr Tele Maphoto
Acting Chief Director: Eastern Cape	Mr Zama Memela
Chief Director: Northern Cape	Ms Mangalane Du Toit
Chief Director: Service Delivery Coordination	Mr Sunjay Singh
Chief Director: Restitution Management Support	Ms Irene Sinovich

A Chief Director heads each of the nine provincial offices of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner (RLCC). The CLCC reports directly to the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, although the Director-General (DG) remains the Accounting Officer in terms of the PFMA and the Restitution Act.



Overall performance and del...
 The overall performance against the...
 equitable redress by 2020, as...

Table 3.1: Performance...

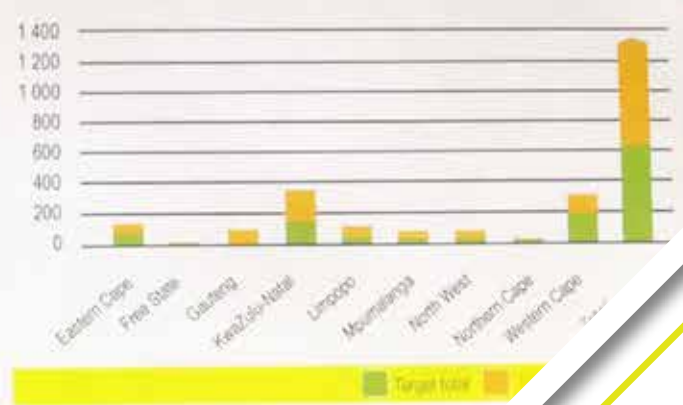


Figure 3.3: Land claims finalised per province: 1 A...

10. Land claims settled and fi...

Table 3.4 shows the number of land cl...

Table 3.4: Number of land clai...

Province
Eastern Cape
Free State
Gauteng
KwaZulu-Natal

Part B

Performance information

The Commission prepared the overview of its performance in the Annual Report against predetermined objectives in accordance with the requirements of sections 40(3)(a) and 55(2)(a) of the PFMA, Chapter 18 section 18.3.1(b) of Treasury Regulations and Chapter 6 of the framework issued by National Treasury for managing programme performance information.

The information reported is a product of established internal policies, procedures and controls related to the management of performance information designed to provide reasonable assurance about the integrity and reliability of the performance information.

7. Service delivery environment

During the period under review, the CRLR was Programme 4 of the DRDLR. It succeeded in settling 436 claims against a target of 428 and finalised 686 claims against a target of 637.

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), in its audit, found that the Commission is defined as an entity in terms of the Restitution Act and thus must report separately as an entity under Section 1 of the PFMA. This means that the CRLR must prepare separate financial statements in terms of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) for the period under review. Additional funding is required to accommodate functions such as supply chain management, human resource management, audit and risk management, and bookkeeping. The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development is assisting with this initiative.

8. Organisational environment, developments and changes

The Commission started a business improvement project, called Project Kuyasa, in the period under review. "Kuyasa" is the isiZulu phrase for "the sun is rising". This project is underpinned by insights from Project Phakisa, concluded in 2018. Project Kuyasa is a project seeking to transform the Commission into a highly effective organisation with faster turnaround times, optimised processes, effective systems, efficient offices and improved customer service.

The objectives of project Kuyasa are as follows:

- Improved business processes and systems in order to reduce the backlogs
- Development of improved financial and settlement models

- Determination of an appropriate organisational form with autonomy
- Development of an organisational structure design to support the redesigned process based on the new operating model

Based on these objectives defined above, nine projects were identified, as set out below.

Project 1: Backlog Reduction

The aim is to develop a Backlog Reduction Strategy and pilot the approach in preparation for implementation. This project is intended to address the two key issues of defining and categorising the current backlog, and then to develop a strategy and plan to eliminate the backlog.

All provincial offices have performed a complete and comprehensive assessment of each outstanding claim, the properties under these claims, the location of the claims and other attribute data.

An external verification agent will be appointed to conduct the physical verification of this data to ensure that the database reflects authentic information that is a true reflection of the project files.

Project 2: Process Improvement

This project will arm the CRLR with improved business processes in order to be more effective and efficient in service delivery and the processing of land claims. A key outcome of this project is the improvement and standardisation of the restitution business processes.

Project 3: Change Management

The intention is to manage the effects of change faced by the CRLR in its turnaround transition; the key being to ensure that change is systematically and smoothly implemented, to ensure that the lasting benefits of change are achieved, and to give both internal and external stakeholders a level of comfort regarding the changes that are coming.

It is imperative to create awareness of the need for change (for the organisation and for individuals) and also to understand the impact, risk and readiness for change; and to initiate a capacity-building journey in key leaders.

A Change and Stakeholder Management Plan was prepared, and internal and external stakeholder questionnaires were completed.

Project 4: People Management

The intention is to develop an organisational structure that is best suited for the new CRLR, which is aligned to the “to-be” vision, and which will optimise service delivery. The project is expected to deliver an effective and efficient best-fit organisational structure, which will facilitate the delivery of the CRLR’s mandate, with a priority focus on improving service delivery.

The development of an organisational structure that is linked to the appropriate organisational form will be accompanied by a skills development report and a transition plan, which will result from the project’s analytical activities.

Project 5: Organisational Form

The overall objective is to identify the optimal operating model to deliver services to the client while identifying the resources required to most effectively deliver these services. This project will determine the appropriate business model for the CRLR by analysing various options, developing a business case for the selected option and supporting the CRLR through the process of approving the selected option.

The project will be undertaken in three phases over a period of six months, ensuring that the expected benefits are met through the project.

Project 6: Financial Model

The intent is to provide support in developing enhanced compensation models for the land restitution process and to develop an optimal strategic model for financial compensation awards, given the variable and predetermined parameters.

Project 7: Settlement Model


The intent is to enhance the processing and settlement of land claims in a manner that is fair, qualitative, comprehensive and inclusive. Various workshops and consultative meetings have been held with sector stakeholders for even more effective and sustainable successful projects.

Project 8: Project Management

The overall objective is to design and implement a strategy, plans and tools to drive Project Kuyasa and ensure the on-time delivery of quality results for each workstream. The core responsibility of the Programme Management Office (PMO) is to ensure that the overall project is delivered on time and within budget, and to develop the project close-out report at the end of the project.

Project 9: Project Close-out

This will ensure the finalisation of all the project’s activities, the completion of all planned work, the archiving of project information and the release of project-specific resources.



Project Kuyasa seeks to transform the Commission into a highly effective organisation with faster turnaround times, optimised processes, effective systems, efficient offices and improved customer service.

9. Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform

In 2018, President Cyril Ramaphosa established the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform and appointed Deputy President David Mabuza as its Chairperson. This Committee provides political oversight on the implementation of Cabinet decisions on land reform and anti-poverty interventions. The decisions of the IMC impacted substantially on the operations of the CRLR, especially the increased focus on restoration and the transfer of state land that is under claim.

The IMC was presented with a project list of 261 properties of state land under claim, which had been settled, but not transferred to the restitution beneficiaries. Secondly, an additional 278 properties under state land were identified still to be settled in terms of section 42(D) of the Restitution Act. The table below shows progress made in the year under review.

Table 1.1: List of 261 properties transferred

Province	Number of properties	Properties transferred to claimants (ha)
Eastern Cape	-	-
Free State	-	-
Gauteng	1	80.5325
KwaZulu-Natal	28	7 243.7765
Limpopo	35	15 704.6481
Mpumalanga	-	-
Northern Cape	11	39 321.1315
North West	69	16 791.2501
Western Cape	10	772.1417
Total	154	79 913.4804

Various challenges were encountered during this project, which required intervention from other stakeholder departments. These challenges highlighted the critical need for all concerned to work together for fast results. This is why National and Provincial Joint Coordination Committees were established for effective coordination and implementation. The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure was identified as one of those critical partners.

Table 1.2: List of 278 properties transferred

Province	Properties identified	Properties transferred to claimants (ha)
Eastern Cape	-	-
Free State	-	-
Gauteng	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	3	3 036.634
Limpopo	2	2 531.1427
Mpumalanga	2	631.4825
Northern Cape	2	2 747.8018
North West	-	-
Western Cape	1	42.8582
Total	10	8 989.9192

Table 1.3: List of additional properties transferred

Province	Properties identified	Properties transferred to claimants (ha)
Eastern Cape	1	0.0831
Free State	-	
Gauteng	-	
KwaZulu-Natal	1	920.478
Limpopo	-	
Mpumalanga	3	2 064.2815
Northern Cape	3	18 121.8305
North West	5	3 487.4187
Western Cape	4	9.6886
Total	17	24 603.7804

We are continuing to prioritise the processing of these claims on state land in line with the IMC's mandate.

Table 1.4: List of properties transferred

Province	Transferred from 261 list	Transferred from 278 list	Additional list	Total	Hectares
Eastern Cape	-	-	1	1	0.0831
Free State	-	-	-	-	
Gauteng	1	-	-	1	80.5325
KwaZulu-Natal	28	3	1	32	11 200,8885
Limpopo	35	2	-	37	18 235.7908
Mpumalanga	-	2	3	5	2 695.764
Northern Cape	11	2	3	16	60 190.7638
North West	69	-	5	74	20 292.0292
Western Cape	10	1	4	15	824.6464
Total	154	10	17	181	113 507.1800

To date, 181 properties have been transferred. This is a combined number from the two categories of 261, 278 and the additional list of properties mentioned in Table 1.4, and equates to just over 113 507.1800 ha.



Strategic outcome-oriented goals

In line with the outcomes of government and as contained in the CRLR's Strategic Plan of 2015–2020, the Commission identified three strategic goals to achieve in the period of this plan and beyond, as set out below:

Strategic Goal 1

Land rights restored in order to support land reform and agrarian transformation by 2020

Goal Statement

Restoration of land rights or equitable redress to those dispossessed of rights in land as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices, prioritising claims lodged prior to 31 December 1998

Strategic Goal 2

Lodgment of restitution land claims reopened for people who did not meet the 1998 deadline

Goal Statement

Solicit and receive claims for the restitution of land rights by 30 June 2019

Strategic Goal 3

Organisational change management

Goal Statement

Improved corporate governance and service excellence through, inter alia, the operationalisation of an autonomous CRLR, a strengthened legal framework, improved business information and improved communication

Figure 2.1: Strategic-oriented goals of the CRLR

In respect of Strategic Goal 1, the objectives of the CRLR's annual performance targets for the period covered by the Strategic Plan of 2015–2020 were to settle and finalise claims.

Strategic Goal 2 fell away as a result of the Constitutional Court judgment LAMOSA 1 in 2016.

Strategic Goal 3 is directly linked to the Kuyasa Project, which aims to standardise business processes in all provinces, to improve information and project management, to improve governance and communication, and to improve customer satisfaction and communication.



Overall performance and delivery in terms of the Annual Performance Plan

The overall performance against the strategic objective to facilitate the restoration of land rights and alternative forms of equitable redress by 2020, as set out in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) 2019/20, is contained in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Performance against targets of the Annual Performance Plan

Performance indicator	Actual performance against target		Reasons for variance
	Target (2019/20)	Actual (2019/20)	
Number of land claims settled	428	436	<p>The variance of eight more claims settled than the target can be attributed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of recovery plans since the underperformance in Quarter 1 and Quarter 2, which resulted in an over-performance in both Quarter 3 and Quarter 4. The reprioritisation of claims against the project registers and recovery plans to identify claims at advanced stages. Attending to court settlements. Consistent follow ups and interventions with the Office of the Valuer-General in terms of valuation requests.
Number of land claims finalised	637	686	<p>The variance of 49 more claims finalised than the target can be attributed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of recovery plans since the underperformance in the first three quarters, which resulted in over-performance in Quarter 4. The identification of 53 claims finalised in the first three quarters, which was omitted during these three reporting periods and reported as adjustments in Quarter 4. Resolving issues pertaining to challenges regarding the transfer of state land to communities (North West). The continued implementation of Circular 1 of 2015, e.g. reconciliations.

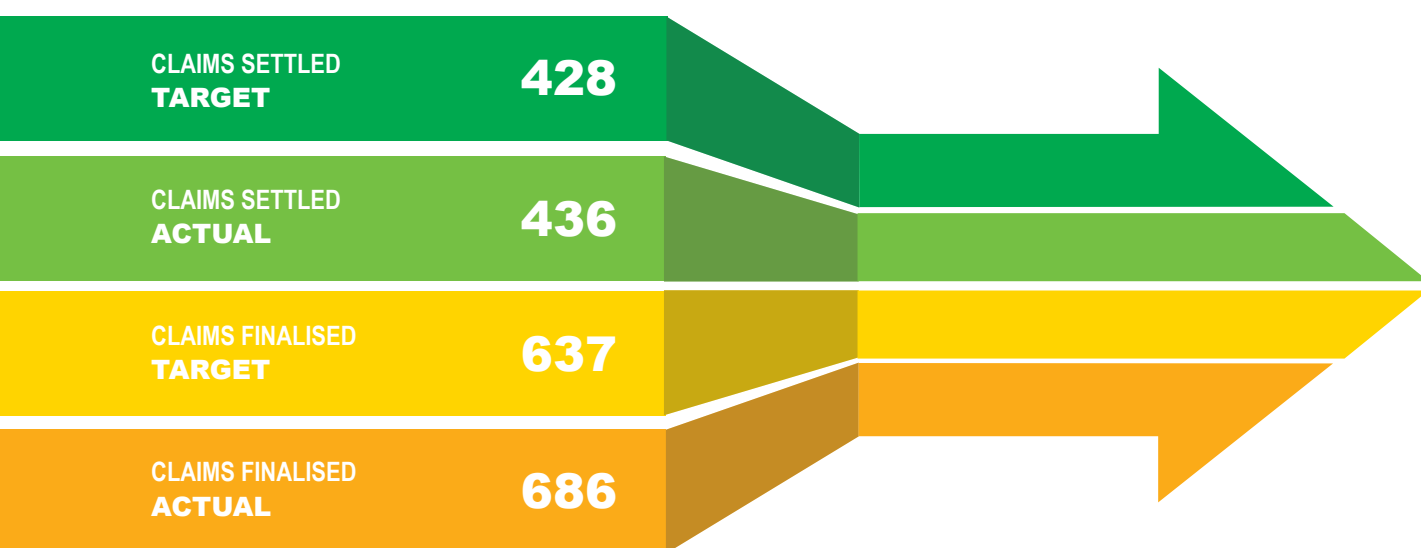


Figure 3.1: Targets exceeded

Table 3.2: Number of land claims settled: 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Province	Target total	Total actual performance	Performance percentage	Variance on annual total	Actual performance 2019/20											
					Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4					
					Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved				
Eastern Cape	61	61	100%	-	10	4	12	17	21	20	18	20				
Free State	4	3	75%	-1	2	-	2	-	-	3	-	-				
Gauteng	8	18	225%	+10	2	2	3	7	2	7	2	2				
KwaZulu-Natal	99	126	126%	+26	17	28	27	9	29	74	25	15				
Limpopo	72	60	83%	-12	9	9	30	11	24	17	9	23				
Mpumalanga	60	78	130%	+18	6	7	21	11	18	45	15	15				
North West	16	17	106%	+1	4	-	6	3	4	2	2	12				
Northern Cape	6	6	100%	-	1	-	2	-	2	5	2	1				
Western Cape	102	67	66%	-35	18	9	29	13	33	15	22	30				
Total	428	436	102%	+7	69	59	132	71	133	188	94	118				



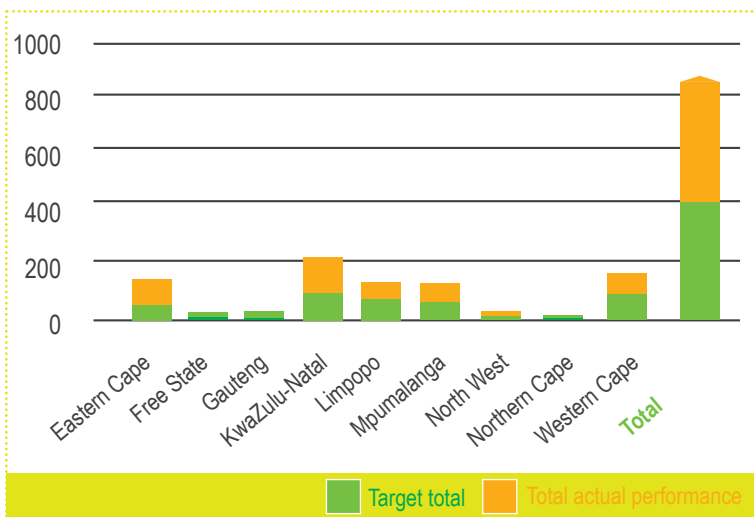


Figure 3.2: Land claims settled per province: 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020



The CRLR has exceeded its targets to facilitate the restoration of land rights and alternative forms of equitable redress set out in the Annual Performance Plan 2019/20.

Table 3.3: Number of land claims finalised: 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Province	Target total	Total actual performance	Performance percentage	Variance on annual total	Actual performance 2019/20							
					Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4	
					Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Eastern Cape	80	71	89%	-9	15	5	20	18	30	19	15	29
Free State	25	4	16%	-21	4	-	5	-	9	-	7	4
Gauteng	16	96	600%	+80	4	7	4	7	4	25	4	57
KwaZulu-Natal	159	209	131%	+50	32	16	47	22	50	125	30	46
Limpopo	60	61	102%	+1	5	17	20	21	30	12	5	11
Mpumalanga	40	46	115%	+6	10	9	10	8	10	12	10	17
North West	33	50	152%	+17	7	6	6	3	6	1	14	40
Northern Cape	20	27	135%	+7	4	5	6	7	6	6	4	8
Western Cape	204	122	60%	-82	10	6	51	24	80	15	63	77
Total	637	686	108%	+49	91	71	169	110	225	216	152	289

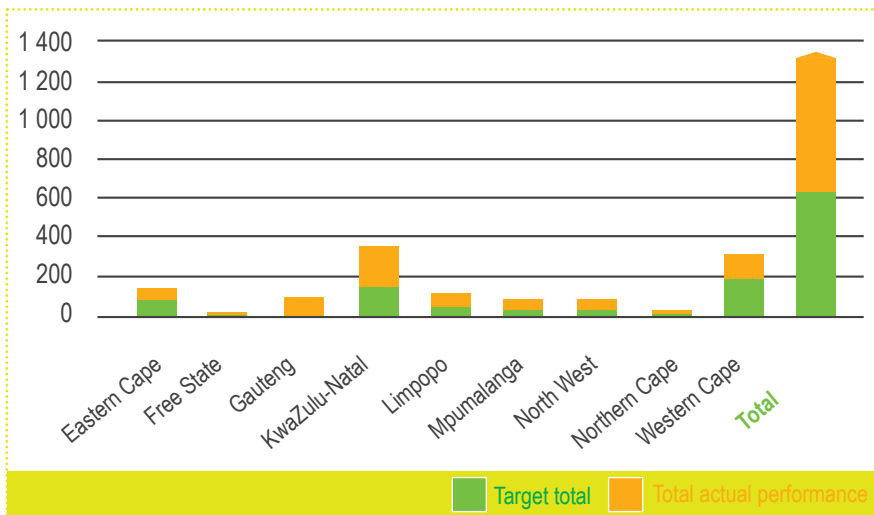


Figure 3.3: Land claims finalised per province: 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

10. Land claims settled and finalised per province

Table 3.4 shows the number of land claims settled and finalised per province.

Table 3.4: Number of land claims settled and finalised per province: 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Province	Claims settled		Claims finalised	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Eastern Cape	61	61	80	71
Free State	4	3	25	4
Gauteng	8	18	16	96
KwaZulu-Natal	99	126	159	209
Limpopo	72	60	60	61
Mpumalanga	60	78	40	46
North West	16	17	33	50
Northern Cape	6	6	20	27
Western Cape	102	67	204	122
Total	428	436	637	686

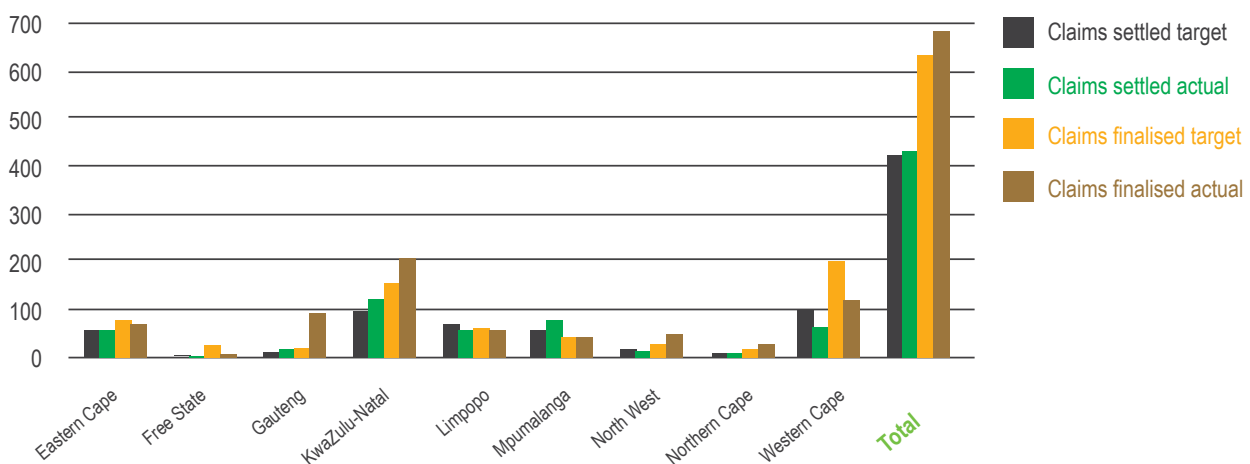


Figure 3.4: Land claims settled and finalised per province against target

11. Number of hectares settled

During the year under review, the CRLR settled claims that resulted in over 53 442.7161 ha being settled. The cost of said land came to R1 056 903 504,58. A total of 49 294 people benefitted from the Restitution Programme and over R1.4 billion was transferred to beneficiaries in the form of financial compensation.

Table 3.5: Selected performance statistics per province

Province	Hectares awarded (ha)	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total award (R)
Eastern Cape	729.4498	3 852 000.00	448 833 072.87	0	452 685 072.87
Free State	1 670.0917	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	0	0	83 533 363.94	0	83 533 363.94
KwaZulu-Natal	8 211.7052	805 883 568.00	211 866 008.54	0	1 017 749 576.54
Limpopo	6 184.5657	40 228 000.00	431 226 195.20	0	471 454 195.20
Mpumalanga	7 060.3302	42 114 000.00	154 374 355.96	7 900 000.00	204 388 355.96
Northern Cape	3 258.40	11 955 000.00	12 185 725.00	0	24 140 725.00
North West	26 320.8817	151 849 436.58	8 666 609.35	698 000.00	152 214 045.93
Western Cape	7.2962	1 021 500.00	56 783 490.39	0	57 804 990.39
Total	53 442.7161	1 056 903 504.58	1 407 468 821.25	8 598 000.00	2 472 970 325.83

Table 3.6: Number of beneficiaries and hectares awarded per quarter

Quarter	Beneficiaries	Hectares awarded (ha)
Quarter 1	4 706	4 616.3781
Quarter 2	11 642	14 172.7030
Quarter 3	24 891	26 675.7569
Quarter 4	8 055	7 977.8781
Total	49 294	53 442.7161

Performance information per province



The Annual Report provides a selection of highlights of claims settled and finalised during the 2019/20 financial year.

A comprehensive list of settled and finalised claims is attached in Annexure A.



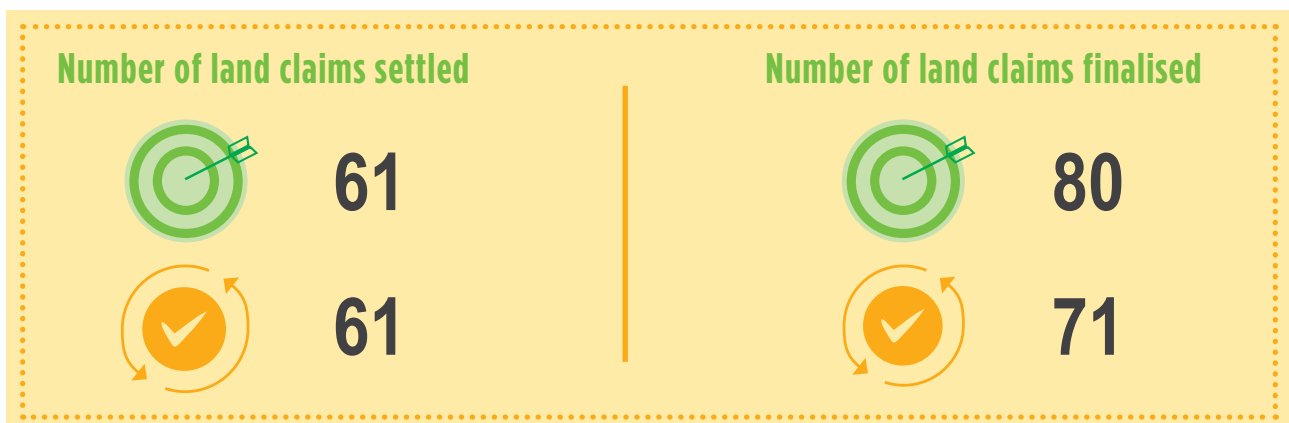


EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Eastern Cape



12. Eastern Cape



12.1 Summary of performance: Eastern Cape

In its Annual Performance Plan, the province projected that it would settle 61 land claims and finalise 80 land claims during the 2019/20 financial year. It succeeded in settling all 61 land claims and finalising 71 claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised in the Eastern Cape was R452 685 072,87 million.

12.2 Gubevu Community Claim: Phase 1



The history

In 1957, the Gubevu Community was dispossessed of land known as the Tyeni, Hala and Gubevu subvillage. This area is now known as Donnington Location No.6. The forefathers of the Gubevu community settled in the area under a traditional system where they used the land for housing, ploughing, grazing and the collection of firewood and medicinal plants. They stayed on the land for many decades prior to dispossession and had beneficial occupational rights, which they derived as members of a traditional community with shared norms and values.



The dispossession

In 1949, the community was informed by their headman of the need to fence their village and rearrange their residential area. This was in line with the objectives of betterment or rehabilitation schemes that were implemented through Proclamation 116 of 1944. This proclamation directed the culling of livestock and the reduction of grazing lands, arable lands and residential lands.

In 1957, the inhabitants of Tyeni subvillage were members of the first community to be relocated from their land to the newly allocated area in Gubevu. According to archival information, 102 families were compensated in 1956 for the removal of their homesteads with a total amount of £1 356. However, according to the claim form submitted, the community never received any compensation. It is only in archival information that reference is made to payment or compensation for the huts. There is no evidence that the compensation of £1 356 ever reached claimant families and many families have been excluded from the archival lists.



The administration

A claim for the restitution of land rights was lodged with the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Eastern Cape by Mr Stombo Cyprian Myoli on 12 November 1998. The community subsequently nominated Ms Bessie Nokerob in Tyeku to act on their behalf during the processing of their claim. Claimant verification was conducted by linking the claimants to the dispossession and identifying the original dispossessed persons. Family trees, copies of identity documents, death certificates and affidavits were collected to verify all the direct descendants. The community comprises 145 originally dispossessed individuals from Gubevu and 140 originally dispossessed individuals from Mbaxa with 32 female-headed households and approximately 3 249 beneficiaries. The claims were gazetted on 29 July 2016 and no objections or comments were received.

The settlement



The settlement of this claim will be processed in phases. Phase 1 entails addressing households affected by the betterment removals, including the demolition of structures and the reduction of sites at the time of the dispossession. Phase 2 will deal with the restoration of rights on the land known as the Ndakana Forest Plantation. The community was engaged in workshops on the options at their disposal and chose financial compensation as redress for improvements and for land lost.

The Valuer-General performed a historic valuation and updated the amount using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to arrive at the amount of compensation payable. An amount of R45 763 305 was paid to the Gubevu community in full and final compensation.

12.3 Tsitsikamma Community Land Claim



The history

In 1834, Sir George Grey bequeathed tracts of land to the AmaMfengu/Fingoes of Tsitsikamma on which to settle. This was done as a reward to the Mfengus who served as allies to the colonial forces in the ongoing Eastern Cape Frontier Wars in the 1800s and for assisting the British forces in defeating the AmaXhosa. In terms of the title deeds, the properties were held in trust by the Civil Commissioner of Uitenhage on behalf of Chiefs Zibi, Gubevu, Mbilase, Matomela and Plaatjies, and the Mfengu descendants. These farms were originally known as the Fingo Reserves.



The dispossession

The claimants occupied the land from 1858 until 5 October 1975 when the Department of Bantu Administration and Development forcefully removed them to the Keiskammahoek and Elukhanyisweni townships when the land was transferred into the name of the state and later became state forests.



The administration

Two land claims were lodged by members of the Tsitsikamma community: one by the Grahamstown Legal Resources Centre, representing the Tsitsikamma Development Trust, and one by Mr Zolile Gideon Mani. In the interest of the efficient processing of the claims, the community agreed that both would be dealt with simultaneously, and it nominated Mr Zilindile Johannes Blouw to act on the community's behalf during the processing of the claims.

It should be noted that Phase 1, comprising 200 originally dispossessed individuals, was approved in July 2019. The second phase is for 286 originally dispossessed individuals, of which 48 are the female heads of households. This phase involves 2 769 individuals. The claims were gazetted on 17 November 2006 and 17 November 2017, respectively, and no comments or objections were received.



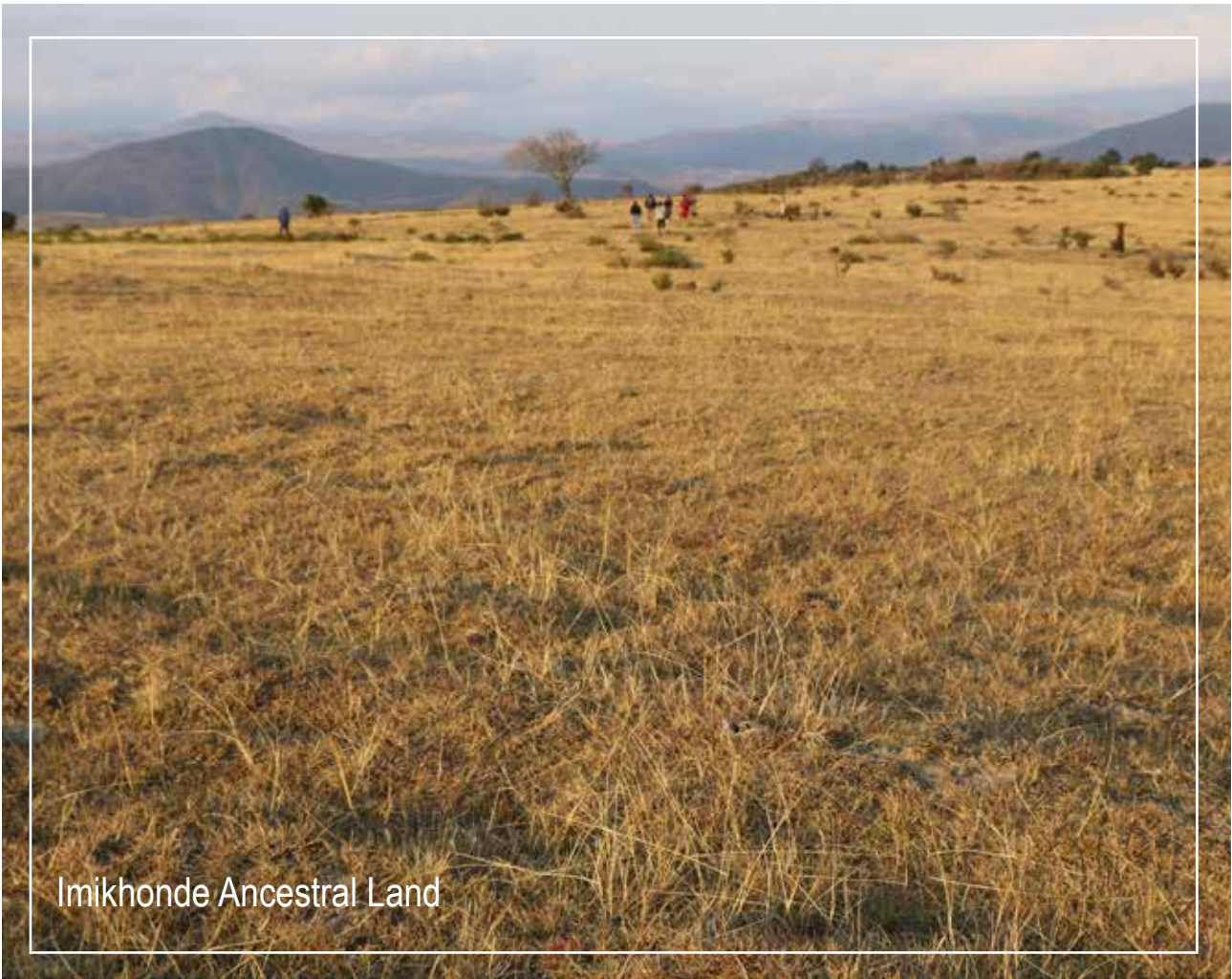
The settlement

The Tsitsikamma Development Trust was formed on 9 March 1994 to coordinate and manage the affairs of all the land that was dispossessed from the AmaMfengu. The community was engaged in workshops on the options available to them. A historic valuation was performed, the CPI applied and current values determined for the loss of land and top structures.

After thorough negotiations between the claimants, the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure and the CRLR agreed on a model that would benefit the claimants.

Noting the development that is currently taking place and the lease arrangement on the land in question, the RLCC, in consultation with the claimants, the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, resolved that a multi-optional approach should be applied in the settlement of this claim.

The settlement is as follows: Full ownership rights shall be restored to the claimants in Phase 3 of the claim in the form of a registered title for the land claimed that is currently used for commercial afforestation, and leased by Mountain to Ocean. The other portions of land that are still the subject of negotiations will form part of Phase 4 in the event that agreements are reached.



Imikhonde Ancestral Land

12.4 Ohlsen Community Land Claim



The history

In 1973, the land was known as Ohlsen Village and the Commonage. The land is in Stutterheim, Amahlathi Local Municipality, Amathole. This was a portion of land measuring 2 650 ha. In terms of current land use, the claimed properties are used for grazing, arable farming and smallholdings, and are owned by various individuals. Evidence suggests that the Ohlsen community enjoyed undisturbed indigenous ownership rights before the arrival of the Europeans in the area in the early 1850s. Undisturbed ownership rights were ceased when the properties were taken away from the indigenous people and officially transferred and registered in the names of some white individuals and a few black inhabitants after the proclamation of the Ohlsen Commonage in 1896. The Ohlsen community was finally removed from the properties in 1973.



The dispossession

The Ohlsen community occupied the land under the traditional system and had stayed on the land for more than 10 years before the dispossession occurred. The “forced removal” of the Ohlsen community from Ohlsen Village finally took place in 1973, but the processes to relocate all the indigenous people from the entire Stutterheim area in a bid to effectively control the influx started as far back as the mid-1930s. It was effected when the issue of establishing a “municipal location” was first raised by the then Town Clerk of the Stutterheim Municipality in a letter dated 21 July 1936.



The administration

The claim was lodged with the Land Restitution Support Office: Eastern Cape and was accepted as having met the criteria provided for by section 11(1), read together with section 2 of Act No. 22 of 1994, as amended, and amplified by rules 2 and 3 of the Rules of the Commission in that:

- The land claim submitted substantially meets the criteria of the prescribed claim form.
- The claim is not precluded by the provisions of section 2(1) or section 1(a) of Act No. 22 of 1994.
- The claim was lodged prior to the cut-off date of 31 December 1998 as set out in terms of section 2(1)(e) of Act No. 22 of 1994, as amended.
- No court order has been made by the Land Claims Court in respect of the claimed property.
- The claim was gazetted by the Land Restitution Support Office: Eastern Cape in accordance with section 11(1) of the Restitution Act, as amended, and was published in Government Gazette No. 39718 as Notice No. 7, dated 19 February 2016.

The Land Restitution Support Office invited interested parties to submit their comments or information. However, it did not receive any response or objections to the gazetted claim.

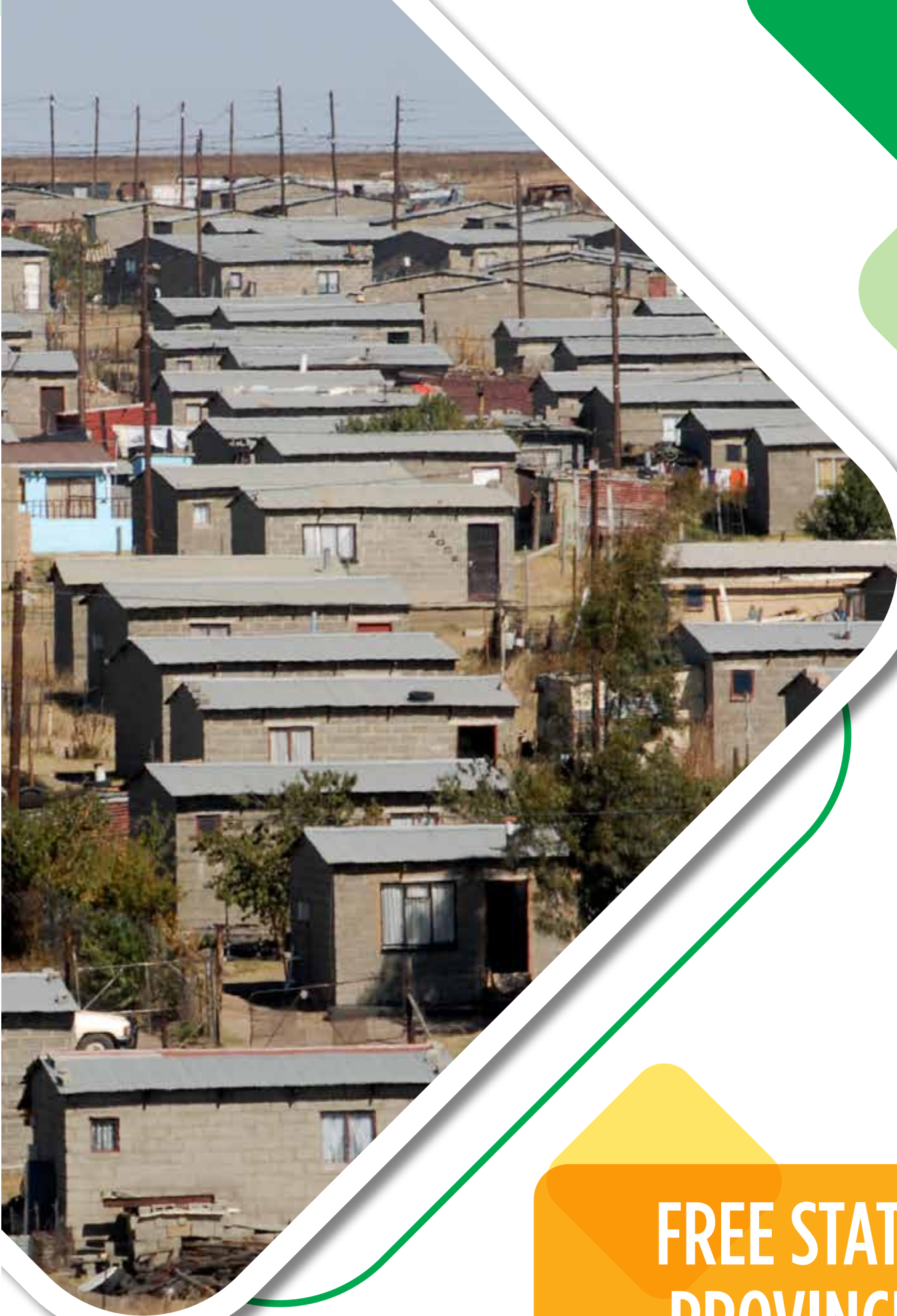


The settlement

The claimant community has been engaged in workshops on the available options within the Restitution Act, as amended, and each option was explained in detail with its merits and demerits. The community opted for financial compensation as a form of redress for the rights they had lost as a result of the dispossession. The monetary value of the claim is based on the valuation conducted by the Valuer-General by determining the historical market value of the claim, taking into consideration rights lost at the time of dispossession and converting value to the current monetary value. The CPI method has been applied and recommended as the best reflection of just and equitable redress.

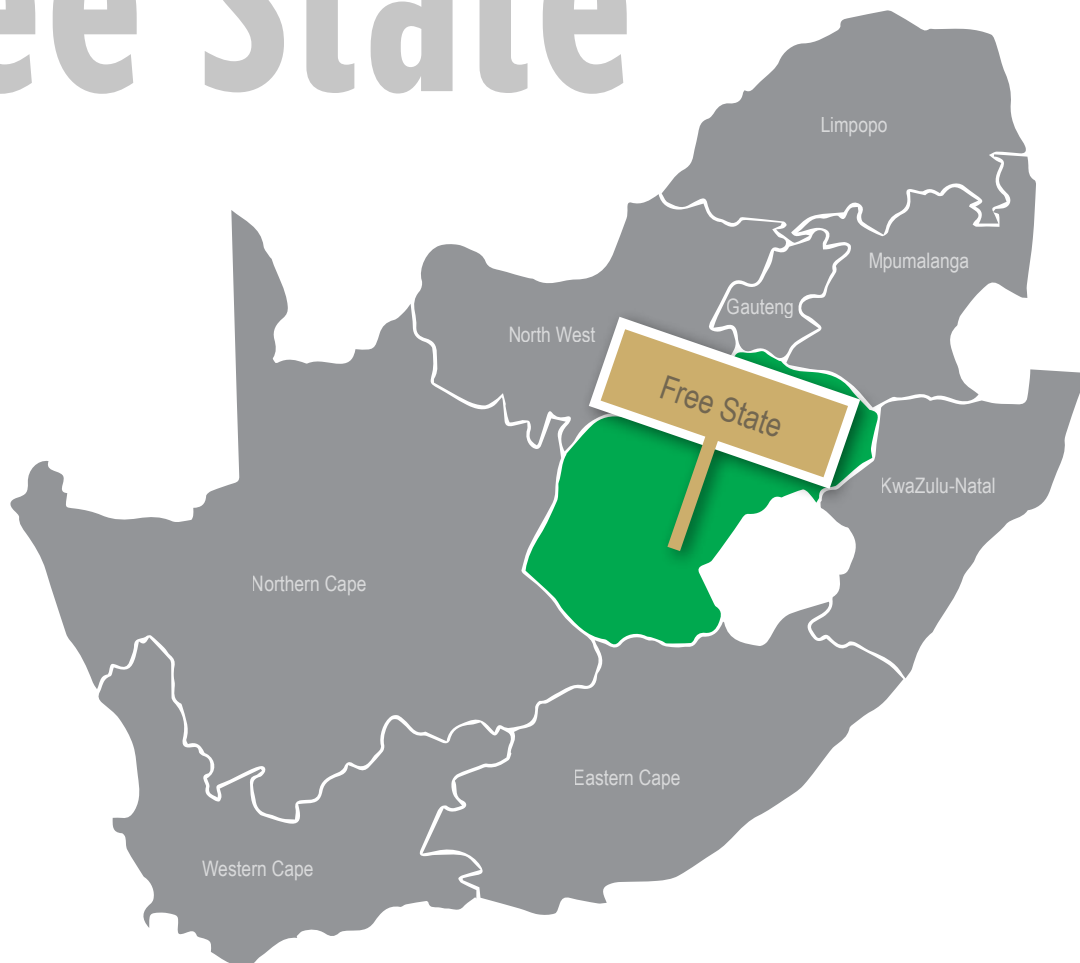
According to the valuation report for the Ohlsen community, the historical value of the land is R351 000.00 and R797 000.00 for the improvements.



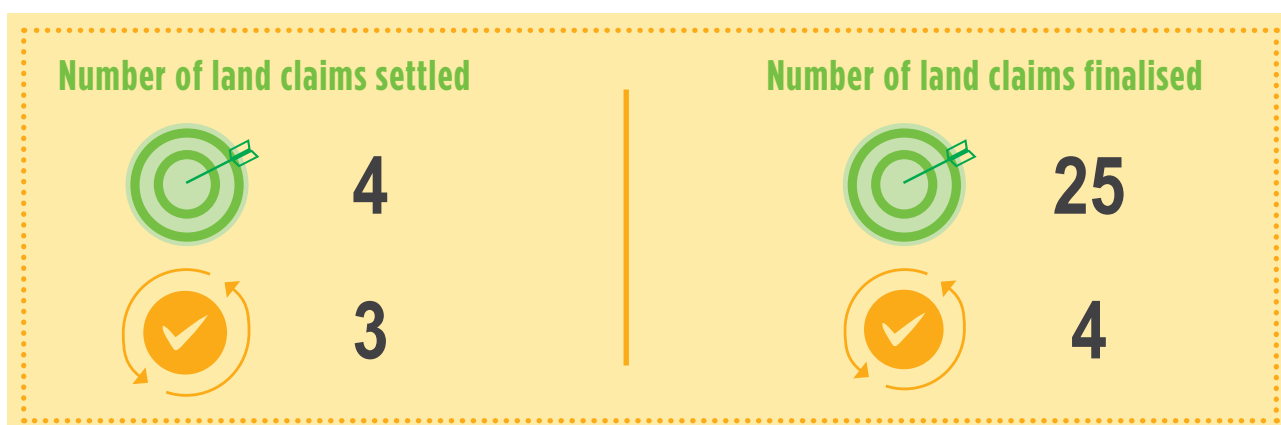


FREE STATE PROVINCE

Free State



13. Free State



13.1 Summary of performance: Free State

In its Annual Performance Plan, the province projected that it would settle four land claims and finalise 25 land claims during the 2019/20 financial year. It succeeded in settling three land claims and finalising four claims.

13.2 QwaQwa National Park Community Claim



The history

The land claim was lodged prior to the cut-off date on behalf of the former community of QwaQwa for a place known as QwaQwa National Park, now known as the Golden Gate Highlands National Park. A total of 12 654.70862 ha was claimed.

The claimed properties, as indicated on the land claim form, are Anna's Hoop, Avondrus, Bester Valley, Bluegum Bosch, Brakvlei, Bosch-en-Dal, De Brug, Eerstegeluk, Groendraai, Honingkloof, Heuweltop, Klerksvlei, Klipfontein, Korfshoek, Montaboom, Oldenburg, Onssaam, Rietspruit, Solforino, Twijfelhoek, Vriendskap, Welgedacht and Welverdiend in the Harrismith and Bethlehem registration divisions, situated in the Thabo Mofutsanyane District in the Free State.

According to the records of the Bloemfontein Deeds Registry, the claimed properties measure 12 654.70862 ha, situated within the Harrismith Registration Division. The claimed farms are situated 10 km from Phuthaditjhaba en route to Clarens and 45 km from Bethlehem. The farms are declared a national park, now known as Golden Gate Highlands National Park.

On 24 December 1998, Mr Tjhopo John Ncala and Mrs Linah Nthoateng Mnisi lodged a claim for the area that constituted the former QwaQwa National Park with the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Free State and Eastern Cape in their capacity as community representatives for 30 different farm properties.



The administration

The claim was published in Government Gazette No. 31281 (Notice No. 821 of 2008), dated 1 August 2008. The Land Restitution Support Office did not receive any objections regarding the claim. Section 11(1) of the Restitution Act requires that the properties under a claim be published once the claimant/s have instituted the claim. Subsequently, the gazetted notice was amended in terms of section 11A(4) to include other portions inadvertently excluded from the first publication in Government Gazette No. 35808 (Notice No. 868 of 2012), dated 26 October 2012.



The settlement

Negotiations with South African National Parks (SANParks) commenced soon after the first gazetted notice was published. The indication from SANParks was that it was not possible to restore the claimed farms falling within the park to the claimants, nor was it feasible to restore the title of the land to claimants and enter into a co-management agreement with the claimants.

The reasons advanced were based on the fact that the park had been proclaimed more for water conservation and that there was a national road running through it. It was further indicated that, as a result of this, no gate fees were charged as is done in the other national parks around the country.

In 2011, SANParks agreed to release farms (some not under claim) that could be restored to claimants in lieu of the original claimed properties, which could not be restored as they were part of the park's water conservation project.

During the Options Workshop conducted with the claimants, three restitution settlement options were presented to the claimant families: the restoration of the original land, alternative land and financial compensation. Not all the farms that were originally claimed were restorable since they currently constitute the Golden Gate Highlands National Park. Some 79 of the 115 original dispossessed households opted for financial compensation, while 36 opted for land restoration.

It was agreed that those claimed farms that could not be restored would be substituted by farms offered by SANParks, which totalled approximately 1 670.0917 ha. Those claimants that had opted for land restoration agreed that the remaining hectares should be acquired through the acquisition of alternative privately owned land.

Phase 1 approval for financial compensation of 79 originally dispossessed individuals for R29 807 168.00 was in lieu of 8 693.2311 ha. The Chief Land Claims Commissioner approved Phase 1 of the claim on 26 February 2015. This left the remaining land claimed at 3961.4775 ha.

The Chief Land Claims Commissioner approved Phase 2 of the claim on 21 November 2016 and Phase 3 on 30 November 2016 to purchase alternative land measuring 1 316.1782 ha and 708.5217 ha, respectively, for the 36 households that had opted for land restoration.

The SANParks farms have been released, which make up a total of 1 670.0917 ha, leaving a balance of 266.6859 ha. The balance of the land will be addressed through the Maluti-A-Phofung Local Municipality, which has agreed to set aside 120 serviced sites for the benefit of those households that had opted for land restoration. There are households currently living inside the park, and it is not conducive to allow them to continue to reside there among wild animals.

As part of the negotiation process with SANParks, an agreement has also been reached to transfer three state land farms (Caledonia 977, Caledonia 34 and Alsatia 983) to be released to the national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure for the use of SANParks, as it borders Lesotho, which will make it easier to curb illegal access to the park and into South Africa by Lesotho nationals. Caledonia 977 had already been approved for release by the former Minister of Rural Development and Land Reform on 14 November 2016.

The following farms will finally be restored and are in the process of being registered in the name of the Dithabeng Communal Property Association (CPA).

Farm name	Parcel	Portion	Extent	Title Deed No	Registered owner
Eerste Geluk	131	1 R/E	497.6126 ha	T5615/1986	Republiek van Suid-Afrika
Eerste Geluk	131	R/E	1012.7063 ha	T8173/1986	Republiek van Suid-Afrika
Uitkyk	673	1	159.7728 ha	T24445/1997	Republiek van Suid-Afrika

The Land Restitution Support Office has established a legal entity and the alternative farms that were purchased were transferred to the name of the legal entity. The properties released by SANParks are also in the process of being transferred to the name of the CPA.

Programme 3 of the DRDLR has already been consulted with regard to development assistance to be provided to the claimants. Business plans have been developed and approved for the alternative farms that have been purchased.

The settlement of the claim will contribute to promoting greater access, use and benefit-sharing within protected areas, reconciling the objectives and procedures of South Africa's land reform and conservation.

A Memorandum of Agreement between the erstwhile Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs, and the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to expedite the resolution of land claims within protected areas was concluded in May 2007. The preamble expressly recognises the legitimate right of several claimants to land situated in protected areas and the need of the Department of Land Affairs (now the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development) and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (now the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries) to cooperate in their resolution.

The Commission will hand this project over to the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development for the implementation of the post-settlement development, including the housing development aspect to be dealt with by the Rural Infrastructure Development Branch.

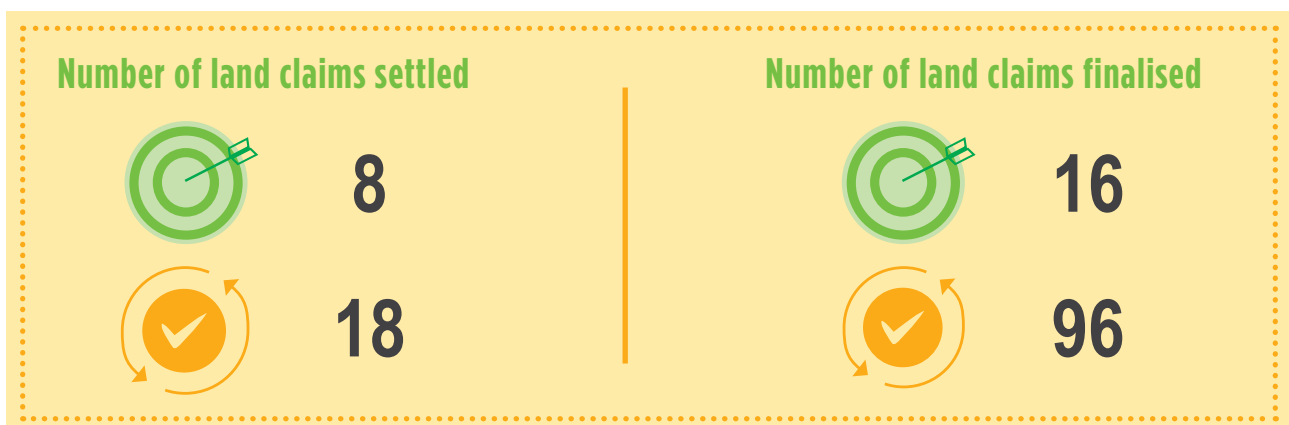


GAUTENG PROVINCE

Gauteng



14. Gauteng



14.1 Summary of performance: Gauteng

In its Annual Performance Plan, the province projected that it would settle eight land claims and finalise 16 land claims during the 2019/20 financial year. It succeeded in settling 18 land claims and finalising 96 claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was R83 533 363,94.

14.2 Dukathole Community Claim



The history

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner received one land claim form submitted by the late Mr Joseph Mphutlane as a direct descendant and as a representative of the Dukathole community. Record of the claim lodged by Mr Mphutlane could initially not be traced. Then, a certain Mr Morapedi Howard Seoue, the then Chairperson of the Dukathole Community Land Claim Committee, acting in both an official and a personal capacity as a member of the class of persons who had lost their land due to racial discriminatory laws, brought a class action on behalf of the Dukathole community in terms of section 38 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The above action was lodged in the Land Claims Court of South Africa and allocated case number LCC 30/2008. He made a presentation, together with the other members of the community, that they had legitimately and procedurally lodged their claim in a representative capacity through the late Mr Mphutlane before the cut-off date of 31 December 1998. Mr Marokoane is the current chairperson and is also authorised to sign documents on behalf of the community.



The dispossession

Between 1900 and 1927, the majority of black people came to settle on the land under claim, mostly seeking job opportunities on the mines. As a consequence, in 1928, the Town Council of Germiston had to formally recognise the informal settlement as an area occupied by the so-called “natives”. Dukathole was formally established in terms of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act (Act No. 21 of 1923).

The removals were carried out in phases, which started in 1957. They were conducted at different times, depending on the time and labour demand in factories. The removal of the Dukathole residents to the newly established black township of Katlehong was implemented by the Town Council of Germiston. Ms Mahlalele Jacobeth Letsele, one of the elderly members of Dukathole, indicated – through an oral affidavit – that both her parents had a house in Dukathole. She was born in Dukathole in 1943 and attended school there. She indicated that, during that time, her parents had to pay an amount of one pound twelve cents towards the rent of the house. This amount was paid at the municipal offices, which were located on First Street in the old Dukathole Location.

Ms Letsele further indicated that, in around 1957, when the former Dukathole residents were informed to vacate the area, some of the families started moving to Katlehong, while others, including her family, had refused to move and remained there until they were forcefully removed in 1960. The first group to be forcefully removed resided on First Street to Tenth Street. According to Ms Letsele, the government of the time came with trucks and took them with their belongings, which included their luggage and furniture. Most of the people were forced to sell their livestock due to the harsh nature of the removals. They were taken to Katlehong, which was a township newly built for black people.



The administration

The land claimant lodged the land claim on the basis of tenancy and beneficial occupational land rights. The land claim was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

The Land Claims Court has not made an order with regard to the settlement of this claim. The Department has made an order in respect of this claim by approving Phase 1 and Phase 2 settlements.

Subsequent to acceptance and gazetting, this claim was further investigated and found to be valid and in compliance with the provisions of section 2 and 11, read with Rule 5 of the Rules Regarding the Procedures of the Commission established in terms of section 16 of the Restitution Act, as amended.

The rights held by the dispossessed people of Dukathole were those of automatically renewed annual tenancy permits with the Municipal Council. The claimants paid rent to the Municipality. The claimants also enjoyed beneficial occupation rights for a continuous period of more than ten years and used the land for grazing, burial sites and residential purposes as tenants before dispossession took place from 1957 to 1960.

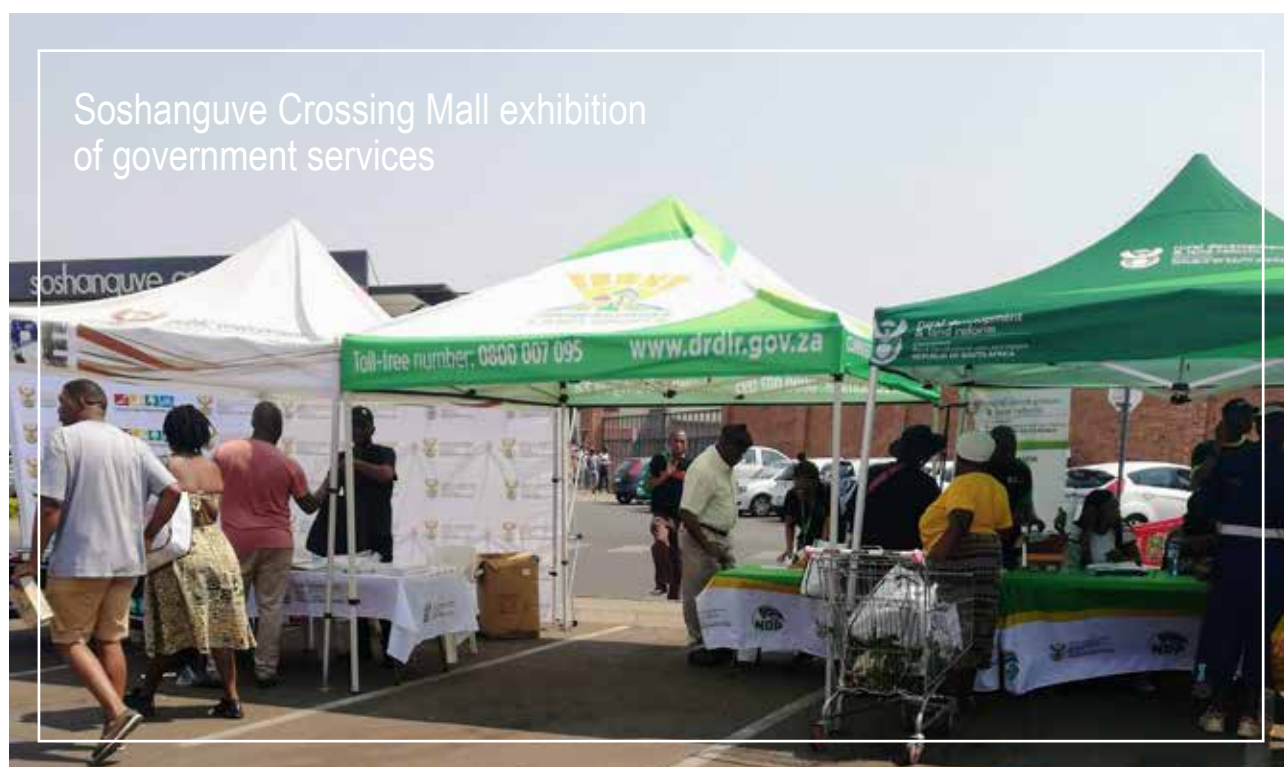
Detailed research was conducted for the properties highlighted above as contemplated in section 11(1)(a), (b) and (c) of the Restitution Act, as amended. The claim was duly accepted as compliant in terms of Rule 5 of the Rules Regarding the Procedures of the Commission. It was gazetted under Notice 1114 of 2014 in Government Gazette No. 38290, dated 12 December 2014.



The settlement

The claim was settled as financial compensation. The Regional Land Claims Commissioner approved a total settlement offer of R115 717 721.00, which was formally presented to the land claimants with the anticipation for an out-of-court settlement agreement to be reached between the two parties. Therefore, each verified household will be offered R221 894.00 (R110 947.00 for communal land rights and R110 947.00 for tenancy rights). This will be in exclusion of the 23 claimants whose claims were settled under the old Germiston Location in terms of section 42(D), who will only receive R110 947.00 as compensation for the loss of communal land rights.

Immediately after approval of the financial compensation offer by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, an explanation was given to the claimants on how it was formulated. It was then presented and duly accepted by the land claimants. The outstanding amount from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 settlements that had already been approved will be distributed to all beneficiaries who stand to benefit from the award as per individual verified household file. Although the total amount of the offer is R115 717 721.00, the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner has already implemented the settlement of Phase 1 and Phase 2.



Soshanguve Crossing Mall exhibition of government services

14.3 Kgosana, Matjeni and Komane Families Claim



The history

Mr Somavi Oujas Josias Kgosana occupied the land in 1873. He came all the way from the northern side of Mokopane. On his arrival, he found the unoccupied land with no visible evidence of anyone ever having stayed or lived on it. The farm, Kloppersbos, was known to the inhabitants by the traditional name “Dikgorwaneng”, and the farm Leeuwkloof 285 JR was known by the traditional name “Kongwe”. The family occupied the land and owned it without a title deed.

According to oral evidence, the late Mr Kgosana had three wives with whom he bore children. His first wife was Mrs Tryphina Ramolokwane Kgosana (née Kekana) with whom he had nine children. He then married Mrs Mmanana Kgosana (née Kekana), who was also the younger sister of his first wife, Tryphina. Together they had six children. His third wife was Mrs Jacobeth Kgosana, with whom he had two children who were buried at Kongwe (Leeuwkloof). There were three households at Kongwe (Leeuwkloof) and two households at Dikgorwaneng (Klopperbos).

It was also narrated that the late Mr Kgosana was regarded as a leader on the farm. The family had accumulated livestock such as cattle and sheep, which they grazed on the land. They also used the land for residential purposes and to bury their forefathers and cultivate crops that they used for their own consumption as members of the family. The family started to grow in large numbers and their children were sent to a primary school at Dikgorwaneng (Klopperbos). During the dispossession, the school was relocated to a place called Mogogelo in Hammanskraal. It still uses the name Dikgorwaneng Primary School today.



The dispossession

During the period of their stay from 1873 until the 1980s, the family enjoyed residential rights, as well as rights for grazing and the cultivation of their crops, and burial rights. Most of the Kgosana family members, including Mr Somavi Kgosana, who died in 1943, and his two wives, Tryphina and Mmanana, were buried on Portion 13 of the farm Leeuwkloof 285 JR, whereas there are over 300 graves of other members of the family on Portion 70 of the farm Kloppersbos 128 JR.

According to the claimant, after the Anglo-Boer War around 1899 to 1902, the white people approached Mr Kgosana asking for a piece of land for settlement and farming purposes. He, in turn, offered a piece of land to a Mr Hutchinson (commonly known to them as “Matrek”), who occupied the farm Leeuwkloof. When Mr Kgosana passed away in 1943, Mr Hutchinson informed the family that he was the new owner and started to be aggressive towards the family, telling them that a black person cannot have ownership of any property. It was around 1943 that the members of this family were turned into labour tenants on a contract of three months in exchange for shelter, grazing of livestock, cultivation of land and burial rights on the land they had regarded as their own for the past years.



The administration

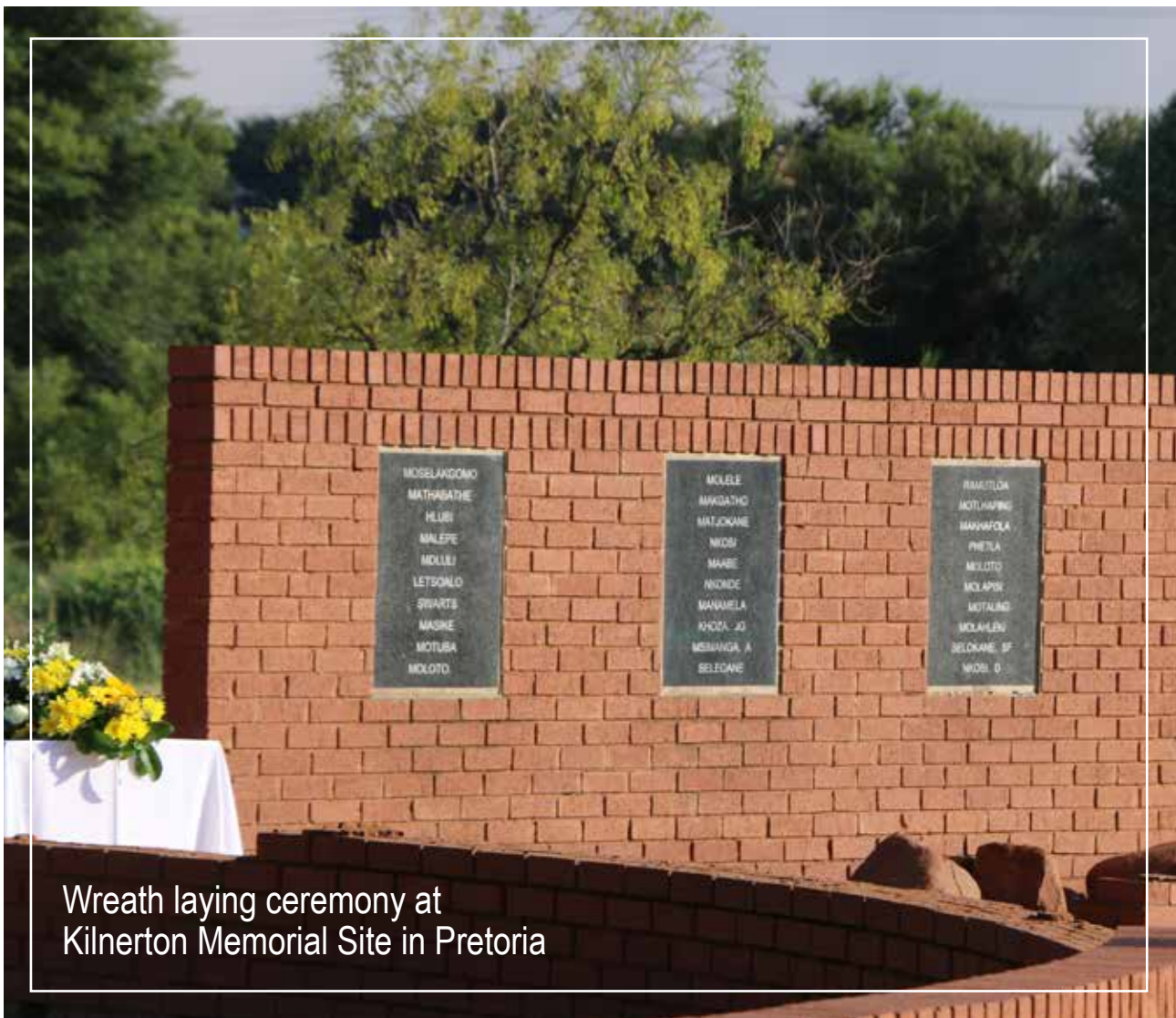
Detailed research was conducted as contemplated in section 11(1)(a), (b) and (c) of the Restitution Act, as amended. The claim was duly accepted as compliant in terms of Rule 5 of the Rules Regarding the Procedures of the Commission. The claim has since been gazetted in Government Gazette No. 38894 under Notice No. 642, dated 26 June 2015 .



The settlement

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner engaged the claimants regarding the restitution options at their disposal, ranging from original land restoration to financial compensation, alternative land or a combination of land and financial compensation. Furthermore, they were taken through the new financial compensation policy to enable them to make an informed decision. The beneficiaries then considered financial compensation as their preferred option and as the manner in which their land claim should be settled and finalised.

Furthermore, historical values obtained from the valuation report were employed to arrive at the amount of the offer based on the land parcels. The average CPI of 2016 was used to escalate the historical land valuation obtained. The recommended historical amounts by the Office of the Valuer-General for the claimed properties during various years of dispossession are R22 300.00 in 1950, R31 200.00 in 1958 and R358 300.00 in 1988. These amounts were escalated to the relevant value in order to arrive at an amount to offer for the land parcels.



14.4 Mnguni Family Claim



The history

The Mnguni family arrived on the farm Witblits in 1901. According to the deeds records, the history of the farm Witblits 613 JR, Portion 0 (remaining extent) can be traced back to 1980 when it was registered to Isabella van der Merwe. During an oral interview, the claimants stated that they had been removed by Mr Van der Merwe. According to the oral interviews conducted with the Mnguni family members, supported by an affidavit, the late Assegai Mnguni was the great-grandfather of the claimants and was born in Delmas in 1851. He arrived on the farm Witblits in 1901 with his two wives, Katjie Mnguni and Fukazi Mnguni. Upon their arrival, they found the farm owner Fannie Geldenhuis, to whom they expressed that they were looking for a place to stay. He then offered them accommodation on condition that they would work for him on the farm.

The Mnguni family practiced subsistence farming on the farm on a large scale. They were allowed to plant crops and graze their cattle. They were required to render their services on a three-month contract basis and rotated among themselves in exchange for accommodation. Their graves were identified during an *in loco* inspection.

The land claimant attested, in an affidavit, that Mr Van der Merwe was very abusive to the extent that he reduced their grazing fields. It was in 1968 that Mr Van der Merwe complained that their grandfather's cattle were overgrazing and that he should sell them. Mr Mnguni tried to reason with him, but he refused. He then started to threaten them and informed them to leave the farm. In the same year, the Mnguni family was given a "trekpass" letter. They had to make their own transport arrangements to move their belongings. Some of their belongings got lost and others were damaged as a result of the relocation.

The claimants lived under difficult conditions, which were introduced by the then landowner. When the owner no longer wanted them on the farm, he instructed them to vacate it. After forceful removal, the Mnguni family relocated to a place called Klipgat. They resided there from 1968 until 1978 when they moved to other places, such as Siyabuswa, Vezubuhle, Allemansdrift and Cullinan. Some are still there today.



The dispossession

The nature of the land rights lost by the Mnguni family was that of labour tenancy. They also enjoyed beneficial occupation rights by occupying the land for a continuous period of more than ten years from the year of acquisition in 1901 until 1968 when they were told to vacate the farm. The rights of land enjoyed by the Mnguni family include those of residential, cultivation, grazing and burial. The total extent of Portion 0 (the remaining extent) of the farm Witblits 613 JR is 1 043.7319 ha, but the claimants only qualify for 100.0926 ha as they were labour tenants and beneficial occupants.

It became very difficult for the family to leave their ancestral land as some of their family members were buried on the farm. Their great-grandfather, Assegai Mnguni, passed away and was buried on the farm together with his two wives, Katjie, who passed away in 1955, and Fukazi, who passed away in 1966. The Mnguni family initially indicated their desire to go back to the original farm as they had stayed on the farm as labour tenants for a period of 67 years from 1901 to 1968. According to the aerial map number 2528DA of the claimed property produced between 1944 and 1968, there were huts on this farm, and that was the period during which the Mnguni family resided on the farm.



The administration

The property under land claim was therefore gazetted in terms of section 11(1)(c) of the Restitution Act, as amended, under Government Gazette No. 40243 (Notice No. 976), dated 2 September 2016. It should be noted that the owner of Portion 0 (the remaining extent) of Witblits 613 JR never objected to the merits of the claim after its gazetting. It should further be noted that the land claim by Mr Qheku Assegai Mnguni was received from Mpumalanga after the land claim by Mr Mapiti Petrus Mnguni had already been transferred from Mpumalanga and gazetted in Gauteng. Because the property is the same and the claimants are related, it was not necessary to gazette the additional claim from Mpumalanga. The owner is the national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, which was served with a notification letter regarding the claims. Furthermore, the claim on this state land portion was not presented to the Claim Research Committee because the claimants had opted for financial compensation and it does not affect the land owned by the state.



The settlement

During the Option Workshop held on 26 November 2019, the beneficiaries in the land claims have opted for financial compensation for the settlement and finalisation of their land claims, arguing that the majority of family members reside in different provinces (Gauteng and Mpumalanga) and have their own homes. They have moved on with their lives. The Mnguni families are not considering going back to the farm, as indicated in the approved research report.

At the time of the land dispossession, the affected property was used for grazing lands for livestock, including cattle. It was also utilised for cultivation and residential purposes. Calculations on the determination of financial compensation is based on these land use rights. The recommendation of the Office of the Valuer-General will be used as a basis for the determination of land values for financial compensation to be offered to the Mnguni family for their dispossession.

The financial implications of this submission only entail a financial compensation award. The total settlement cost for the land claim is R2 745 034.82 to the Mnguni family regarding Portion 0 (the remaining extent) of the Farm Witblits 613 JR.



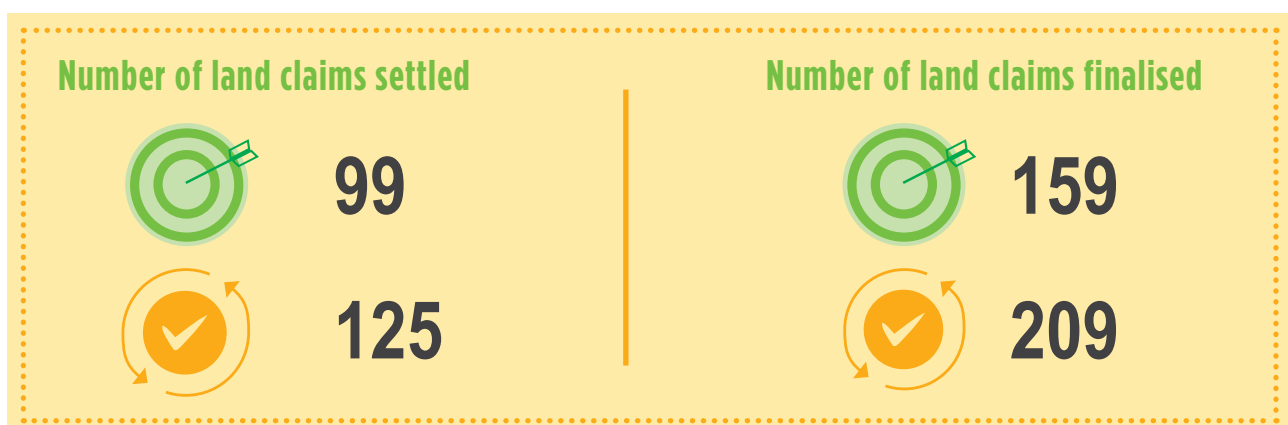


KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

KwaZulu-Natal



15. KwaZulu-Natal



15.1 Summary of performance: KwaZulu-Natal

In its Annual Performance Plan, the province projected that it would settle 99 land claims and finalise 159 land claims during the 2019/20 financial year. It succeeded in settling 125 land claims and finalising 209 claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was R1 017 749 576,54.

15.2 Emakhasaneni, Mthonjaneni and Entembeni Community Claims



The history

These communities comprise individuals and/or descendants of individuals of a community who were dispossessed of their rights in the claimed land after 1913 as a result of a deliberate and enforced system of racial segregation and discrimination. The rights of these claimant communities are derived from shared rules determining access to land held in common as they used the land for their benefit and subsistence.

By virtue of this system, the claimant communities enjoyed beneficial occupational rights derived from being members of the “traditional community” and subscribing to the norms and values of the respective community. It therefore follows that these communities had a “right in land” as provided for in the Act, as indigenous owners of the claimed land.

With the arrival of the white settlers, the claimed land was subdivided into various farms, which were allocated to different farmers. The lifestyle of the claimant communities changed dramatically as they were prevented or restricted from conducting their activities as the indigenous owners of the claimed land as they were accustomed to. These communities were accordingly dispossessed of their rights as indigenous owners, which rights they had held in the land for many years. The rights and interests of beneficial occupation and use are rights in land within the definition of “rights in land” as set out in the Act.



The dispossession

The dispossession of the communities in the Melmoth area from the land they claimed was part of a programme of the colonial authority to systematically dispossess the indigenous people of the land and impose a racially discriminatory system of oppression. The land dispossession programme, in particular, was to further the apartheid government’s interests of the racially discriminatory practice of “unequal segregated planning”.

The majority of the claimants in the Melmoth area had been forcibly removed from the land they had owned and occupied under indigenous law for decades. They were forced into farm compounds as farm labourers and/or labour tenants in order to provide labour to the white farmers. They were thus deprived of the beneficiary rights they had enjoyed in their land.

According to the claimants, most of the families left the farms involuntarily because of the harsh conditions under which they had been living. Some of the families had left the farms because the family members were too old to render services to the landowner and the children had opted to look for employment somewhere other than the farm they were occupying. Some of the families failed to provide labour services and their families were subject to evictions.

No means of transport were provided to assist the claimants when relocating. From the interviews, it was clear that the claimants were removed after 1913 as they confirmed that they had been removed from 1952 up to the late 1970s.

The claimants were issued with “trekpass” letters to support the eviction order and no compensation was paid to the claimants for the inconvenience of removal. Research has revealed that the area known as Mthonjaneni Heights was named after the Mthonjaneni Spring overlooking the Emakhasini Valley. During the Shaka era, King Shaka used Mthonjaneni Heights as a decoy to split Zwide’s Army by sending out 200 of his warriors herding cattle towards Zwide’s army.



The administration

The land claim pertains to 40 land claims lodged with the CRLR by individuals, and on behalf of communities, in terms of the Restitution Act, as amended. These claims are for the restitution of land rights, as defined in section 1 of the Act, enjoyed by the claimant communities on land situated in the area of Melmoth. They all fall within the boundary of the Mthonjaneni Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal.

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner accepted the claim and it was investigated. Most of these land claims and details of their acceptance were published in the Government Gazette and their publication resulted in the opposition of these claims at the Land Claims Court as those in ownership of the claimed land had a strong belief that the claimant communities had not been dispossessed under circumstances giving rise to a right to claim restitution.

For this reason, the Commission was unable to resolve these claims either by negotiation or mediation; hence, their referral of the claim to the Land Claims Court for adjudication on their merits in terms of section 14 of the Act. While adjudication on their merits was taking place, the parties expressed a desire to resolve the claims by negotiations. This resulted in an agreement that was made an order of the court on 18 September 2019.



The settlement

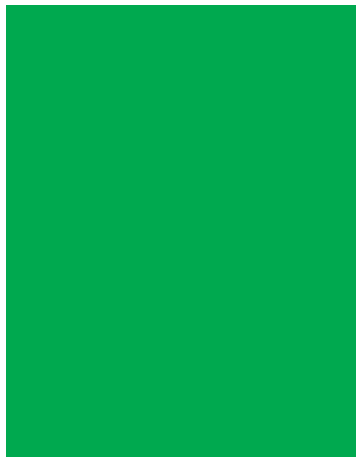
A lengthy and arduous negotiation process took place, which culminated in an agreement reached by the parties on the properties to be restored, which was made an order of the court on 28 November 2018. The issue of the acquisition amount was finally agreed to as per the court order of 18 September 2019. All parties made compromises during the course of the settlement negotiations.

One of the critical considerations that also played a part in the clustering of properties for each of the communities is the question of not breaking up economic agricultural units that would ensure the sustainability of these projects after the settlement of these claims. Consequently, there are properties that were not necessarily gazetted, but which are part of the settlement, precisely with a view to protecting economic agricultural units.

The parties are in the process of amending the order to the extent that there are discrepancies in the property descriptions. These will be corrected with the landowners and the judge without limiting the extent of the land and the acquisition amount. The estimated acquisition amount for the purchase of all the properties for the settlement of this claim was in the region of R730 million.



Ubizo CPA Office
Handover in
KwaZulu-Natal



Nkanini Community
Land Claim

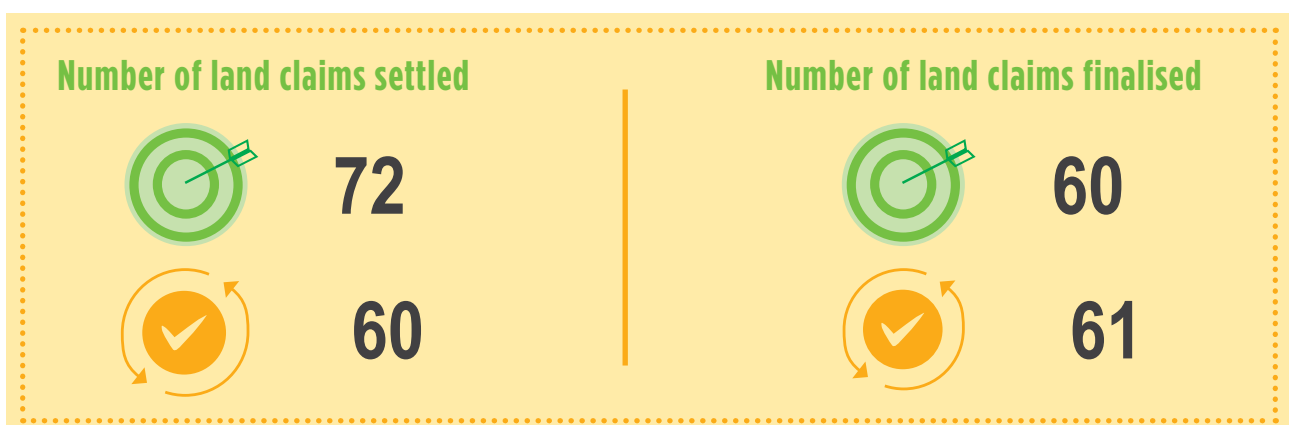


LIMPOPO PROVINCE

Limpopo



16. Limpopo



16.1 Summary of Performance: Limpopo

In its Annual Performance Plan, the province projected that it would settle 72 land claims and finalise 60 land claims during the 2019/20 financial year. It succeeded in settling 60 land claims and finalising 61 claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was R471 454 195,20.

16.2 Four individual land claims on the farm Mooimesjesfontein 363 KT



The history

The claimants were working as labour tenants on the farm Mooimesjesfontein 363 KT under a white man known to them as Mafatela. Mafatela later left the farm and was replaced by another white man known to them as Pharafeng. One of the claimants mentioned that their children were also forced to work on the farm without being paid.

Later, another white man, whom they knew as Sevendana, took charge of the farm where they worked until they were forcefully removed by the farm owner in 1972 without any notice or warning being given to them prior to their removal. It was suspected that their forceful removal was because the land had already been sold to the South Africa Development Trust, which gave the land to different tribes without recognising the original occupiers.

The farm Mooimesjesfontein 363 KT was included in the released areas in terms of the Natives Trust and Land Act (Act No. 18 of 1936) in 1972 when it was acquired by the South African Development Trust for indigenous occupants.



The dispossession

The dispossessions occurred after 19 June 1913 as required by the provisions of section 25(7) of the Constitution of South Africa 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996).

The claimants had unregistered rights on the farm Mooimesjesfontein 363 KT. Information gathered revealed that the claimants had been dispossessed of both labour tenancy rights and beneficial occupation rights. They had customary rights because they had lived on the claimed land for a period of more than 10 years until they were removed in the early to late 1970s.

Some of the claimants evidently indicated that their families had worked on the farming operations where fruit and vegetables were produced. They worked without any remuneration. They had to work to secure their stay on the farm. However, all these families further indicated that they had used the land for residential, burial, ploughing, customary rituals and for grazing purposes.

The removal of the claimants caused them immense hardship as they were not assisted with transport or alternative accommodation during the removal process. This resulted in the loss of some of their belongings, including livestock. Their houses were demolished and they were not provided with any shelter.



The administration

The claimants are individuals, as defined in terms of section 1 of the Restitution Act, as amended, and therefore competent, in terms of section 2 of the Act, to submit a restitution claim.

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo has accepted the land claims by the Mooimesjesfontein 363 KT individual claimants as a prima-facie valid claim in terms of section 2 of the Restitution Act, read with Rule 3 and Rule 5 of the Rules Regarding the Procedure of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. These land claims were published in Government Gazette No. 42123 (Notice No. 42123), dated 19 December 2018.



The settlement

The land under claim is not feasible for restoration. The records from the Limpopo Provincial Shared Service Centre show that Portion 0 (the remaining extent) of the farm Mooimesjesfontein 363 KT is allocated to Bahlakwane-Babinaphuti Ba Malekane, while Portion 1 of the same farm has been allocated to Ba Binanoko Ba Mampuru. Both portions of the farm are used by the abovementioned communities for settlement and subsistence agriculture, as well as for burial purposes.

The land claimed by the Mooimesjesfontein individual claimants is not feasible for restoration. The claimants thus opted for financial compensation. It is submitted that a standard settlement offer of R160 573.00, based on the current housing subsidy quantum, be made as the value of the land, and a further housing subsidy quantum of R160 573.00 be offered to compensate the claimants for the value of the improvements that were lost at the time of dispossession. A total of R1 284 584.00 will be paid to the four individual households in equal amounts of R321 146.00 per household as full and final settlement of the Mooimesjesfontein individual land claims.

16.3 The Ramonanyane Land Claim



The history

The claimants of the Ramonanyane land claim arrived on the farm from different areas and met at the farm Locatie 584 KR when they were looking for accommodation. They indicated that they could not remember exactly when they met as it had been many years ago. Members interviewed stressed that they had found a European settler by the name of Charles du Preez and his wife, Marie, on the farm when they arrived, who welcomed them and gave them accommodation.

Most of the claimants interviewed made reference to Mr Du Preez as being the one they had worked for and found on the farm. In their oral narratives, members tell stories of being subjected to the oppressive system of labour tenancy introduced after they had already been residing on the farm for a long time.



The dispossession

The dispossessions occurred after 19 June 1913 as required by the provisions of section 25(7) of the Constitution of South Africa 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). The dispossession of members of the Ramonanyane land claim occurred in phases or per family, with the first families having been evicted in 1959 and the last ones being evicted in 1974.

In the analysis of the information provided by the claimants, it was deduced that they had resided in an area not scheduled for occupation or farming practices by the indigenous people in terms of the Natives Land Act, 1913, and the Natives Trust and Land Act, 1936. The farm Locatie 584 KR, from which former members of the Ramonanyane claim had been evicted, was never classified under the “Scheduled Areas” or “Released Areas” as contemplated by the Natives Land Act, 1913, and the Natives Trust and Land Act, 1936.

Members of the Ramonanyane land claim were dispossessed of informal or unregistered rights in the land they had occupied for more than 10 years. These included burials, grazing and cultural practices like the initiation school for men in the mountains. It should further be noted that the overall extent of the land under claim is 1634.2372 ha. The families, as well as the officials, were denied access to the farm through stringent rules imposed by the current landowners due to the fact that the farm is currently being used as a game farm. As a result, the Ramonanyane claimants could not point out the exact places where they used to reside.



The administration

The Ramonanyane households were dispossessed of rights in land as defined in section 1 of the Restitution Act, as amended. The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo is of the view that the Ramonanyane claimant households had been dispossessed of rights in land through racially discriminatory laws and practices, and that they did not receive just and equitable compensation.

The dispossession took place after 19 June 1913 (between 1959 and 1974). The Rule 5 Research Report was accepted as compliant with section 2 of the Restitution Act, as amended.

On the basis of the abovementioned facts and information, the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo accepted the land claim by the Ramonanyane claimants as being prima-facie valid in terms of section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994, as amended, read with Rule 3 and Rule 5 of the Rules Regarding the Procedure of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. The land claim was gazetted on 1 February 2019 in terms of Government Gazette No. 42203 (Notice No. 81).



The settlement

The Ramonanyane claimant households opted for financial compensation as settlement of their claim, as they were scattered all over the country. The Commission will use the approved Financial Compensation Policy in finalising this land claim. Clause 11.4.5 of this policy states that: "Alternatively to the historical valuation method in determining compensation for this category of rights, will be the payment of the standard settlement housing subsidy for the right in land that the claimant was dispossessed of and a further housing subsidy for the improvements belonging to the claimant at the point of dispossession. In other words, "housing subsidy multiplied by 2".

The state shall award financial compensation of R12 524 694.00 to each of the 39 households registered within the Ramonanyane Land Claim as Phase 1 settlement of the land claim.



16.4 Mavambe Community Claim



The history

The Mavambe community had unregistered rights on the portion of the remaining extent, portions of Portion 5, 6, 19, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16 of the farm Malamulele 234 LT. The community had customary rights (beneficial occupation and use rights) as they had occupied and used the land under claim for a continuous period of more than ten years before and after 1913, until they were removed in 1950.

The rights they enjoyed included residential, grazing and burial rights. The claimants cultivated the land for crops such as mealies, pumpkins and beans. There was enough water for crops, as well as for livestock. Moreover, the people had sentimental and religious attachments to the land.

The portion of the remaining extent, portions of Portion 5, 6, 19, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16 of the farm Malamulele 234 LT is now Malamulele Township, with residence and commercial business. The land is therefore not feasible for restoration. Any attempt to restore such land will cause social disruption and infringement of the rights of the current land users or occupiers.



The dispossession

The dispossession occurred after 19 June 1913 as required by the provisions of section 25(7) of the Constitution of South Africa 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996).

The claimants indicated that, in 1845, their forefathers had moved from Valdezia to Xitlhelani Village. They further indicated that, when they arrived at Xitlhelani Village, the land was unoccupied, and they were allocated land by Headman Xitlhelani.

According to the claimants, dispossession occurred in 1950, orchestrated by a man called Ivy. Claimants indicated that Ivy instructed them to move from where they were staying to other parts of their land. They further indicated that their land was later demarcated into different portions where the then apartheid government established Malamulele Township after their forced removal. The claimants further indicated that part of their land was later sold to various developers like the Gazankulu Development Corporation, Home 2000 and Exclusive Homes.



The administration

The claim form with KRP 11151 was published in Government Gazette No. 29747, dated 5 April 2007. The property gazetted in favour of Mavambe Community was the Farm Molenje 204 LT as per the research report, which was approved on 7 July 2009. Claimant verification of the Mavambe Community's dispossessed households was conducted in April 2019, whereby 45 households were verified, with 266 beneficiaries.



The settlement

The land under claim is not feasible for restoration as it comprises commercial business and township residence, which is occupied by other people. The Mavambe Community households have opted for financial compensation in settlement of their land claim. The state shall award financial compensation of R321 146.00 to each of the 45 Mavambe Community households in full and final settlement of their land claim.

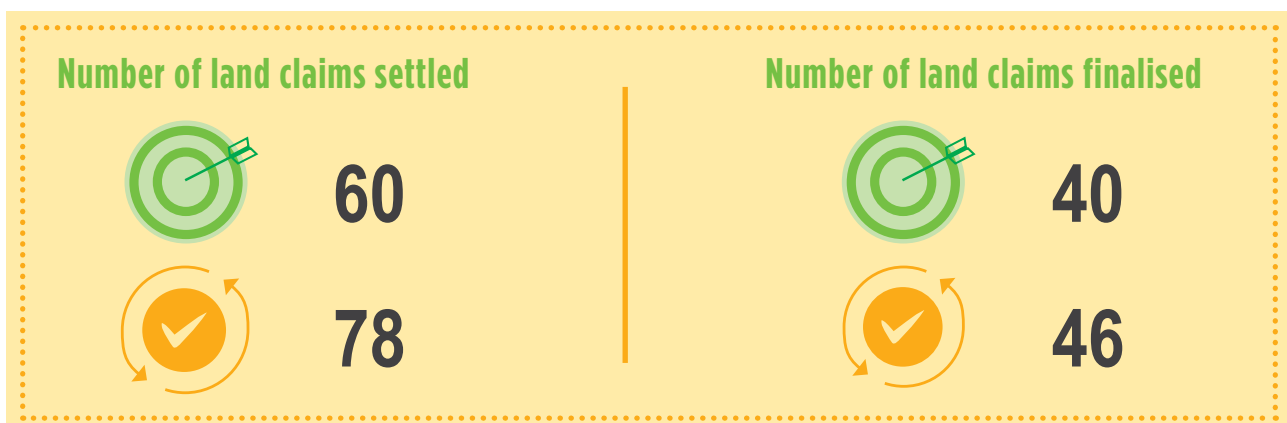


MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

Mpumalanga



17. Mpumalanga



17.1 Summary of performance: Mpumalanga

In its Annual Performance Plan, the province projected that it would settle 60 land claims and finalise 40 land claims during the 2019/20 financial year. It succeeded in settling 78 land claims and finalising 46 claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was R204 388 355.96.

17.2 Ngodwana Community Claim



The history

The 26 individual land claimants resolved to consolidate all their individual land claims under a land claim lodged by Ms Norah Mabuza and to use KRP 1316 allocated to her land claim for the Ngodwana Community. It must be noted that, even though the claims had been consolidated with Ms Mabuza's land claim, a land claim form was lodged by Shongwe MZ KRP 6288 on behalf of the community to which the claim should have been consolidated.



The dispossession

The families of Ngodwana Community were finally evicted in 1935 because not all of them were working for the company. Others remained for a while, but as soon as they were no longer eligible to work, they were also evicted. According to the claimant, during the eviction, their family houses were demolished, especially those of members who had been ordered to vacate their properties. Upon the demolition of their houses, the community members were loaded onto a truck and taken to the reserve areas established for black occupation.

Farmers kept a farm register to control who had a right to be on the farm at a specific time. In the event that one was found not to be on the register, they were arrested with immediate effect.

If the claimants had not been dispossessed of their rights, they could have engaged in subsistence farming practices for food security, emerging farmers could have been introduced to commercial farming practices, and they could have lived in a planned environment with sufficient water resources and electricity.



The administration

A Rule 5 acceptance report was compiled, submitted and approved by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner on 3 November 2016. The claim was published in Government Gazette No. 280 (Notice No. 26344 of 2005), and amended to include Mr. TA Zulu, and alternatively published in Government Gazette No. 280 (Notice No. 26344), dated 21 May 2019.

The Ngodwana Community consists of 426 originally dispossessed households and 4 655 beneficiaries.



The settlement

The Ngodwana community accepted a financial compensation offer of R68 404 098.00 as a partial settlement of their land claim. The community opted for both financial compensation and the restoration of the land for the land rights lost and improvements lost during the dispossession. Compensation will be divided among the 426 households of the Ngodwana Community.



17.3 The Shongwe and Gwebu Families Claim



The history

The land claim is for the remaining extent of Portion 7 of the farm Zilverkop 25 IT, Portion 10 of the farm Zilverkop 25 IT and the remaining extent of Portion 11 of the farm Zilverkop 25 IT. It must be noted that the landowner of the farm Zilverkop 25 IT indicated that he was using the farm Zilverkop 25 IT together with the remaining extent of the farm lwula 29 IT (unclaimed) because it functions as an economic unit. The property lwula 29 IT will be transferred to the state and the three Zilverkop portions will be transferred to the claimants' CPA that is still to be registered.



The dispossession

The Gwebu family allege that they do not remember the exact year in which the first white farmer arrived on the farm Zilverkop, but it was during the time that there was a battle between the Swazis and the Basothos in the late 1800s. The family further alleged that the first landowner was Mr Breytenbach. He informed them that he had bought the farm and the families had to work for him. They were turned into labour tenants and their livestock was reduced from large numbers of between 40 and 50 to 10 cattle per household.

The family alleged that, as years went by, the second landowner who took over the farm was Mr Kol Monster, followed by Mr Sarel du Plessis. They subdivided their farm by cutting off their grazing and cropping land. The subdivision limited their movement as a fence was erected around the farm.

Mr Mbhuti Shongwe indicated that he was told by his late grandmother (Loziga Shiba) that most of the families on the farm worked for the Du Plessis family. Some worked as domestic workers and herdsman on the farm, and others assisted the farmer with farming activities. They were not all paid for the work done as the landowner turned them into labour tenants.

Mr Aaron Gwebu also mentioned that the farmowner (Mr Du Plessis) used to take some of their cattle if he felt that the cattle were well fed and looking good, and told them that they were “kaffirs” and did not deserve to have cows like that. That is the reason he forced them to reduce their livestock.

Mr Gwebu further narrated that he remembers when he was beaten by the farmowner (Mr Du Plessis) for touching his horse on the neck. He said he beat him with an iron object and injured him badly and told him to leave his farm in a week's time. He still has the scar from that incident and Mr Gwebu said that the wife of the farmowner gave him a “trekpass” letter, but it got lost. He further said the family was ordered to leave the farm in 1969.

Mr Mbuti Phillemon Shongwe further alleged that, in around 1970, his aunt, who was a domestic worker for Mr Du Plessis, fell into a river and drowned. After her burial, Mr Du Plessis told his grandfather to send another family member to work for him. When no such worker was provided, the farmer was furious and indicated that they could not stay on his farm without working for him.

In the same year, Mr Du Plessis told the family to leave the farm since most of them were not rendering any service to him. The family had no choice but to leave the farm, and relocated to different areas such as Nhlazatshe, Dundonald, Carolina, Fernie, Mayflower and Badplaas.

The families had to leave the only place they had known as their home and had lived for a period of more than 100 years. They had to leave their ancestors' graves, which are most valuable in their culture. Some other families (Shiba and Khumalo) were evicted for no apparent reason as they were told that their friends were leaving the farm and they had to follow them and leave as well.



The administration

The land claim was researched and all the required activities like oral research, site inspection and documentary research were conducted. After the completion of activities, a Rule 5 Report was compiled and approved by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner on 22 August 2007. After approval of the Rule 5 Report, the claim was published in Government Gazette No. 30299 (Notice No. 1187), dated 21 September 2007.

It should be noted that the Shongwe and Gwebu families were referred to court under LCC 21/2010 after the landowners objected to the validity of the land claim, but on 15 May 2017, the landowners approached the Mpumalanga Regional Land Claims Commission stating that they wanted the land claim to be resolved and the land restored to the families.

The deliberations on that meeting revealed that the landowners were selling the three portions of the farm Zilverkop 25 IT, together with the remaining extent of the farm Iwula 29 IT, which was not claimed by the Shongwe and Gwebu families, but the land forms part of an economic unit with the Zilverkop farm.



The settlement

All the families have opted for land restoration as they need to perform various farming activities. They felt that they have to go back to the claimed land and continue to farm on their forefathers' land. The Regional Land Claims Commissioner has satisfied himself that it is feasible to restore the property to the claimants.

Portion 10 of the farm Zilverkop 25 IT and Portion 11 of the farm Zilverkop 25 IT will be registered under a CPA, and the remaining extent of the farm Iwula 29 IT will be registered under the state for alternative redress on other land claims as alternative land since it is unclaimed.

17.4 The Mahlangu Family Claim



The history

One claim form was received from Mr Msongelwa Swartland Mahlangu on behalf of the Mahlangu family. The unclaimed property is the remaining extent of Portion 12 of the farm Berg-en-dal 378 JT, situated at Emakhazeni Local Municipality in the Nkangala District of Mpumalanga.



The dispossession

The claimant was dismissed from the farm Berg-en-dal 378 JT in 1981. The farm-owner (Mr Van Heerden) gave the claimant a "trekpass" letter after he discovered that his own entrusted worker (the claimant) had taken his daughter to school. He was angered and felt betrayed by the claimant as he had acted against his instruction of no education for black persons. He was against educating the black child because he believed that education would influence blacks politically, thereby causing them to become rebellious. The claimant was left with no option but to vacate the farm, and moved to the former KwaNdebele homeland so that his daughter could continue schooling for a better future.



The administration

A Rule 5 acceptance report was approved by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner in November 2014. The claim was published in Government Gazette No. 40452, dated 29 November 2016. The Mahlangu family's claim comprises 10 verified households with 102 beneficiaries (including two labour tenant families).

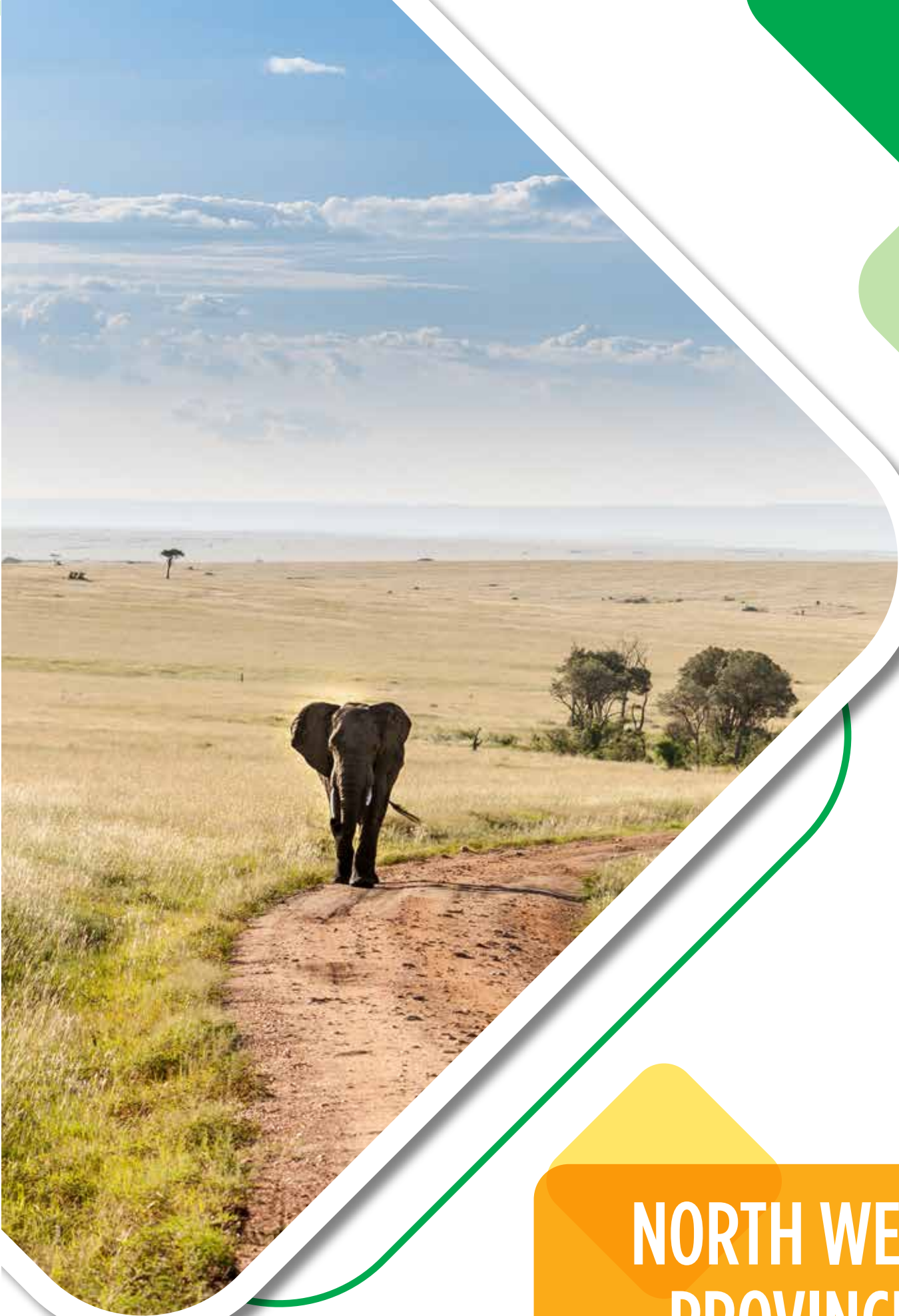


The settlement

The Mahlangu family opted for land restoration of 475.7398 ha. The Regional Land Claims Commissioner approved the land purchase offer of R4 551 000.00 on 3 August 2018, and the landowners, who are willing sellers (Herman and Gerda Botha), accepted it on 26 February 2019. The subject portion will be restored to the verified claimants and registered in the name of the legal entity of their choice.

The legal entity workshop was conducted on 18 May 2019 and the adoption date was 22 June 2019.



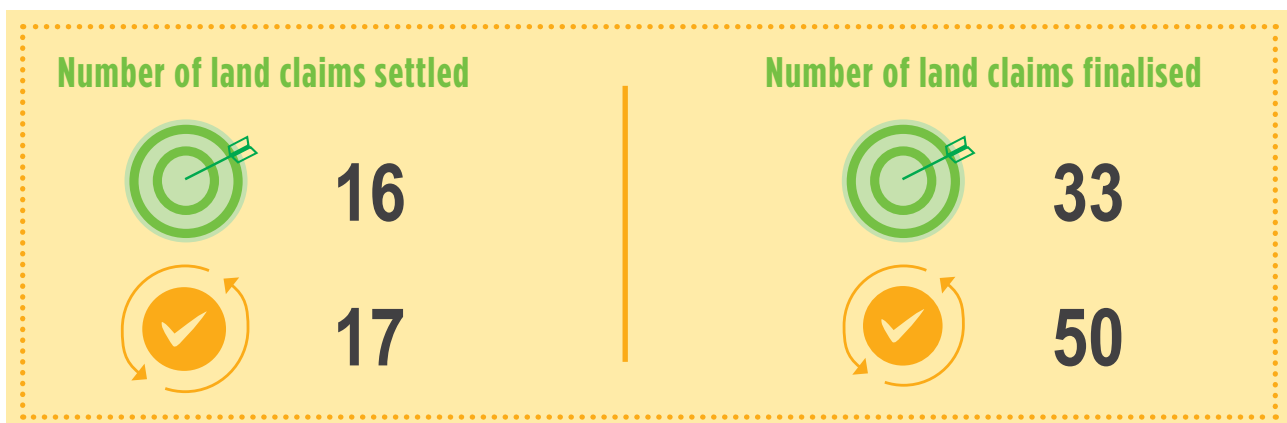


NORTH WEST PROVINCE

North West



18. North West



18.1 Summary of performance: North West

In its Annual Performance Plan, the province projected that it would settle 16 land claims and finalise 33 land claims during the 2019/20 financial year. It succeeded in settling 17 land claims and finalising 50 claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was R152 214 045.93.

18.2 Scheerpoort Community Claim



The history

The families of Skeerpoort occupied the land as far back as the early 1800s. The dispossession occurred in terms of the Natives Land Act of 1913. The enactment of the latter Act saw an influx of white people with the assistance of the government of the time. The land is situated near the Hartbeespoort Dam and was viewed as prime agricultural and irrigable land for the exclusive use and occupation of people of European descent. After dispossession, men were forced to work on the farms, while women were compelled to serve as domestic workers for their landlords. The dispossessed families were also forced to reduce the number of their livestock as a result of the Stock Limitation Act.

The Restitution Act, as amended, defines “right in land” to mean any right in land, whether registered or unregistered, and may include the interest of a labour tenant and sharecropper, a customary law interest, the interest of a beneficiary under a trust arrangement and beneficial occupation for a continuous period of not less than 10 years prior to the dispossession in question.

Claimants were reduced to being farm workers and subjected to gross human rights violations. Those families, who could not work the farms due to, among other reasons, old age, disability or ill health, were forced to vacate the properties. The dispossession occurred between the 1960s and 1985.



The dispossession

The claimants are claiming both ancestral/customary and beneficial occupational rights on the farms from which they were removed. The original owners were dispossessed of their land rights after 19 June 1913. The dispossessions were as a direct result of racially discriminatory laws and practices. The land claimants did not receive just and equitable compensation at the time of dispossession.



The administration

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: North West initially gazetted the claim on some of the portions in terms of Government Gazette No. 28258 (Notice No. 1341), dated 2 December 2005. The gazette notice has since been amended through Government Gazette No. 42295 (Notice No. 377), dated 8 March 2019. It should also be noted that, even if the initially omitted properties were to be left ungazetted, they would have to be acquired together with the initially gazetted properties as they operate as economic units.



The settlement

During the Option Workshop, it was explained to the claimants that the award would be guided by the responses at the Options Workshop and that an offer would be made in terms of section 42(D) of the Restitution Act, as amended. The land claimants were also told that they had the right to ask the court to make them an award. The options presented to the land claimants were restoration, alternative land and financial compensation.

The land claimants opted for restoration, as they needed land to perform various farming activities. The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner has satisfied itself that it is feasible to restore the property to the claimants. As indicated above, given the value of the land and the massive improvement on the land, the claimants have since resolved that this claim must be considered as full and final settlement.

The financial implications in this project will be an amount of R462 026 350.00 towards the acquisition of land and movable assets.

18.3 Bahurutshe Boo Moiloa, Bahurutshe Boo Sebogodi, Bahurutshe Boo Moiloa of Leeuwfontein, as well as Tshwaane Communities Claim



The history

The four Bahurutshe communities, the Bahurutshe Boo Moiloa, Bahurutshe Boo Sebogodi, Bahurutshe Boo Moiloa of Leeuwfontein, as well as the Tshwaane communities, had lodged a land claim with the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner before 31 December 1998.

All four these CPAs are found in villages in the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality, situated in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality of North West. Combined, these communities shall contribute significantly through this project to one of only three biodiversity economy nodes of the province: the Plianesberg/Madikwe Heritage Park Biodiversity Economy Node.



The dispossession

Like many other tribes across in the country, the Bahurutshe, in general, were dispossessed of their right to land by the former apartheid government through various racial laws, especially the Natives Land Act of 1913, which was meant to disempower black people from owning land.

The Bahurutshe used to occupy a vast tract of land, which was mainly used for livestock grazing, as well as ploughing. From as early as 1918, they started to experience harassment from white people, as well as the apartheid government. The passing of the Development Trust Act in 1936 was the main piece of legislation that was used to dispossess land. This took place around 1970.



The administration

All four claims were investigated and found to be valid. As a result, part of their land claims were settled in phases and transferred in title to four CPAs.



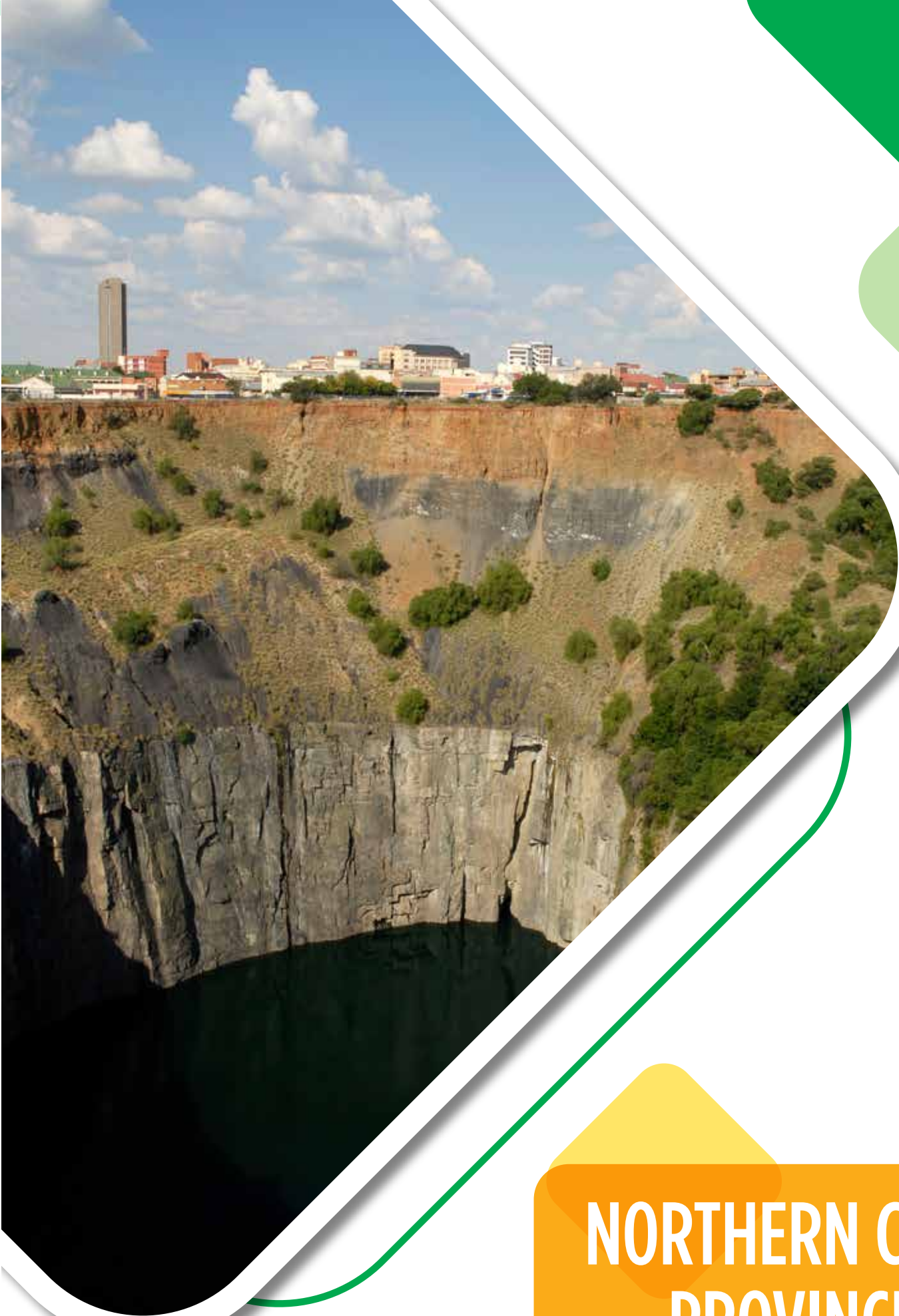
The settlement

The Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform recently approved R39 million for the recapitalisation of farms acquired for four CPAs. These four CPAs have partnered with Mr Mike Englezakis of Bongo Safaris and form a company registered as Nietverdiend Game Farming (Pty) Ltd.

Each CPA and Bongo Safaris will have a 20% shareholding. Bongo Safaris will contribute R7 323 323.00, while the Department approved an amount of R40 233 295.35 for the four CPAs. The total amount for the project is R47 556 619.19.



North West Bahurutshe Nietverdiend Game Farming Development Project

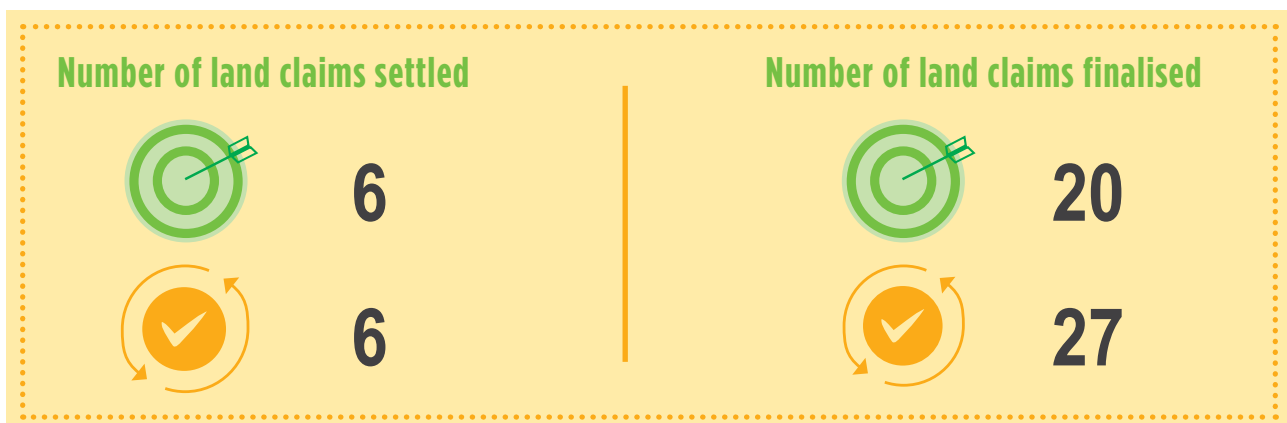


NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Northern Cape



19. Northern Cape



19.1 Summary of performance: Northern Cape Province

In its Annual Performance Plan, the province projected that it would settle six land claims and finalise 20 land claims during the 2019/20 financial year. It succeeded in settling all six land claims and finalising 27 claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was R24 140 725.00.

19.2 Isaacs Family Claim



The history

The farm was initially granted to Louis Kotzee and Daniel Turner on 19 January 1890. Each held half of an undivided share of the property. Turner sold his half share to Hirsch Loubser and Co on 4 December 1902. The farm then became partitioned between Hirsch Loubser and Co (whose portion became known as Glen Jacob) and Kotzee in 1913. Each owned 9 720 morgen and 152 square roods. The share held by Kotzee became known as Glen Christie, which was 3 211 morgen and 119 square roods in extent.

On 23 October 1928, the three Kotzee siblings (who had inherited their father's half of Zoutputs) sold Glen Christie to William Charles Jacobs and Charles Christie Jacobs for £525. The transfers and purchase of the subdivisions continued through 1945 when Adam Jacobus Isaacs acquired shares in both portions of Zoutputs, Glen Christie and Glen Jacobs.

On 8 September 1943, the estate of CC Jacobs transferred his half share of Glen Jacobs to the brothers Peter William Charles, Henry Christie and Charles Christie Jacobs, who transferred their share to Adam Jacobus Izaacs on 16 June 1945. On the same day, WC Jacobs also transferred 2439.4581 morgen of Glen Jacobs to Adam Jacobus Isaacs, leaving him with 4850.6652 morgen, which he transferred to William Myburgh on 25 January 1952.

On 16 June 1945, Charles Christie Jacobs transferred his half share of Glen Christie to Adam Jacobus Isaacs. This would have left half of Glen Christie in the hands of WC Jacobs through a partition deed, which ascribes the whole of Glen Christie to Adam Jacobus Isaacs.



The dispossession

Deeds information indicates that, on 19 December 1950, 2439.4581 morgen of Glen Jacobs, together with the whole of Glen Christie, was sold to Joseph Schartz for £3 531.

The claimant avers that his father (Adam Jacobus Isaacs) had already received a letter (in 1945) from the Upington Municipality ordering them to vacate their farms as all the farms situated along the Orange River were meant for occupation by white people. Adam Jacobus Isaacs, together with the neighboring farmers, went to the Group Areas Office (in Vryburg and Pretoria), where they were shown a map of all the farms along the Orange River, many of which were already owned by non-whites, and were told that – indeed – all the farms fall within the boundary of the area soon to be classified as being for inhabitation by whites only.

They were told to contact their lawyers if they had a problem with that. They were also given two options: either to stay there until they die, after which the farm would not be transferred to their heirs, or to sell the land at the price determined by the municipality and to relocate to areas proclaimed for coloured people.

The claimant's father did not agree with either of these options and was therefore left with no choice but to sell his properties against his will. He felt that it would be useless to relocate to a coloured area, and the family moved to Keimoes after the dispossession.

The claimant further reported that his father had returned discouraged from Pretoria and therefore may have let the land rented by Schartz lapse into a forced sale.

The claimants acknowledged that, even if the Group Areas Act had not been declared over the whole area, white farmers would take advantage to deceive people into believing that it was. The claimants were dispossessed of their formal registered ownership rights.



The administration

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner is satisfied that this claim was lodged as prescribed and is compliant with the provisions of section 2(1) and section 11(1) of the Restitution Act, as amended, and as provided for by section 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996).

As a result, the claim was researched, validated and subsequently gazetted and published in the Government Gazette (Notice No.169), dated 27 February 2015. Soon after the publication of the claim in the Government Gazette, all identified interested parties were notified. In other instances, the gazette notice was delivered by hand.



The settlement

The claimants were taken through the process of attending an Options Workshop and opted for financial compensation as their suitable settlement option. This restitution option was considered for settlement of the Isaacs family's claim as contemplated in section 42(d)(1)(b) of the Restitution Act, as amended.

Given the claimants' preference for financial compensation, it is proposed that the monetary value of this claim (where ownership rights were lost) be calculated on the available policy of financial compensation. An amount of R645 839.29 was approved for payment.



Title Deed Handover Ceremony for Droogfontein and Dipitseng CPAs

19.3 Jood Family Claim



The history

Originally, Portion 0 of the Farm Faanshoop No. 585 was allocated as a Crown Grant to Mr Stephanus Johannes Aucamp on 24 August 1889. Subsequently, in 1907, the farm was transferred to Mr Hendrik Jood, the originally dispossessed individual. The claimant further states that his grandfather had informed him that, at the time, the land was unoccupied and barren. Mr Jood developed the farm and lived on the farm with his family.

In 1914, the state intended to advance land ownership of white people at the expense of non-white people and began the forced removal of non-whites from land. In many instances, whites took the law into their own hands and tried to take the land by force from those occupying it. Non-whites had no recourse either through legal channels or the police since these organs of state were in collusion to advance the superiority of whites.



The dispossession

Hendrik Jood and his wife compiled a last will and testament before they passed on. The will states that the survivor of either spouse must inherit the assets or, in the case that they both passed on, their children must inherit their assets. In addition, the will specifically appointed Mr HJC de Jager as the executor and administrator of their estate.

An oral account obtained from the claimant indicated that the originally dispossessed individual was married to a non-white person, which was not permitted in the existing political environment at the time. The dispossession that affected the Jood family, who were of mixed race, was based on racial prejudice, which prevailed at the time.

The executor went against the will and sold the property, even though the will stated that when the originally dispossessed individual and his spouse passed away, all the assets must be distributed among their children. The executor failed to keep the promise and went against the will, despite the estate having enough assets to settle any outstanding debts.

The research conducted revealed that the originally dispossessed individual had a will that prohibited the selling of the property and that the estate of Mr Jood had sufficient assets and cash that could have been utilised to settle any outstanding debts.

The Jood family remained on the land after losing their rights in the land, even though they suffered financial, emotional and physical harm. The Jood family lost their right in 1920 through the Office of the Master of the High Court.



The administration

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Northern Cape is satisfied that the claim was lodged in the prescribed manner and meets the acceptance criteria as set out in section 2 of the Restitution Act, as amended. The claim is also compliant with the provisions of section 11 of the Restitution Act, as amended. The claim was subsequently published in Government Gazette No. 41141 as Notice No. 1048 of 2017.



The settlement

The claimants were taken through the process of attending an Options Workshop, where officials outlined the purpose and process of the various settlement options. The direct descendants of the Jood family unanimously opted for land restoration since most of the youth within the family were unemployed, Therefore, there is enough manpower within the family to make sure that the farming business is a success for the entire family. In addition, the family wishes to continue with the proud heritage of their forefathers, that of being proud landowners and commercial farmers.

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner thus recommends land restoration as the most feasible option for the direct descendants of the Jood family as they are all willing to put in an effort to make sure that their standard of living is improved by implementing agricultural activities that will benefit the whole family.

An amount of R11 955 000.00 was approved as the purchase price for the remainder of the farm Lambley No. 380 for the settlement of the Jood family's claim in terms of section 42(d) of the Restitution Act, as amended.



Krantzkop Family Claim, Upington

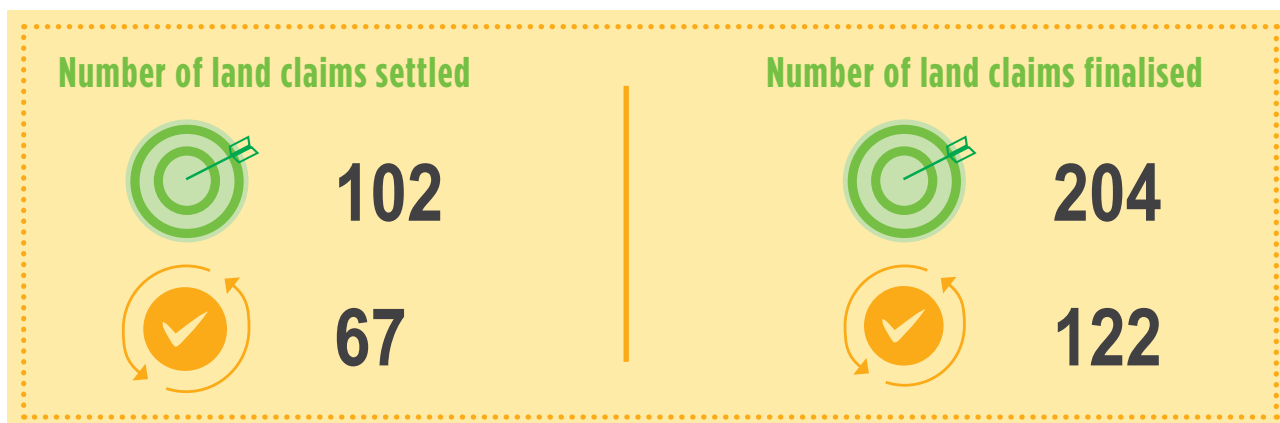


WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Western Cape



20. Western Cape



20.1 Summary of performance: Western Cape

In its Annual Performance Plan, the province projected that it would settle 102 land claims and finalise 204 land claims during the 2019/20 financial year. It succeeded in settling 67 land claims and finalising 122 claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was R57 804 990.39.

20.2 Patience Family Claim



The history

The original dispossessed property was transferred from Mr Schalk Andriaan Patience to Mr Nicholas Willem Johannes Loubser in 1955 .

Mr Patience initially leased Erf 1179 Porterville from the white owner, Clara Francina Lamprecht, prior to purchasing it from her. Due to the land being in a controlled area in terms of the Group Areas Act, the purchase was subject to a permit from the relevant Minister. The permit made it possible for him, as a coloured person, to own and occupy land in an area reserved for ownership by a member of the white population group only. He was granted a permit in terms of section 14 of Act 41 of the 1950 Group Areas Act.



The dispossession

The land was acquired by means of a Group Areas-based permit, but was subsequently withdrawn less than two years after Mr Patience had purchased it. He was compelled to sell the land to a white person in terms of the conditions set by the permit. Mr Loubser, as a white person, purchased the land from him.



The administration

The claim was lodged on 23 September 1997, which was before the closing date to lodge land claims. The claim was not frivolous or vexatious. The Land Claims Court had made no order in respect of the land under claim. The research report was approved. This claim has been individually published in the Government Gazette as Notice No. 76 of 2014, dated 14 February 2014.



The settlement

The original dispossessed property is not feasible to be restored back to the Patience family. The Patience family had indicated their desired option of alternative land. They accepted a portion of Erf 3063 Brackenfell, measuring 2.5 ha, as alternative land. The alternative land, a portion of Erf 3063 Brackenfell, measuring 5.4817 ha, has been released by the national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure free of charge with a clause that the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform will be responsible for the appointment of the conveyancing attorneys and all costs related to the transfer of the abovementioned property to the Patience family.

The Patience Family will be offered 2.5 ha of the 5.4817 ha of the released property. The remaining extent has been offered to another family who opted for alternative land.



20.3 Mezichel Family Claim



The history

The original dispossessed property, the remainder of Erf 3 Kleinvlei, was acquired by Mr Nicholas Johannes Mezichel and two others in 1963.



The dispossession

The original dispossessed property was expropriated by the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch in 1976. The area where the remainder of Erf 3 Kleinvlei is situated was proclaimed a coloured area by Proclamation No. 316 of 1959. It became affected and subsequently expropriated in 1976.



The administration

The land claim was lodged by Mr Nicholas Mezichel as the direct descendant and on behalf of the direct descendants of Mr Nicholas Johannes Mezichel with the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner on 30 September 1996, which was before the cut-off date to lodge land claims. The claim was lodged against Erf 3 Kleinvlei. After a detailed deeds search, it was established that the claim was against the remainder of Erf 3 Kleinvlei in Eerste River measuring 18.5839 ha.

The claim for the remainder of Erf 3 Kleinvlei in Eerste River has been researched and approved by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner in terms of section 2(1) and section 2(2) of the Restitution Act. A Rule 5 research report has been issued with copies of the claim form, title deed, valuation report and erf register.

Mr Nicholas Mezichel has been nominated as the family representative in this claim. It should be noted that this property was co-owned by three owners, and that Mr Nicholas Johannes Mezichel was one of the three owners. The three families (co-owners) lodged three different claims, which were each provided with different reference numbers. This claim has been individually published in the Government Gazette as Notice 1123, dated 21 August 2009.



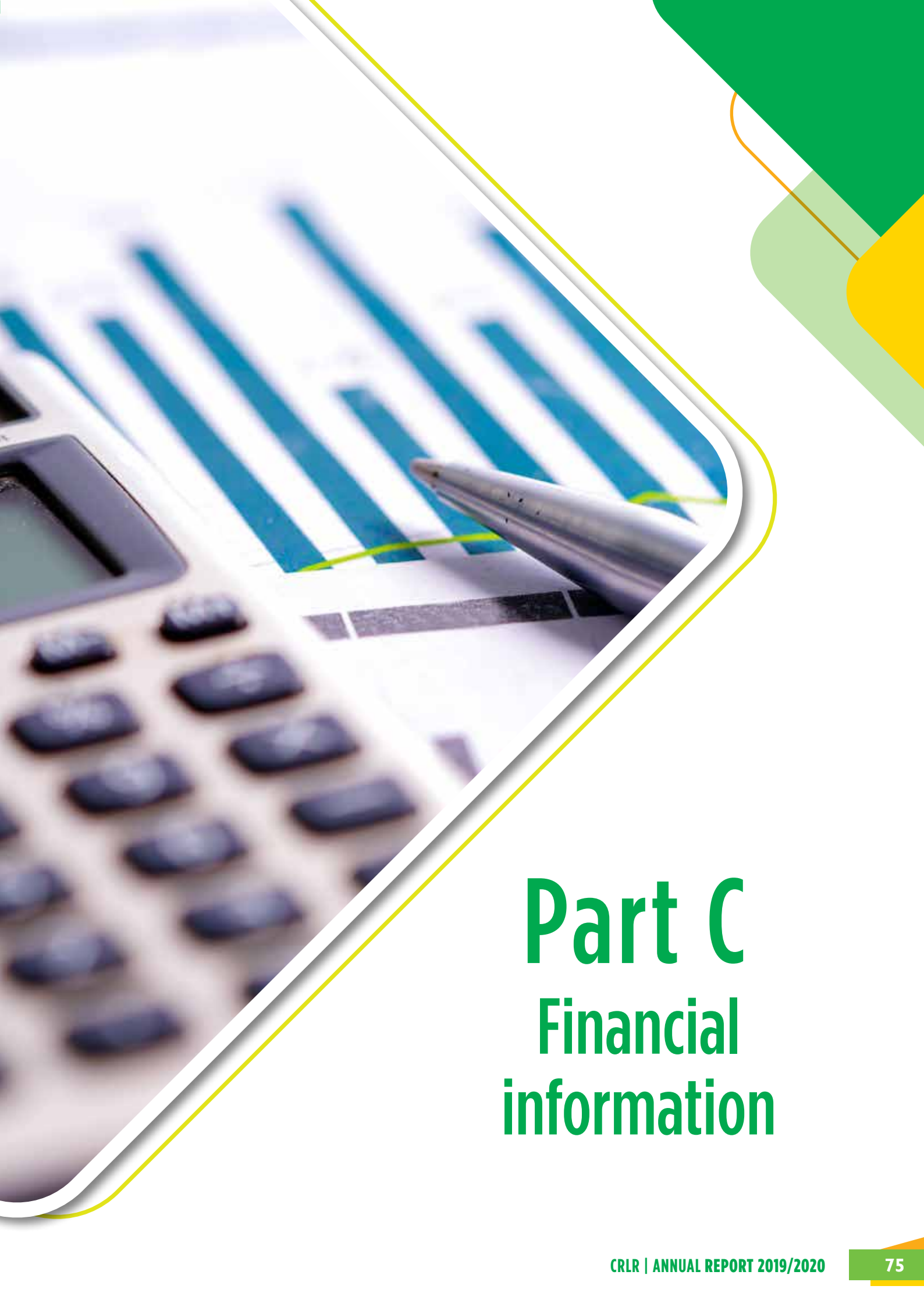
The settlement

The original dispossessed property is not feasible to be restored back to the Mezichel family. It should be noted that the Mezichel family was dispossessed of 6.2 ha of land. According to the abovementioned calculation, the family was compensated about 46% of what they had lost at the time of dispossession, and should therefore receive 3.5 ha.

The Mezichel family indicated their desired option of a portion of Erf 3063 Brackenfell, measuring 2.9817 ha, as alternative land, and financial compensation of R132 310.23 as the shortfall of the land that cannot be restored.

Alternative land, being a portion of Erf 3063 Brackenfell, measuring 5.4817 ha, to be utilised for restitution purposes, has been released by the national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure free of charge. The Mezichel family will only be allocated 2.9817 ha of this property. The remaining extent of 2.5 ha will be allocated to another family who also indicated their interest in alternative state land.

The valuation conducted on the claimed property proved that the Mezichel family qualifies for 3.5 ha of alternative land to be restored to the family, but because of the scarcity of land in the Western Cape, the family will only be allocated 2.9817 ha. For the extent that cannot be restored, the family will be offered financial compensation.



Part C

Financial information

21. Introduction

Section 21 of the Restitution Act stipulates that the CRLR must “annually not later than the first day of June submit to Parliament a report on all its activities during the previous year, up to 31 March”. This annual report is in fulfilment of that requirement, but is also largely in line with the requirements of Section 40(1) and (3) of the PFMA.

The government’s financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March each year. The CRLR follows the same financial year and will submit its financial statements as per the PFMA guidelines by 31 May 2020 to National Treasury and the AGSA. The financial statements will only contain reporting on the entity’s expenditure as defined in section 4 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act.

22. Financial performance overview

The performance of the CRLR in respect of financial management and expenditure during the period under review was excellent.

Table 4.1 shows the household expenditure for each of the nine provinces

Table 4.1: Household expenditure summary per province for the 2019/20 financial year

Province	Conveyancers R'000	Conveyancers R'000	Financial compensation R'000	Recapitalisation grants R'000	Total R'000
Eastern Cape	372	454	327 494	27 600	355 921
Free State	-	-	201	-	201
Gauteng	26	-	44 689	-	44 715
KwaZulu-Natal	564	749 813	193 301		943 678
Limpopo	91	63 546	425 481	1 000	490 118
Mpumalanga	95	64 427	106 600	83 032	254 154
Northern Cape	140	20 717	14 122	12 720	47 699
North West	1 043	620 468	27 967	137 428	786 906
Western Cape		171	81 793	57 324	139 288
Total	2 331	1 519 596	1 221 648	319 104	3 062 679



Table 4.2: Expenditure breakdown between backlog and new claims for the 2019/20 financial year

Province	Expenditure – claims approved prior to 2019 R'000	Expenditure – claims approved 2019/20 R'000	Total expenditure R'000
Eastern Cape	167 314	188 607	355 921
Free State	201	-	201
Gauteng	1 598	43 116	44 715
KwaZulu-Natal	118 859	824 819	943 678
Limpopo	207 244	282 874	490 118
Mpumalanga	159 789	94 365	254 154
Northern Cape	26 160	21 540	47 699
North West	565 259	221 647	786 906
Western Cape	126 838	12 450	139 288
Total	1 373 261	1 689 418	3 062 679

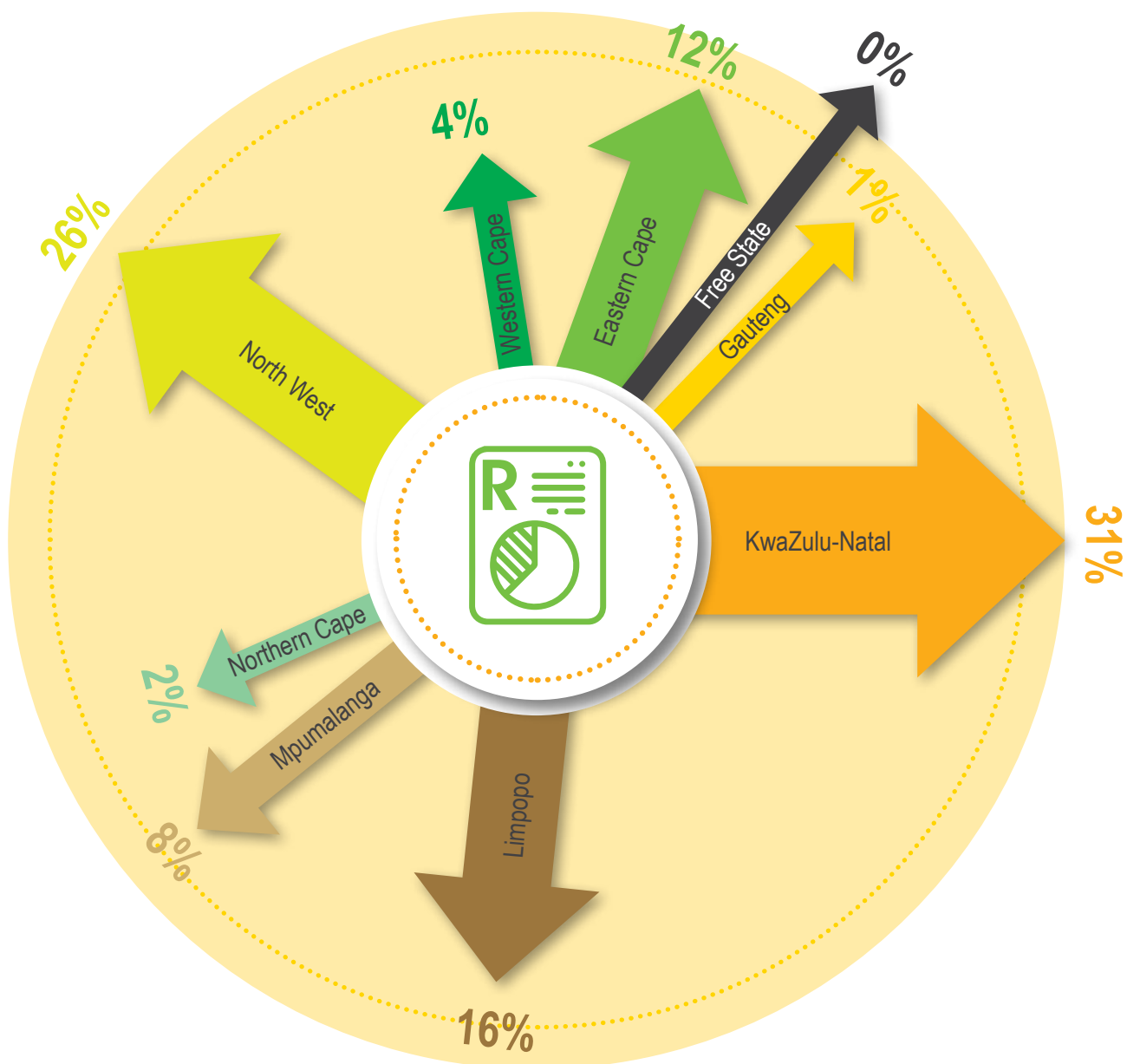


Figure 4.1: Expenditure per province

Table 4.3: Final virements for Programme 4: Restitution

	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000
Restitution National Office	181 087	(10 824)	(19 318)	150 945	150 990	(45)
Restitution Regional Offices	492 572	10 824	78 908	582 304	581 909	395
Restitution Grants	2 919 712	-	70 217	2 989 929	2 989 929	-
	3 593 371	-	129 807	3 723 178	3 722 828	350

Current payments	655 731	-	(19 025)	636 706	635 981	725
Compensation of employees	387 812	-	-	387 812	387 087	725
Goods and services	267 919	-	(19 025)	248 894	248 894	-
Transfers and subsidies	2 926 467	-	80 219	3 006 686	3 006 686	-
Provinces and municipalities	6 390	15	9 679	16 084	16 084	-
Households	2 920 077	(15)	70 540	2 990 602	2 990 602	-
Payments for capital assets	11 173	-	68 613	79 786	79 786	-
Machinery and equipment	10 737	(3 459)	(375)	6 903	6 903	-
Land and sub-soil assets	436	3 459	68 988	72 883	72 883	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	375	(375)
	3 593 371	-	129 807	3 723 178	3 722 828	350

The CRLR requires additional staff to ensure that all the PFMA's requirements of the implementation of a government entity are met. This will include financial and support staff. Other requirements in terms of information technology systems, audit, risk and operational costs will require additional funding. The RLCC has functions allocated to them in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act. Currently, there is only one RLCC. This puts tremendous pressure on the Commissioner to meet the targets. To alleviate the pressure, the Minister instructed the number of regional commissioners be increased to four. Additional operational and administrative support will be required for each of the commissioners.

The Restitution Branch must settle claims and implement the agreed settlements. These processes require physical visits to communities to verify claims, negotiate with communities and distribute settlements. The budget for compensation of employees has been reduced every year due to a strain on the fiscus. The result is a high vacancy rate in critical areas.

Table 4.4: Original household budget allocation and expenditure

Financial year	Original allocation R'000	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Percentage spending
2014/15	2 680 742	2 680 742	2 998 742	2 997 937	805	100%
2015/16	2 602 669	2 602 669	2 675 984	2 630 239	45 745	98%
2016/17	3 168 208	3 168 208	3 335 794	3 331 114	4 680	100%
2017/18	3 247 400	3 239 450	3 097 519	3 093 990	3 529	100%
2018/19	3 337 100	3 337 100	3 266 804	3 256 042	10 762	100%
2019/20	3 608 193	3 593 371	3 723 178	3 722 828	350	100%

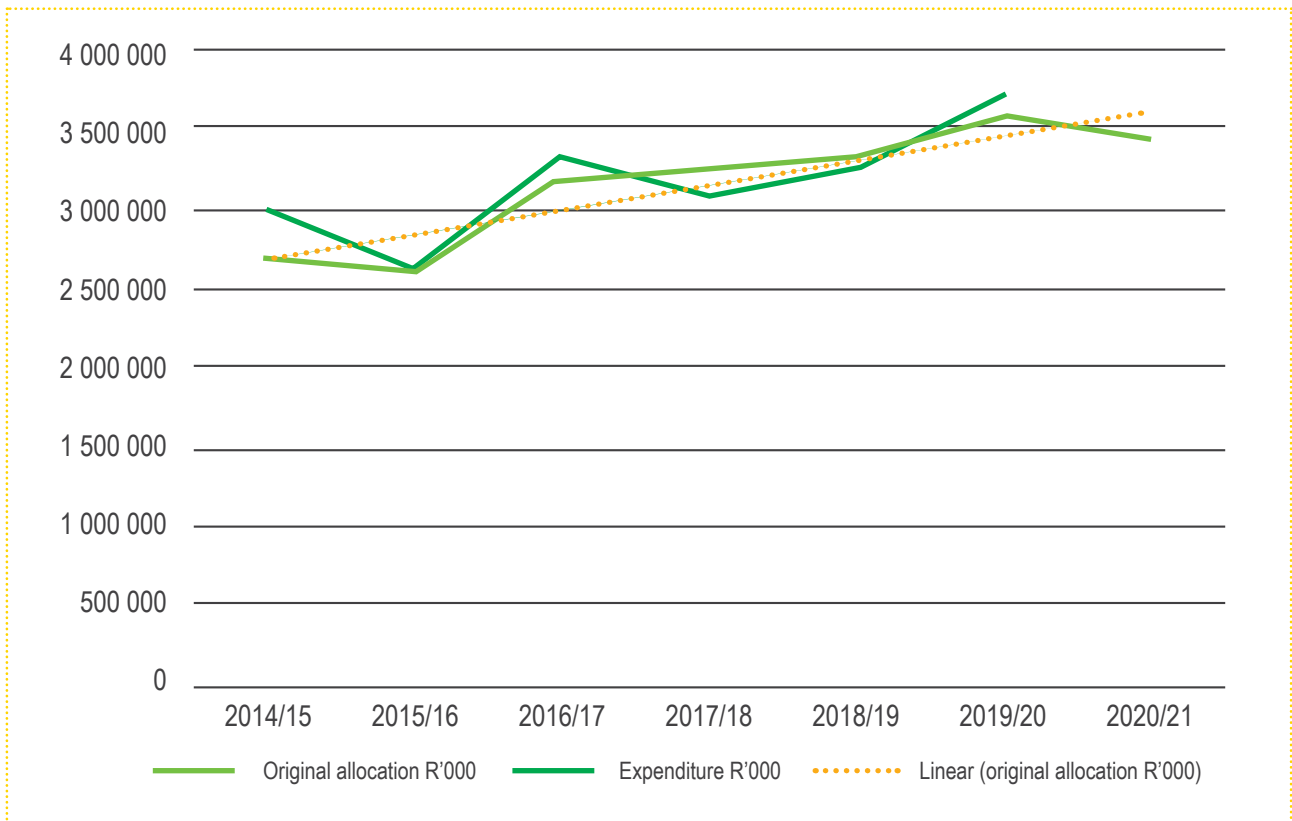


Figure 4.2: Original budget allocation and expenditure

23. Report of the Auditor-General

The Auditor-General of South Africa will separately audit the financial statements of the CRLR. This report will be published in accordance with the requirements of the PFMA by 31 August 2020.

24. Annual financial statements

The CRLR functioned as a specialised service delivery unit under the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform. For that reason, the financial reporting of the Commission is combined with the Department's financial statements.

During the external audit performed by the AGSA, the auditors indicated that the Restitution of Land Rights Act, read in conjunction with the PFMA, identified the CRLR as a separate entity, which should prepare separate financial statements. For the past two years, the CRLR's expenditure was reported in the annual financial statements of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform under the related party note. After discussions with National Treasury, it was agreed that the CRLR will prepare its own financial statements and annual report.

The CRLR's audited annual financial statements will be published in accordance with the requirements of the PFMA by 31 August 2020. The PFMA requires entities to publish annual reports containing their annual financial statements and audit report within five months after the financial year end. These dates do not align with the requirements of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, which expect the annual report to be published by 1 June of every year. This discrepancy must be addressed for alignment in future.



Part D

Governance

25. Introduction

The CRLR remains committed to maintaining the highest standards of governance fundamental to the management of the public finances and resources allocated to it.

As a programme of the DRDLR, the CRLR participates in all governance fora, and submits statutory and governance plans and reports to the DRDLR.

In addition, and as per the requirements of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, the commissioners meet at least once every quarter for a statutory meeting attended by the CRLR's executive managers to provide direction and review policies as may be applicable.

26. Risk management

The CRLR complies with and adheres to the DRDLR's Risk Management Policy and Strategy, and partakes in the Risk and Compliance Management Committee.

A summary of the strategic risks and mitigation plan is outlined in Table 5.1 below.

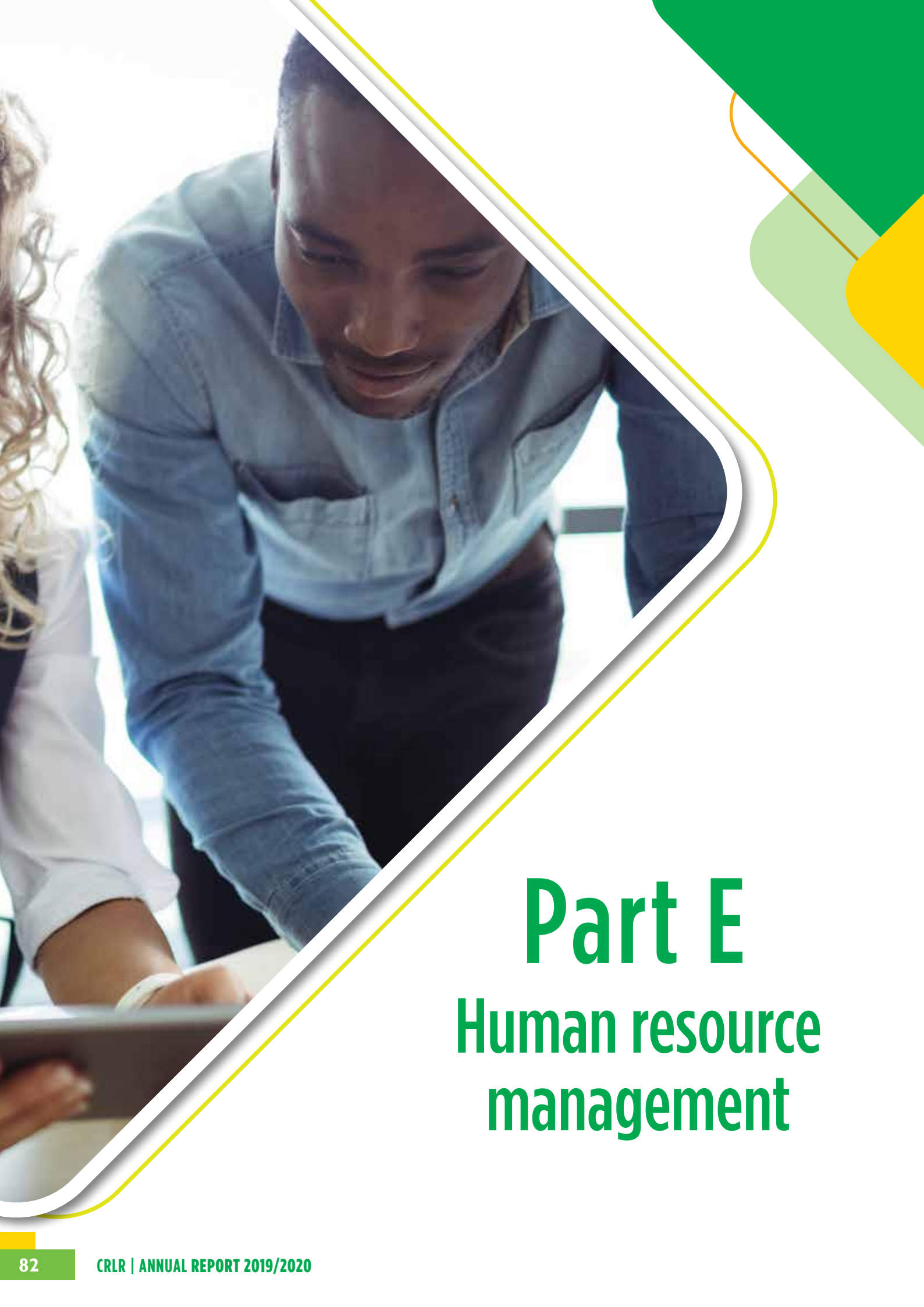
Table 5.1: Strategic risk assessment and mitigation

Risk type	Risk	Risk response/mitigation plan
Financial risks		
Budgetary risks	Limited budget	Offers to be negotiated and linked to the recommendations of the Valuer-General Annual submissions to National Treasury to indicate funds required in the Adjustment and Medium-term Expenditure Framework cycle
Expenditure risks	Under-spending	Monthly expenditure monitoring and cash flow revision(s) to be done
IT systems		
IT systems	Lack of effective information and records management system	Development of standardised business process to be fed into the project and management information system Apply change management principles during implementation
Human resource risks		
Human resource risks	Ineffectual human resources	Development of revised institutional form and continual training
Process risks		
Process risks	Delays in implementation of settlements No standardised business process with timeframes	Developed detailed business process that is elaborated into standard operating procedures and time frames. Implementation of reviewed settlement models
Reputational risks		
Reputational risks	Reputational risk linked to delays in the settlement of claims	Statutory Commission meetings to be held with formal and widespread communication aims, including media, as well as quarterly statistics releases. Communication process underway in collaboration with the Government Communication Information System (GCIS)
Legal and regulatory risks		
Legal and regulatory risks	No clear definite mandate of the CRLR (e.g. scope creep into post-settlement issues) Litigation risks	Clarify mandate in the context of future autonomy and develop plans to ensure integration with the DRDLR's processes Improvement of tracking and management of matters in court Compliance checklist and quality control by quality assurance Increased quality assurance capacity

Internal audit and audit committees

As per the revised plan that was approved on 6 December 2018, the DRDLR's Internal Audit Unit performed the following three audits under the Restitution Branch:

- Restitution management
- Performance information (service delivery reporting)
- Management accounting and internal reporting



Part E

Human resource management

27. Introduction

The information contained in this part of the annual report will be covered fully in the Annual Report of the DRDLR and in terms of the details prescribed by the Minister for Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

28. Human resource statistics

The CRLR's human resource (HR) management function is performed as a coordination and oversight function at the national office, and much reliance is placed on the DRDLR's National Office and Provincial Shared Service Centres (PSSCs). The DRDLR manages the PERSAL personnel and salaries system, and key information on HR on behalf of the CRLR, including labour relations. A very small team of HR practitioners assists the DRDLR in its recruitment processes, as well as performance management. The DRDLR's Chief Directorate: Human Resources Management and Organisational Development is acknowledged as a strategic partner and plays a vital role in the achievement of the CRLR's goals by rendering effective and efficient HR advice and services.

28.1 Expenditure on personnel

Table 6.1 below shows the expenditure on compensation of employees (COE) during the period under review. The CRLR spent 100% of the COE budget for the year under review. Provinces such as the Free State and Mpumalanga overspent their budget, but this was offset by underspending in offices such as the Northern Cape and North West.

Table 6.1: Expenditure per office on compensation of employees

Province	Budget (R)	Expenditure (R)	Percentage expenditure
Eastern Cape	33 155 000	33 192 390	100%
Free State	17 205 000	17 469 955	102%
Gauteng	32 399 000	31 959 760	99%
KwaZulu-Natal	62 864 000	63 279 319	101%
Limpopo	53 047 000	53 074 206	100%
Mpumalanga	58 716 000	60 532 813	103%
Northern Cape	18 072 000	17 627 753	98%
North West	34 308 000	33 577 689	98%
Western Cape	31 669 000	31 815 531	100%
National Office	46 377 000	44 558 014	96%
Total	387 812 000	387 087 431	100%

As reported in previous years, the progressive decline in the COE budget growth since 2017 is of great concern. While COE showed substantial growth in the years 2013 to 2017, the growth has been lower than the annual average CPI of 4.4% in 2019/20, and by implication, also lower than the collective bargaining increase amount of up to 1% above the CPI per annum.

Of greater concern is the fact that the CRLR has a vacancy rate of 11.32%, whereas there is simply no available budget to fill those vacancies.

Table 6.2: Compensation of employees' budget since 2007

Financial year	Final appropriation R'000	Expenditure R'000	Percentage spending	Percentage growth
2010/11	209 600	204 714	98%	
2011/12	200 386	179 381	90%	-4.40%
2012/13	193 016	177 806	92%	-3.68%
2013/14	222 265	216 914	98%	15.15%
2014/15	255 394	255 323	100%	14.91%
2015/16	304 798	304 738	100%	19.34%
2016/17	336 637	325 509	97%	10.45%
2017/18	346 884	341 857	99%	3.04%
2018/19	371 582	364 274	98%	7.12%
2019/20	387 812	387 087	100%	4.37%

The red line in Figure 6.1 shows a steady decline in the COE budget allocation since 2007.

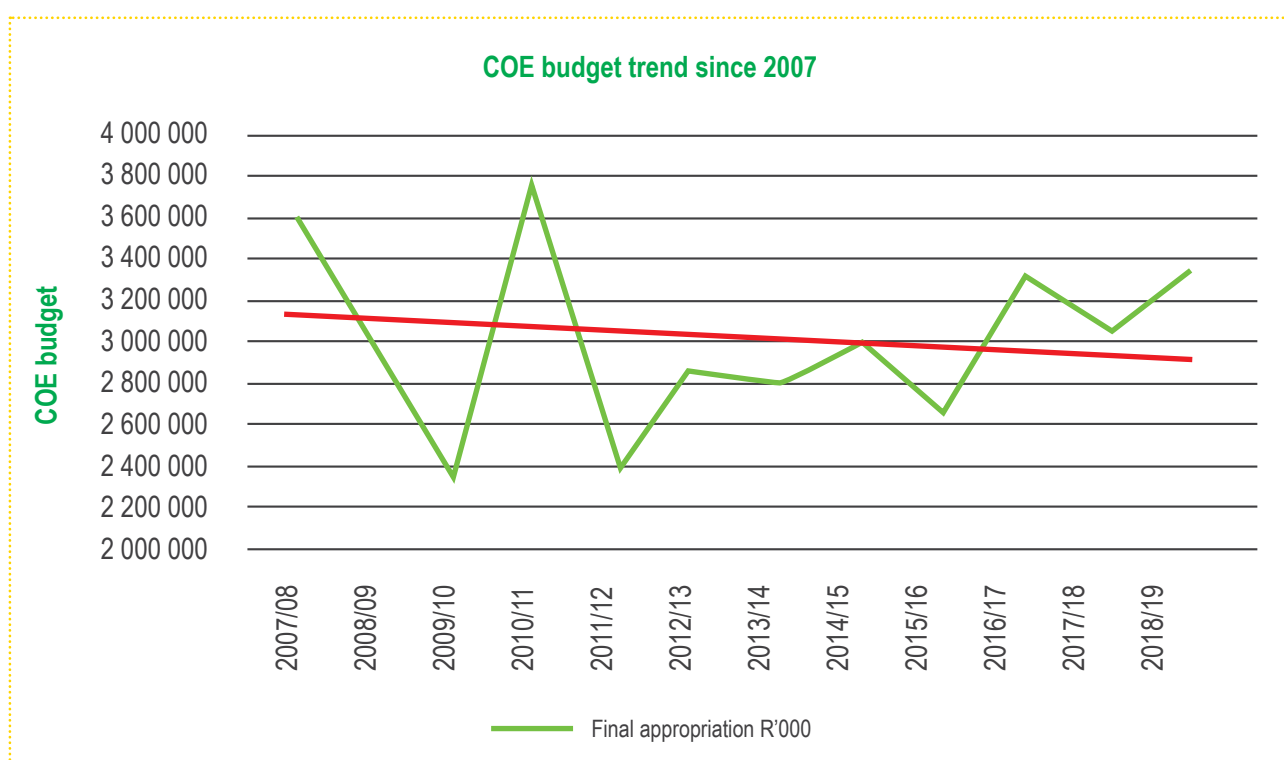


Figure 6.1: Compensation of employees' budget trend since 2007

28.2 Employment and vacancies

Due to financial constraints, especially under the budget for COE, critical posts were identified in 2018 within the then available budget for filling. The result of this prioritisation process was finalised late in 2018 when the former Acting Director-General granted approval for the filling of those posts.

The recruitment process of these posts were at an advanced stage with some appointments finalised and some at the verge of appointment letters being issued when the Minister placed a moratorium on the filling of posts on 11 July 2019 in terms of Circular 54 of 2019, following the announcement by the President of the National Macro Organisational Restructuring of Government (NMOG), primarily due to the pending amalgamation of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

In terms of Circular 54, “any matter relating to [the moratorium on the filling of posts] that could not wait” could be submitted to the Minister via the Director-General for consideration. The said submission was forwarded to the Minister during September 2019, as a special request to fill five critical senior management service (SMS) posts. Concomitant approval was granted. These critical posts are discussed under SMS positions.

Table 6.3 below shows the staff complement per office with a total headcount of 704 individuals. The highest vacancy rate is in the National Office at 21.35%. The total vacancy rate for all offices is 10.13%, which is just above the preferred vacancy rate as prescribed by National Treasury of 10%.

Table 6.3: Status of posts and vacancies per office

Office	Number of funded posts	Number of posts filled	Number of posts vacant	Percentage vacancy rate	Employees additional employed	Head count
National Office	89	70	19	21.35%	0	70
Eastern Cape	70	62	8	11.43%	0	62
Free State	35	34	1	2.86%	1	35
Gauteng	66	60	6	9.09%	0	60
KwaZulu-Natal	119	109	10	8.40%	1	110
Limpopo	100	97	3	3.00%	0	97
Mpumalanga	117	106	11	9.40%	0	106
Northern Cape	38	32	6	15.79%	0	32
North West	74	67	7	9.46%	0	67
Western Cape	72	64	8	11.11%	1	65
Total	780	701	79	10.13%	3	704

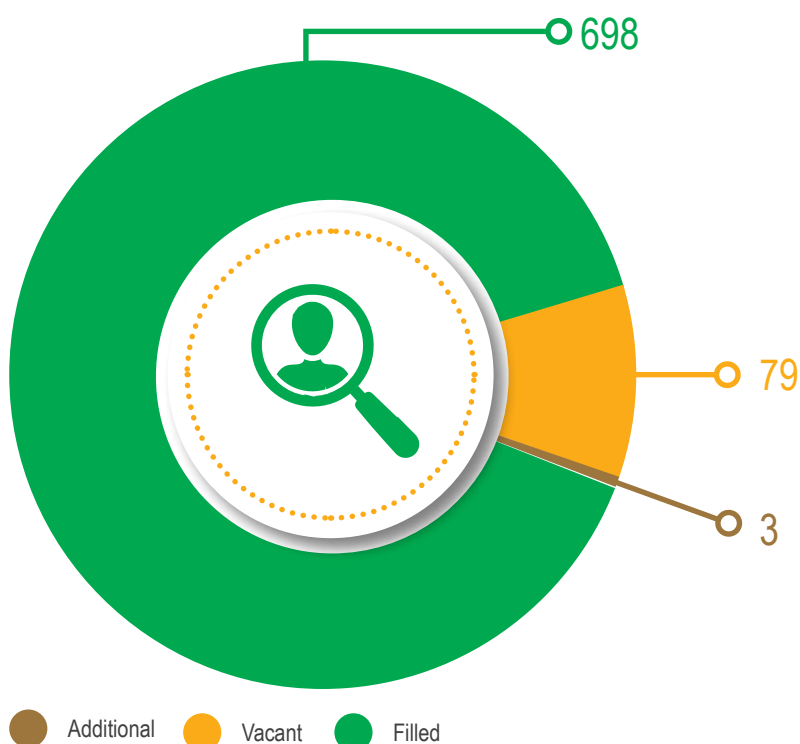


Figure 6.2: Positions filled and vacancies



Table 6.4: Number of staff and vacancies per salary band

Salary band (permanent employees)	Number of permanent posts	Number of posts vacant	Vacancy rate	Number of posts filled additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	0	0	N/A	0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	123	12	9.76%	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	369	39	10.57%	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	247	21	8.50%	3
Senior management (levels 13–16)	41	4	9.76%	0

28.3 Filling of senior management service posts

There are 41 SMS posts on the establishment of the CRLR. During the year under review, one SMS posts was filled.

There is a vacancy rate of 9.76% in the SMS cadre. The vacant posts are as follows:

- Deputy Chief Land Claims Commissioner: National Office
- Chief Director: Land Restitution Support: Eastern Cape
- Director: Project Management: National Office
- Director: Quality Assurance: National Office

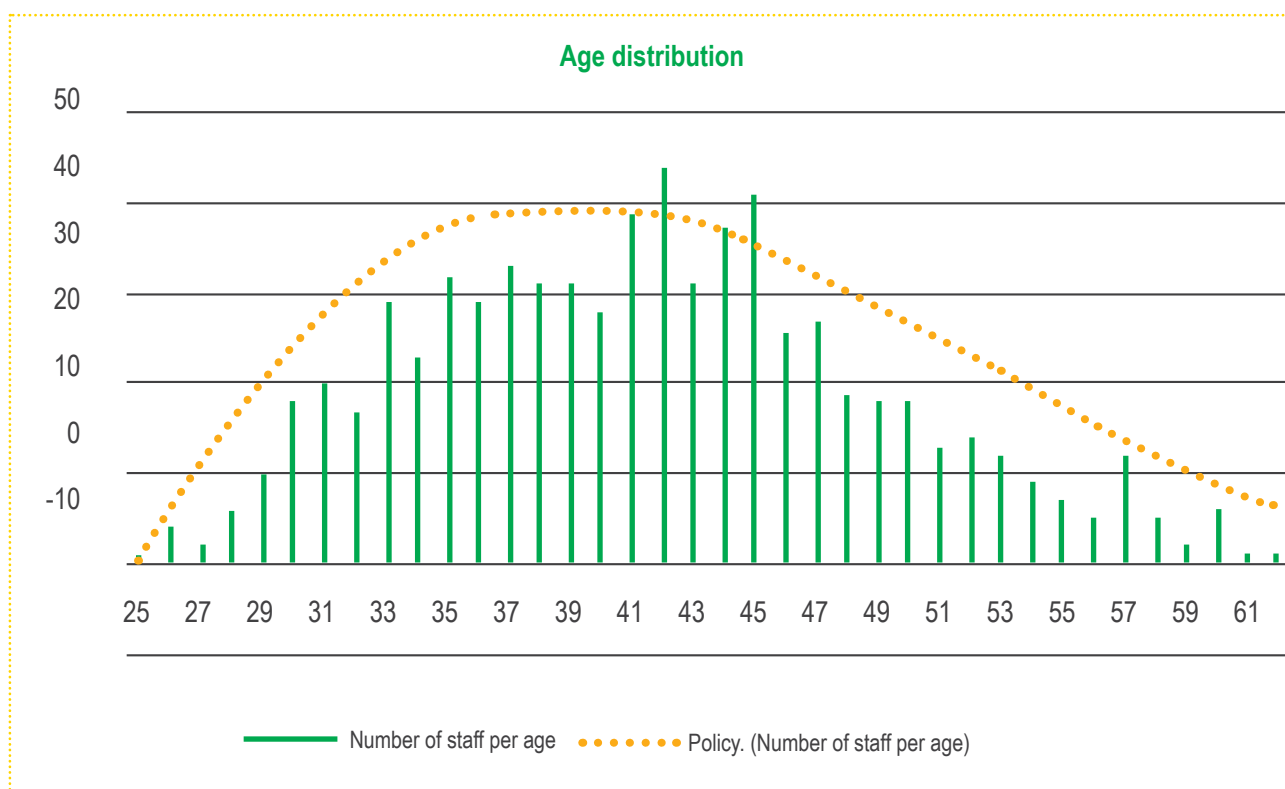


Figure 6.3: Age distribution

28.3.1 Age distribution and people with disabilities

The average age of all staff members is just over 41 years. The average of SMS members is slightly higher at 49 years. The age composition is therefore relatively young, considering the high number of skilled and highly skilled staff members.

There are 13 staff members with disabilities, which constitutes 1.85% of the total.

28.3.2 Termination of service during the period under review

There were 18 terminations of service during the period under review, whereas 12 appointment were made, resulting in a net reduction of six staff members.

Of the 18 terminations of service, nine (or 50%) were resignations. Resignations of 1.25% of the total number of staff employed shows that the turnaround of staff due to resignations is very low. The total terminations during the time under review was 2.5%, with an extremely low 0.83% turnaround on all forms of termination.

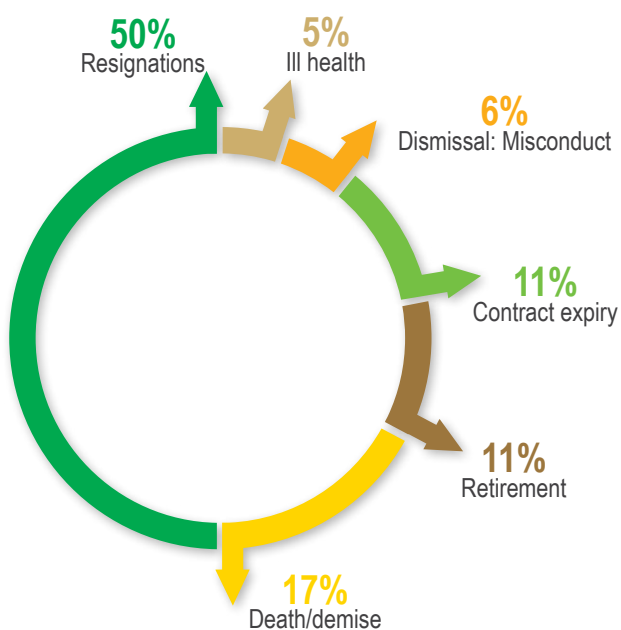


Figure 6.4: Termination of service

28.3.3 Employment equity: Gender and race distribution

Female staff members comprise 56% or 361 of all staff, while 44% of the staff component is male.

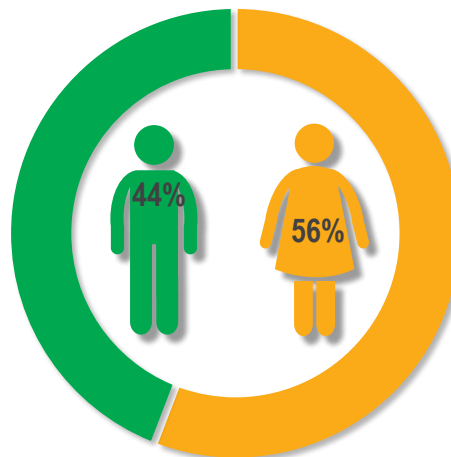


Figure 6.5: Gender distribution



Table 6.5: Employment equity numbers per salary level, race and gender

Salary levels	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
4	1	6		1					8
5	52	30	12	3	3	2		1	103
6	57	34	10		3		3		107
7	51	40	8	1	1	1	1		103
8	55	57	4	2			2		120
9	16	13	2	1					32
10	62	53	1	2	3	2		1	124
11	12	6	1	1		1	2		23
12	15	25	2	1	1		1		45
13	3	16		2			2	1	24
14	1	5	1	1	1	1	1		11
15	1								1
Total	326	285	41	15	12	7	12	3	701

Employment in the SMS cadre is skewed towards males. Of the 35 senior managers, just over 72% are male, with the race distribution as shown in Figure 6.6.

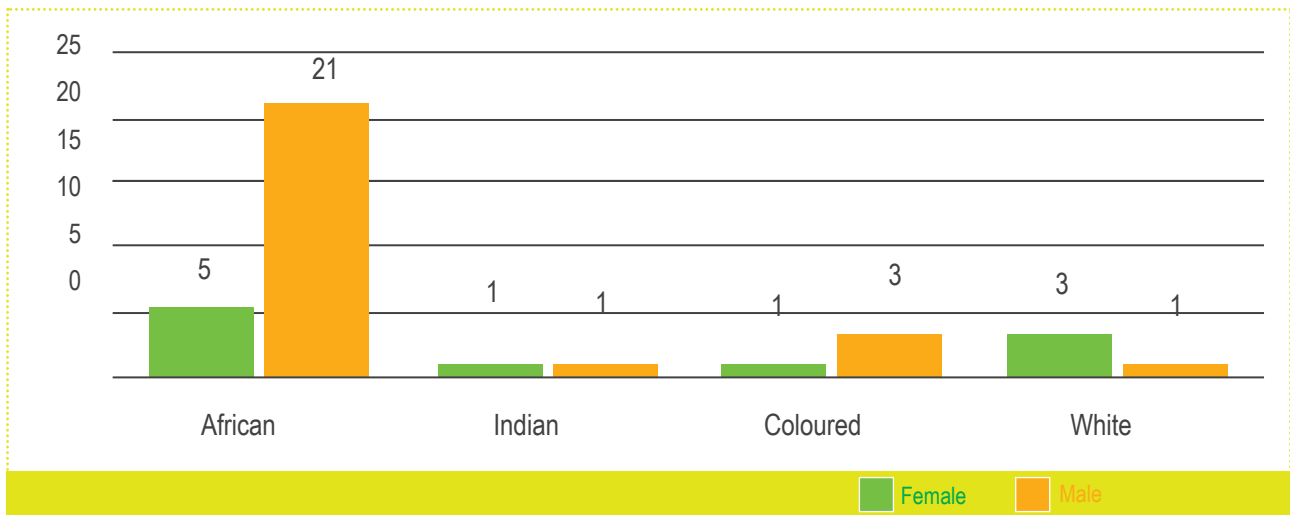


Figure 6.6: Gender and race distribution in the senior management service

28.4 Performance management

The CRLR applies the DRDLR’s approved Performance Management Development Strategy (PMDS) Policy to all staff. All CRLR staff members are required to enter into performance agreements within three months of their appointment. In the SMS cadre, the submission of performance agreements was 100% in compliance with the policy.

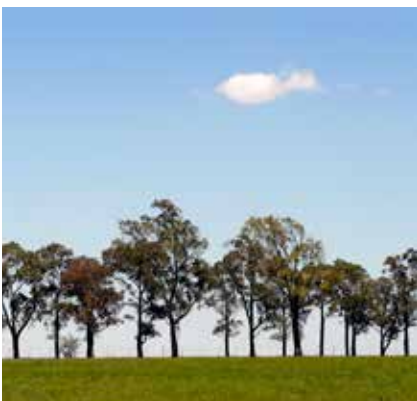
Performance assessments were conducted twice during the reporting period (mid-year and end-year assessments) and all due performance incentives were paid before the end of the calendar year.

28.5 Employee Health and Wellness

Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) within the CRLR utilises the service provider, ICAS, which is appointed by the DRDLR, for this activity programme. One such event, “emotional impact sessions”, was arranged and 566 staff members and managers participated in these sessions.

This event was arranged in response to a request to provide a series of interventions to address the apparent low morale of employees. The face-to-face sessions were followed by a survey to determine the major concerns as experienced by staff and management.

The key issues raised were issues related to the physical working conditions, safety concerns during interaction with claimants, and the high workload, which was exacerbated by a high vacancy rate.



29. Portfolio committees

The CRLR attended the following Parliamentary Committee meetings:

Date	Committee/institution	Purpose
2 July 2019	Study Group	Briefing on 2019/20 Annual Performance Plan of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), including entities.
3 July 2019	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	APP 2019/20 presentation
23 July 2019	Select Committee on Land, Environment, Mineral Resources and Energy	Briefings on 2019/20 APP of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (Vote 24 and 39)
26–30 August 2019	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Oversight visit to KwaZulu-Natal
17 September 2019	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	KwaZulu-Natal oversight visit: Follow-up on matters raised Blended Finance Model progress report
8 October 2019	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Auditor-General, Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Financial and Fiscal Committee briefings Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, DRDLR, CRLR and the Office of the Valuer-General 2018/19 annual reports and 2019/20 Quarter 1 performance
15 October 2019	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Transformation activities and AgriBEE Fund: Land Bank briefing
16 October 2019	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Budgetary Review and Recommendations Report
10 October 2019	Select Committee on Land Reform, Environment, Mineral Resources and Energy	Communal Property Associations compliance and intervention report
5 November 2019	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform	Drought update and provinces' state of readiness for 2019/20 planting season: DALRRD briefing Committee Report on KwaZulu-Natal oversight
3 December 2019	Ad Hoc Committee on Legislation amending Section 25 of the Constitution	Briefing by the Department of Trade and Industry on the impact of land expropriation without compensation on international law and treaties to which South Africa is a signatory.
5 December 2019	Ad Hoc Committee on Legislation amending Section 25 of the Constitution	Deliberations on Draft Bill amending Section 25 of the Constitution
11 February 2020	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Briefing on Constitutional Court and other courts judgments that have an impact (bearing) on the Department's legislation programme
26 February 2020	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Briefing on 2019/20 second quarter actual and financial performance reports of DRDLR, the Office of the Valuer-General and the CRLR
3 March 2020	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Response by DALRRD to questions raised by the Portfolio Committee during the meeting of 18 February 2020
17 March 2020	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Briefing on Project Kuyasa and old order claims



Part F

Annexure A

Table 7.1: List of settled claims

Claim (Project)	Number of claims settled	Financial compensation (R)	Total award cost (R)
Eastern Cape			
Madikane Family	1	1 355 555,56	1 355 555,56
Gambushe Community Claim	1	8 349 796,00	8 349 796,00
Sonamzi Family Claim	1	916 626,66	916 626,66
Moore Family Claim	1	573 771,75	573 771,75
Mangolong Community Land Claim (Phase 2)	1	6 422 920,00	6 422 920,00
Kamfer and Friesland Family Claims	2	481 719,00	481 719,00
Grebe Family Claim	1	294 383,83	294 383,83
Kretzmann Family Claim	1	608 658,00	608 658,00
12 Oyster Bay Individual Family Claims	12	3 840 370,92	3 840 370,92
Botha Family Claim	1	200 080,00	200 080,00
Maart, Marks, De Doncker and Gulam Land Claims	4	0,00	0,00
Cawe Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Katoo Family Claim	1	481 719,00	481 719,00
Mbali Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Peters Individual Family Claim	1	299 454,55	299 454,55
Glover Family Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Mzalwana Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Coetzee Family Claim	1	344 813,65	344 813,65
Wepener Family Claim	1	2 953 117,65	2 953 117,65
Ncamani Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Xhamlashe Family Claim	1	396 500,00	396 500,00
Ohlsen Community Claim	1	68 775 014,67	68 775 014,67
Mangcu Family Claim	1	513 509,00	513 509,00
Ntselamanzi Community Claim	1	4 977 763,00	4 977 763,00
Nciza Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Ranchod Family Claim	1	389 825,88	389 825,88
Poultney Family Claim	1	6 002 484,06	6 002 484,06
Fairfield Community Claim	1	14 772 716,00	14 772 716,00
Vena Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Mzinzi Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Visagie Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Mazibu Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Cakwebe Family Claim	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Ngubane Family Claim	1	279 397,02	279 397,02
Plaatjies Family Claim	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Pennington Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Two Oyster Bay Individual Family Claims	2	642 292,00	642 292,00
Thomson Family Claim	1	274 500,00	274 500,00
Mpushe Family Land Claim	1	970 916,67	970 916,67
Mvubu Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00

Claim (Project)	Number of claims settled	Financial compensation (R)	Total award cost (R)
Namba Community Claim	1	19 589 906,00	19 589 906,00
Sifumba Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Lutchman Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Zozo Community Claim (Phase 2)	1	21 837 928,00	21 837 928,00
Liwani Family Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Subtotal	61	171 684 074,87	171 684 074,87
Free State			
QwaQwa National Park Community (Phase 4 full and final settlement) – also includes the full and final settlement of Crowther and Ballot Claim	3	0,00	0,00
Subtotal	3	0,00	0,00
Gauteng			
Portion 0 (remaining extent) of the farm Oudou Boerdery 626 JR and Portion 0 (remaining extent) of the farm Mullershoop 544 JR	1	683 430,14	683 430,14
Portion 70 of the farm Kloppersbos 128 JR and Portion 13 of the farm Leeuwkloof 285 JR: Kgosana, Matjeni and Komane Families	1	4 578 151,38	4 578 151,38
Erf 60 of Waterkloof Park Extension 2 JR and Erf 168 of Waterkloof Heights Extension 3 JR – Henderson Family	2	1 591 064,62	1 591 064,62
Portion 4 (RE), Portion 5 (RE) and Portion 18 of the farm Witfontein 521 JR: Kabini/Nkabinde Family (full and final)	1	618 073,00	618 073,00
Portions 24 and 25 of the farm Schietpoort 507 JR: Mabena family	1	1 030 839,67	1 030 839,67
Portions 0 (remaining extent) and 13 (remaining extent) of the farm Rhenosterfontein 514 JR – Masimula Family	2	713 385,50	713 385,50
Portion 58 (RE) of Hondsrivier 508 JR: Skosana Family	1	976 088,71	976 088,71
Portion 0 of the farm Vleiland 752 JR and Portions 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21 of the farm Vlakkfontein 523 IR	1	1 576 822,82	1 576 822,82
Dukathole Community Claim – portions 0 (RE) and 24 of the farm Driefontein 85 IR and portions 1 (RE), 53 (RE), 54 (RE), 56, 74 (RE), 101, 102 (RE), 103 (RE), 187, 189, 190 (RE), 191, 192, 193, 194, 195 of the farm Driefontein 87 IR, Germiston Township South Extensions 7, 8, 9, 14 and 16 (Phase 3 and the last phase)	1	63 975 276,14	63 975 276,14
Portion 18 of the farm Witfontein 521 JR: Kabini/Nkabinde Family	1	642 292,00	642 292,00
Portion 1 (remaining extent) and Portion 3 of the farm Vaalplaas 463 JR: Masilela family	1	1 299 239,67	1 299 239,67
Portion 18 of the farm Witfontein 521 JR: Kabini Family	1	1 284 584,00	1 284 584,00
Portion 13 of Witpoort 551 JR: Mkhwebane Family	1	928 572,76	928 572,76
Former Riverside Township (currently known as Portion 0 (remaining extent) now consolidated into portion 4 (remaining extent), 1 (remaining extent), 2 (remaining extent), 3 now consolidated into Portion 4 (remaining extent), Portion 4 (remaining extent), 5, 6 and 7 of Erf 184 Jan Niemandpark – Mphahlele Family	1	435 508,71	435 508,71
Portion 0 (remaining extent) of the farm Witblits 613 JR – Mnguni Family	2	2 745 034,82	2 745 034,82
Subtotal	18	83 078 363,94	83 078 363,94

Claim (Project)	Number of claims settled	Financial compensation (R)	Total award cost (R)
KwaZulu-Natal			
Block AK Families Claims	3	481 719,00	481 719,00
Mzobe Family Claim	1	642 292,00	642 292,00
Durmaselen Pillay Claim	1	1 274 222,22	1 274 222,22
Leceister Land Claims: in respect of the remainder of the farm Leceister No. 2970 and Portion 3 of the farm Leceister No. 2970	1	8 028 650,00	8 028 650,00
Asmal Family Land Claim (Ladysmith)	1	277 272,73	277 272,73
Newlands Tenants Land Claims (8)	8	1 284 584,00	1 284 584,00
Mbona Community Land Claim	1	17 020 738,00	17 020 738,00
12 Batched Cato Manor Tenants	12	1 926 876,00	1 926 876,00
Deoraj Family Land Claim	1	305 000,00	305 000,00
8 Batched Cato Manor Tenants	8	1 284 584,00	1 284 584,00
Machobeni Community Land Claim	1	4 496 044,00	4 496 044,00
Ngcobo Family Land Claim	1	868 030,00	868 030,00
The Naik Family	1	1 950 851,76	1 950 851,76
Bekwa Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Enos Bathengi Hlubi Family Land Claim	1	6 138 125,00	6 138 125,00
10 Batched Cato Manor Tenants	10	2 248 022,00	2 248 022,00
Bhagwandeem Family Land Claim	1	963 438,00	963 438,00
Two batched Cato Manor Tenants	2	481 719,00	481 719,00
Six batched Cato Manor Tenants	6	963 438,00	963 438,00
Eight batched Cato Manor Tenants	8	1 284 584,00	1 284 584,00
Emakhasaneni Community (Final Phase) – S35	2	0,00	0,00
Entembeni Community (Final Phase) – S35	32	0,00	0,00
Entembeni Zulu Royal House Community (Final Phase) – S35	1	0,00	0,00
Isizwe Sakwa-Duldla Community (Final Phase) – S35	1	0,00	0,00
Mthonjaneni Community (Final Phase) – S35	4	0,00	0,00
Ensengeni Community Claim	1	31 793 454,00	31 793 454,00
Lutchman Family Land Claim	1	556 896,11	556 896,11
Timol Family Land Claim	1	2 168 888,89	2 168 888,89
13 Batched Cato Manor Tenants	13	2 408 595,00	2 408 595,00
Sewpersad Family Land Claim	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Subtotal	126	89 329 742,71	89 329 742,71
Limpopo			
Moikanyane Family Land Claim	1	963 438,00	963 438,00
Baji Baloyi Land Claim – KRP 11198	1	3 853 752,00	3 853 752,00
Sebola Family Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Rammalo Family	1	3 211 460,00	3 211 460,00
Pitsi Family Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Nduli Ngasenile Annah Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Kgattle Family Land Claim	1	1 284 584,00	1 284 584,00

Claim (Project)	Number of claims settled	Financial compensation (R)	Total award cost (R)
Late Mmamosadi Zamane Kleinbooi Family Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Petja TW Land Claim (Phase 2)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Mooimesjesfontein (4) Individual Claims	4	1 284 584,00	1 284 584,00
Kgomo SM Land Claim	1	305 088,70	305 088,70
Nesane Land Claim on behalf of Mutangwa, Munyai, Masindi and Mukhwevho families	1	2 248 022,00	2 248 022,00
De-Goedeverwachting five individuals	5	1 605 730,00	1 605 730,00
Mahlo MT Land Claim	1	301 074,38	301 074,38
Ndzobe Mujaji Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Rakgomo Family Land Claim	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Khubela Aphane Community	1	0,00	0,00
Phepheni Molati Community Land Claim	1	140 661 948,00	140 661 948,00
N'wa-dzekudzeku Community Land Claim	1	134 560 174,00	134 560 174,00
Machaba Family Land Claim	1	642 292,00	642 292,00
Malebana M.J Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Maranhze Community Land Claim	1	8 992 088,00	8 992 088,00
Mulwanndwa Family Land Claim	1	1 605 730,00	1 605 730,00
Dimbanyika Clan and Other Families Land Claim	1	14 772 716,00	14 772 716,00
Mushwana Family Land Claim	2	642 292,00	642 292,00
Resomate John Baloye Land Claim – KRP 4115	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Magwai TR Land Claim	1	642 292,00	642 292,00
Mawayi Family Land Claim	1	4 174 898,00	4 174 898,00
Moholoea Joseph Edison Land Claim on behalf of Moholoea Family	1	3 211 460,00	3 211 460,00
Mangove Community (Phase 2)	1	3 211 460,00	3 211 460,00
Raphael Family Land Claim	1	3 141 161,11	3 141 161,11
Mathole Family Land Claim	1	2 569 168,00	2 569 168,00
Madzivandlela Nyanisi Nkuna Family Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Mosehla David Ditabeng	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Moshoane Family Land Claim	1	1 926 876,00	1 926 876,00
Maake Family Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Mabasa Risenga Freddie Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Mabulelong Family Land Claim	1	608 902,00	608 902,00
Phakula Family Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Ghoord Land Claim (KRP 10046891)	1	3 321 111,11	3 321 111,11
Mavambe Community Land Claim	1	14 451 570,00	14 451 570,00
Six Dwarsrivier individual claims	6	1 926 876,00	1 926 876,00
Salomon Mathibela Kekana Individual Land Claim	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Gatta Iqbal	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Ngobeni Family Land Claim	1	1 926 876,00	1 926 876,00
Mariem Kika Bham Family Land Claim	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Baloyi Risenga Hendrik Land Claim	1	1 926 876,00	1 926 876,00
Subtotal	60	364 791 689,30	364 791 689,30

Claim (Project)	Number of claims settled	Financial compensation (R)	Total award cost (R)
Mpumalanga			
Mashego Family Claim – Logies 42 JU (full and final) KRP 5126	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Masuku Family Land Claim (full and final settlement) – KRP 10210	1	2 890 314,00	2 890 314,00
Nyathikazi family claim – Gutshwa 959 JU (full and final settlement) – KRP 10655	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Mahlomuza and Mthimunye Family Claims (full and final settlement) – KRP 9900 and 1428	2	1 284 584,00	1 284 584,00
Nyathi family claim – Newforest 234 KU (full and final settlement) – KRP 11884	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Mahlangu Family Land Claim (full and final settlement) – KRP 10198	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Mahlangu Family and Others, Portion 12 (R/E) of the farm Berg-enda 378 JT (full and final settlement) – KRP 6546	1	0,00	0,00
Hlalahphi Linnah Jiyane Land Claim (KRP 8134) – R/E of Portion 30 Geluk 348 JT, Phase 2 (full and final settlement)	1	181 151,52	181 151,52
Mahlangu Family and Mthimunye Family (full and final settlement) – three KRPs	3	0,00	0,00
Masango Family Land Claim (full and final settlement) – KRP 10155	1	391 017,44	391 017,44
Mr Mswazi Phillemon Paulus Mabuza on behalf of the Mabuza Family (Phase 2) – KRP 1456 (full and final settlement)	1	552 893,62	552 893,62
Sebothoma Family Claim (full and final settlement) – KRP 734	1	1 260 629,18	1 260 629,18
Tobojane Jonas Mabena on behalf of the Mabena Family – Portion 17 of Groenfontein 206 IR (Phase 2)	1	721 833,33	721 833,33
Mahlangu Family Claim – the R/E of Portions 4 and 6 of the farms Rietvlei 62 IS (Phase 2 and final) – KRP 12	1	1 685 839,66	1 685 839,66
Shongwe and Gwebu Family Land Claim (full and final settlement) – KRP 9761	1	0,00	0,00
Monoge Family Claim – Rietfontein 375 KT (full and final settlement)	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Maphotla Group of Families (full and final settlement)	1	4 817 190,00	4 817 190,00
Simelane, Dlodlu and Nkosi Families Land Claims (full and final settlements)	3	481 719,00	481 719,00
Ngodwana Community Land Claim (Phase 2)	26	68 404 098,00	68 404 098,00
Bapela K, Rakoena D and Matlala G families (full and final settlements) – KRP 5874, 5876 and 5884	3	963 438,00	963 438,00
Lukhele Family Land Claim (full and final settlement) – KRP 2311	1	642 292,00	642 292,00
Mtsorombane Carlson Ngwenyama on behalf of the Ngwenyama family (full and final settlement) – KRP 10916	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Mabuza and Dhlamini Family Land Claims	4	642 292,00	642 292,00
Thwala Family Land Claim (Phase 2 full and final settlement)	2	629 819,49	629 819,49
Mtshweni Family Claim, Portion 2 of the farm Hartebeestspuit 361 JR (full and final settlement) – KRP 404	1	1 624 573,00	1 624 573,00
Ndlamlenze Family Land Claim (Phase 2 full and final settlement) – KRP 10958	1	897 058,82	897 058,82
Thathambane Petrus Mabena on behalf of the Mabena Family			

Claim (Project)	Number of claims settled	Financial compensation (R)	Total award cost (R)
(Phase 2) Portion 12 Groenfontein 206 IR	1	714 571,43	714 571,43
Eley Family Lan Claim (full and final settlement) – KRP 252	1	642 292,00	642 292,00
Skosana Family Claim – full and final settlement (KRP 9626)	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Vilane Family Claim- R/E of Portion 61 off the farm Kromkrans 208 IS (KRP 10695)	1	651 870,30	651 870,30
Mthombeni Family Land Claim (full and final) – KRP 9511	1	642 292,00	642 292,00
Nyundu Family Claim – Gutshwa 52 JU (full and final settlement) – KRP 11105	1	963 438,00	963 438,00
Alverton Community Land Claims (full and final settlement) – KRP 6557 and 4217	2	4 174 898,00	4 174 898,00
George Johannes Mtsweni on behalf of the Mtsweni Family (Phase 2 final settlement) Portion 7 and 10 of Doornboom 248 JS	1	2 711 111,11	2 711 111,11
Mashele Family Claim – Portion R/E of 65, 66, R/E of 67 and R/E of 68 of the property White River 64 JU (full and final settlement)	1	2 844 573,00	2 844 573,00
Maimela Family Land Claim (full and final settlement) – KRP 9521	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Hlakalova Family Land Claim (full and final settlement) – KRP 9103	1	321 146,00	321 146,00
Motsipa and Mahlangu Families Claim (full and final settlement)	4	6 101 774,00	6 101 774,00
Subtotal	78	110 407 876,90	110 407 876,90
Northern Cape			
Jood Family Claim	1	0,00	0,00
September Family (Farm 28 Uap and Erf 38 Upington) – S35	2	10 780 000,00	10 780 000,00
Zoutputs No 331 (Ref: i41) – Isaacs Family	2	645 839,29	645 839,29
Rooilyf Family Land Claim (Phase 2 full and final settlement)	1	759 885,71	759 885,71
Subtotal	6	12 185 725,00	12 185 725,00
North West			
Bakwena Ba Molopyane Community (Phase 8)	3	7 100 608,00	7 100 608,00
Esterhuizen Family (first and final submission)	1	921 367,67	921 367,67
Sefanyetso Family Claim	1	275 013,68	275 013,68
Bakgatla Ba Kgafela Community (Batch 3)	3	0,00	0,00
Bakgatla Ba Kgafela Community (Batch 4)	8	0,00	0,00
Baphiring Community			
(Phase 5)	1	0,00	0,00
Subtotal	17	8 296 989,35	8 296 989,35
Western Cape			
Lendor Family Claim (Urban Claim)	1	255 090,91	255 090,91
De Stadler Family Claim (Urban Claim)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Burgess Family (Urban Claim)	1	198 250,00	198 250,00

Claim (Project)	Number of claims settled	Financial compensation (R)	Total award cost (R)
Sauer Family Claim	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
District Six Owners Batch 17 Individual Claim	1	5 875 996,61	5 875 996,61
Bani Edmund Ntakana Family Claim (K161)	1	107 048,67	107 048,67
Uniting Reformed Church, Citrusdal (W475)	1	642 292,00	642 292,00
Late Louisa Jones Family Claim (Urban)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Benadedie Family Claim (Urban)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Cyster Family Claim (C190)	1	1 333 866,67	1 333 866,67
Helderzicht Group – Batch 2	2	0,00	0,00
Isaacs Family Land Claim	1	0,00	0,00
Matthews Family Claim (Urban)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Gelderbloem Family (Urban Claim)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Hampton and 3 Other Families (Urban Claim) – H63	1	1 452 909,09	1 452 909,09
Pienaar Family Land Claim	1	0,00	0,00
Mr. David Groenewald Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	163 590,91	163 590,91
Cecil Johannes Koeberg Family Claim (K391)	1	820 111,11	820 111,11
Henkel Family Claim	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Dawood Family Claim	1	1 116 170,21	1 116 170,21
Mlanjeni Family Claim (Urban)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Smith Family claim	1	144 515,70	144 515,70
Bhawoodien Family Claim (Urban Claim)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Jacobs Family Claim (Urban Claim)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Petersen Family (1) Urban Claim	1	451 325,18	451 325,18
African Methodist Episcopal Church (B802)	1	5 058 520,00	5 058 520,00
Vlotman Family (1) Urban Claim	1	266 875,00	266 875,00
Barden Family Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	549 000,00	549 000,00
District Six (3) Batch 18 (Urban)	3	481 719,00	481 719,00
Josephs Family (Ownership) (Urban)	1	549 000,00	549 000,00
District Six Owners Batch 19 Individual Claims	1	11 668 185,02	11 668 185,02
CPJ van Vuuren Family Claim (V345)	1	330 271,43	330 271,43
Jaffie Family Land Claim	1	0,00	0,00
Marney Family Claim (Urban)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Visser Family Land Claim	1	0,00	0,00
Sesoai Family Land Claim (M1217)	1	0,00	0,00
Stephanus Appolis Family Claim	1	160 573,00	160 573,00

Claim (Project)	Number of claims settled	Financial compensation (R)	Total award cost (R)
The Independent Church of Oudtshoorn (now known as UCCSA) Ref: H539	1	4 434 622,17	4 434 622,17
Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendinggemeente Grabouw Church (1) Urban Claim	1	481 719,00	481 719,00
Stynder Family Claim (S433)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Brown Family Land Claim	1	750 769,23	750 769,23
Smith Family Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Claasen Family (1) Urban Claim	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Hoffman Family Claim	1	174 681,82	174 681,82
Josephus Family (1) Urban Claim	1	250 421,05	250 421,05
Koos Kamfer Family Claim	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Oliver Family (Urban Claim)	1	404 226,67	404 226,67
Salie Family (Urban Claim)	1	338 888,89	338 888,89
Ravell Family (1) Urban Claim	1	289 750,00	289 750,00
Saint John Anglican Church, Clanwilliam (S1815 and S1818)	2	502 495,39	502 495,39
Mezichel Family Land Claim	1	132 310,23	132 310,23
Estate Late Jacob Johannes October and Edith Louisa Tucker Claim (Urban Claim)	1	706 583,33	706 583,33
Gordon Family (Urban Claim)	1	289 750,00	289 750,00
The Uniting Reformed Church, Wellington (L584)	1	1 442 599,83	1 442 599,83
Prinsloo Family and Others (1) Urban Claim	1	1 677 500,00	1 677 500,00
Eva Sophia Matthys Family Claim (M311)	1	219 600,00	219 600,00
District Six Owner (1) Batch 20 Individual Claims	1	1 900 791,86	1 900 791,86
Amlay Family (Ownership) (Urban)	1	284 260,00	284 260,00
Darius Family (Urban Claim)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Thomas Family Claim (Urban)	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
Albertus Fortuin Family (Urban Claim) – F162	1	160 573,00	160 573,00
United Congregational Church (In Uniondale) Urban Claim (Ref L470)	1	190 625,00	190 625,00
Bhikhi Vallabh Family Claim (P722)	1	322 045,00	322 045,00
Subtotal	67	49 309 263,98	49 309 263,98
TOTAL	436	889 083 726,05	889 083 726,05

Table 7.2: List of claims finalised

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Eastern Cape			
Five Stockenstroom Individual Land Claims (Leon Neer, Judith Neer, Harriet Patricia Joseph, Thelma Barbara Carelse, Abraham Neer)	0	Urban	16 340,38
Mateta Family Claim	2	Rural	149 184,78
Prinsloo Family Claim	5	Rural	221 894,00
Kannemeyer Family Claim	8	Urban	771 853,33
Mbele, Sodladla and Potgieter (Klein) Family Claims (3 families in Hankey)	43	Rural	221 894,00
Rossouw Family Claims	3	Urban	376 476,41
Bantubomzi Alfred Nkosinkulu – Hankey Pre-urban Claims	4	Urban	110 947,00
Crafford Family Land Claim	16	Urban	309 711,04
Jordaan Family Claim	8	Rural	221 894,00
Manona Family Claim	5	Rural	221 894,00
Bell/Jambela Family Claim	24	Urban	10 566,38
Mpongwana Family Claim	16	Rural	22 199,21
12 Oyster Bay Individual Family Claims (SD Majola)	12	Rural	321 146,00
12 Oysterbay Individual Family Claims (P Rollison)	19	Rural	307 764,92
12 Oyster Bay Individual Family Claims (P Oliphant)	5	Rural	321 146,00
12 Oyster Bay Individual Family Claims (T Geleba)	5	Rural	321 146,00
12 Oyster Bay Individual Family Claims (S Blouw)	7	Rural	321 146,00
12 Oyster Bay Individual Family Claims (TM Williams)	3	Rural	321 146,00
Makomfane Family Claim	5	Rural	221 894,00
Adriaan Family Claim	19	Urban	18 654,06
Moore Family Claim	5	Rural	573 771,75
Grebe Family Claim	9	Urban	294 383,83
Dubayi Family Land Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Njikazi Family Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Amazizi Community Land Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Kretzmann Family Claim	4	Rural	608 658,00
Jakuja Family Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Hamana Family Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mboni Family Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Katie Boucher Family	0	Rural	Non-compliant
AmaXesibe Community Land Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
12 Oyster Bay Individual Family Claims: I Skosana	4	Rural	321 146,00

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
12 Oyster Bay Individual Family Claims: GM Williams	7	Rural	321 146,00
12 Oyster Bay Individual Family Claims: GG Williams	12	Rural	321 146,00
Botha Family Claim	1	Rural	200 080,00
Peters Individual Family Claim	32	Urban	299 454,55
Masola Mangola Family Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mvenyane Community Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Sinqumeni Community Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Oelofse Family Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Rayepen Family Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Queensy Family Claim	0	Urban	Non-compliant
Glover Family Land Claim	6	Rural	321 146,00
Mzalwana Family Claim	9	Rural	30 107,44
Wepener Family Land Claim	5	Rural	2 953 117,65
Kamfer and Friesland Family Claims	3	Rural	160 573,00
Katoo Family Claim	28	Rural	481 719,00
Ncamani Family Claim	3	Rural	321 146,00
Mangcu Family Claim	8	Rural	513 509,00
Ranchod Family Claim	7	Rural	389 825,88
Kamfer and Friesland Family Claims	18	Rural	15 292,66
Groves Family Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Taylor Family Claim	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Nontanda Family Claim	0	Rural	Non-Ccompliant
Cawe Family Claim	30	Rural	321 146,00
Spaansrietfontein/Bultfontein Group (7) Claim – Johanna Ruiters	6	Rural	40 791,06
Chila Family Claim	26	Rural	7 628,57
Rorwana Family Claim	14	Rural	22 171,26
Spogter Family Claim	3	Rural	221 894,00
Rengamaal Williams Family Claim	6	Urban	841 800,00
Kurat Family Claim	11	Rural	110 947,00
Walsh and Ngcayisa Family Claims (2 Hankey Individual Family Claims)	19	Urban	110 947,00
Walsh and Ngcayisa Family Claims (2 Hankey Individual Family Claims)	8	Urban	15 849,58
Heemro Family Claim	70	Urban	42 787,39
Tom Family Claim	10	Rural	12 327,44
Spaansrietfontein/Bultfontein Group (7) Claim: IT Ruiters	12	Rural	14 238,12
Smith Family	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Madikane Family	7	Rural	1 355 555,56

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Free State			
Theronville	1	Urban	3 518,53
Marabastad	1	Urban	16 000,00
Marabastad	1	Urban	16 000,00
Wesselsbron	1	Urban	40 000,00
Gauteng			
Eastwood	1	Urban	3 333,33
Eastwood	1	Urban	2 678,58
Eastwood	1	Urban	2 083,30
Eersterus	1	Urban	4 108,75
Brakpan	1	Urban	2 777,78
Roodepoort	2	Urban	10 333,33
Brakpan	2	Urban	50 000,00
Roodepoort	1	Urban	60 000,00
Eastern Native Township	1	Urban	16 666,66
Ellison and Steynberg	1	Rural	Transfer of state land
Evaton	2	Urban	5 969,52
Edenvale	1	Urban	6 666,68
Evaton	44	Urban	Claims finalised through the declaration of funds
Portions 24 and 25 of the farm Schietpoort 507 JR – Mabena Family	28	Rural	1 030 839,67
Portions 4 (RE), 5 (RE) and 18 of the farm Witfontein 521 JR – Kabini/Nkabinde Family	40	Rural	618 073,00
Erf 60 of Waterkloof Park Extension 2 JR and Erf 168 of Waterkloof Heights Extension 3 JR- Henderson Family	15	Rural	1 591 064,62
Portion 0 (R/E) of the farm Enkangala 610 JR (Mbonani Family)	1	Rural	Non-compliant
Portion 0 of the farm Vleiland 752 JR and Portion 13,14,15,16,17,18,20 and 21 of the farm Vlakfontein 523 IR	56	Rural	1 576 822,82
Portion 13 of Witpoort 551 JR: Mkhwebane Family	20	Rural	928 572,76
Former Riverside Township (currently known as Portions 0 (remaining extent) now consolidated into portion 4 (remaining extent), 1 (remaining extent), 2 (remaining extent), 3 now consolidated into portion 4 (remaining extent), Portion 4 (remaining extent), 5, 6 and 7 of Erf 184 Jan Niemandpark – Mphahlele Family	18	Rural	435 508,71
Portion 18 of the farm Witfontein 521 JR: Kabini/Nkabinde Family	14	Rural	642 292,00
Portion 1 (remaining extent) and Portion 3 of the farm Vaalplaas 463 JR: Masilela Family	7	Rural	1 299 239,67

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Tweefontein 491 JR Ptn 17 (Mahlangu Family)	38	Rural	9 245,58
Bantule – JJ0035	1	Urban	2 000,00
Roodepoort – U0082	1	Urban	60 000,00
Wallmansthal – 0423	1	Urban	20 000,00
Top Location – AL156	1	Urban	60 000,00
Kilnerton	1	Urban	7 556,20
Kilnerton	1	Urban	26 446,68
Brakpan	5	Urban	50 000,00
Kliptown – X0058	1	Urban	50 000,00
Kliptown – X0041	1	Urban	50 000,00
Brakpan – Q0605	2	Urban	50 000,00
Roodepoort - U0220	1	Urban	60 000,00
Wallmansthal	1	Urban	3 000,00
Top Location Township	12	Urban	Claims finalised through the declaration of funds
Farms Rusterwinter, Road Senekal, Mokabudis Nack, Monyamane on Bon Accord Dam, Matolokwane, Zonderwater and Cullinan	1	Rural	Non-compliant
Portion 0 (RE) and 13 (RE) Rhenosterfontein 514 JR – Masimula Family (Z0013)	2	Rural	713 385,50
Portion 0 (RE) Oudou Boerdery 626 JR and Portion 0 (RE) Mullershoop 544 JR (Z0075)	26	Rural	683 430,14
Portion 58 (RE) Hondsrivier 508 JR – Skosana Family	11	Rural	976 088,71
KwaZulu-Natal			
Six Batched Cato Manor Tenants	13	Urban	776 629,00
Mphambanyoni Community	40	Rural	221 894,00
Mhkize Family Land Claim	3	Urban	7 924,77
Estate Late Pasila Ramsami/Naidoo Family	1	Urban	1 987 882,35
Estate Late Coopamall	11	Urban	416 235,29
Chetty Family	1	Urban	1 029 883,33
Singh Family	1	Urban	372 777,78
Bhagai Family	9	Urban	2 185 833,33
Mzobe Family	1	Rural	221 894,00
Swamiji Ananth's Claim	10	Urban	1 844 927,05
Seedat Family Claim	5	Urban	110 947,00
Deenadayalu Family Claim	3	Urban	968 823,53
Mooljee Land Claim	4	Urban	1 152 222,22
Ndlovu Family Claim	6	Rural	887 576,00
Gloris Mazibuko on behalf of the Ndlovu Family	26	Rural	8 257 506,00
Thusi Land Claim	11	Rural	443 788,00
Doorasamy Seenivasan Pillay Family	9	Urban	324 113,33
Tulsi, Ramkurran and Girdhardi Family	30	Urban	2 009 505,21
Shafton Community	113	Rural	9 108,55

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Five Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Ngidi Gugwana	1	Urban	27 736,75
Govindasami and Munsamy Arumugam Family Claim	6	Urban	1 297 872,34
Toko Constance Duma (Obo Mbambo Family)	8	Urban	52 926,48
Jagessur Family Claim	27	Urban	2 152 941,18
Nine Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Shezi Family	5	Urban	36 982,13
Nine Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Jakalashé Family	7	Urban	7 396,47
Pillay Family Land Claim	8	Urban	2 561 430,67
Sishwili Qedizwe Community Claim	301	Rural	163 143,94
Govender Land Claim	12	Urban	881 111,11
Three Batched Waag Alles Claims (Nkosi, Buthelezi and Msibi)	49	Rural	33 694,74
Govender Family Land Claim (Gopal Govender)	7	Urban	1 494 858,82
Daniel Frank Family Land Claim	28	Urban	508 333,33
Limalia Family Land Claim	3	Urban	405 494,02
Shete Ngubane Land Claim	41	Rural	110 947,00
Abathuyi Community	127	Rural	110 947,00
Ahmed Paruk	15	Urban	149 509,85
Cooppan Land Claim	10	Urban	1 487 804,88
Cato Manor (S Mannie)	0	Urban	18 750,00
Mzobe Family	2	Rural	642 292,00
Newlands Tenants Land Claims (8)	33	Urban	1 160 808,90
Block AK Families Land Claims	6	Urban	481 719,00
Mbona Community Land Claim	77	Rural	17 020 738,00
KwaBhanya/ Besterspruit Community	5 100	Rural	Claims finalised through the declaration of funds
Asmal Family Land Claim (Ladysmith)	17	Urban	277 272,73
The Naik Family	26	Urban	1 950 851,76
Machobeni Community Land Claim	37	Rural	4 496 044,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mkize ZM	1	Urban	160 573,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Madonsela Family	1	Urban	160 573,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Ngubane BN	3	Urban	160 573,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Ngobese WB	9	Urban	160 573,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Sithole TA	1	Urban	160 573,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Khumalo NJ	1	Urban	160 573,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Zulu AT	1	Urban	160 573,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mashinini A	1	Urban	160 573,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Africa JA	12	Urban	160 573,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Radebe ME	5	Urban	160 573,00
12 Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mbatha Ntini William	7	Urban	160 573,00
12 Batched Cato Manor Tenant: Malupi Israle Tubha	7	Urban	160 573,00
12 Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Zwane Makhosazane Angeline	8	Urban	160 573,00
12 Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Takata Nonsindiso Veronica	1	Urban	160 573,00

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
12 Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Rev. Bekuyise Julius Mkhize (African Evangelical Church)	1	Urban	160 573,00
12 Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Maphumulo Zandile Theresa	1	Urban	160 573,00
12 Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Sibiya David Leslie	10	Urban	160 573,00
12 Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Ndzamela Yoliswa Floridah	1	Urban	160 573,00
Bekwa Family Claim	4	Rural	321 146,00
Five Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mokoena Bongiwe	3	Urban	110 947,00
Five Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Bilose Duduzile Florence	3	Urban	110 947,00
Five Batched Cato Manor: Lizzy Mkhwanazi	3	Urban	110 947,00
Five Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Alberina Matsimela	3	Urban	110 947,00
Five Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Ntinga Mandlakayise	5	Urban	110 947,00
Five Batched Cato Manor Tenants:			
Ngidi Promise Qinisile	3	Urban	110 947,00
Five Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Nxumalo Sakhile M	0	Urban	110 947,00
Five Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mkhwanazi Mandla	0	Urban	110 947,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mkhize SM	0	Urban	110 947,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mazibuko S	0	Urban	110 947,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mthiyane RS	0	Urban	110 947,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Seshea ZM	0	Urban	27 736,75
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Dlamini FE	2	Urban	110 947,00
Eight Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Duma WM	8	Urban	7 396,47
Nine Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mngoma DA	1	Urban	110 947,00
Nine Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mbanjwa G	4	Urban	110 947,00
Nine Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Mkhize AF	5	Urban	110 947,00
Nine Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Sokhela T	4	Urban	110 947,00
Ibuyafuthi Community	147	Rural	73 964,66
Naidoo Family	7	Urban	669 093,75
Limpopo			
Mashashe Individuals	177	Rural	1 220 417,00
Hendriksplaats Individuals	1	Rural	221 894,00
The farms Molenje 204 LT and Schuynshoogget 29 LT Individuals Land Claims	28	Rural	887 576,00
Malesela Simon Madiba Claim	6	Rural	221 894,00
Pusela Individuals Claim	29	Rural	665 682,00
Manaswe Family Claim	4	Rural	471 316,23
Mushwana Family Claim	8	Rural	665 682,00
Lubisi Family Claim	23	Rural	887 576,00
Ngobeni Majaji Jan Claim	6	Rural	221 894,00
Tshehla Jack Lepalak Gwame	6	Rural	221 894,00
Malesela Jonas Leolo Claim	11	Rural	221 894,00
Mohlaba's Location Individuals (Makubulane Charlie and Bhanyana Makhakhamela Johann)	9	Rural	443 788,00

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Mashashe Individuals Claim	0	Rural	221 895,00
Mr Kgethedi Frans Komane	7	Urban	221 894,00
Leshabane Family Claim	41	Rural	1 109 470,00
Maluleke Mhlaba Maria	6	Rural	221 894,00
Mosima MJ Land Claim	12	Rural	690 000,00
Tshilindi Community Land Claim	431	Rural	221 894,00
Sebola Family Claim	3	Rural	321 146,00
Nduli Ngasenile Annah	7	Rural	321 146,00
Baji Baloyi Land Claim	53	Rural	3 853 752,00
Rammalo Family Claim	33	Rural	3 211 460,00
Petja TW Land Claim (Phase 2)	5	Rural	160 573,00
Moikanyane Family Claim	8	Rural	963 438,00
Pitsi Family Claim	4	Rural	321 146,00
Kgatlle Family Claim	32	Rural	1 284 584,00
Nesane Land Claim on behalf of Mutangwa, Munyai, Masindi and Mukhwevho families	37	Rural	2 248 022,00
Kgomo SM Land Claim	25	Rural	305 088,70
De-Goedeverwachting – five individuals	27	Rural	1 605 730,00
Late Mmamosadi Zamane Kleinbooi Family Claim	7	Rural	321 146,00
Mooimesjesfontein – four individual claims	43	Rural	321 146,00
Rakgomo Family Claim	1	Urban	160 573,00
Ndzobe Mujaji Land Claim	2	Rural	321 146,00
Malebana M.J Land Claim	13	Rural	321 146,00
Mahlo MT Land Claim	32	Urban	301 074,38
Magwai TR Land Claim	26	Rural	642 292,00
Mpumalanga			
Ngwenya Family (Tafelkoppies)	17	Rural	221 894,00
Mahlangu Family (Paardeplaats)	4	Rural	1 940 947,00
Masombuka Family (Enkelddorn)	15	Rural	1 797 581,33
Nkosi Family Claim (Witkop 507 IT)	12	Rural	221 894,00
Maluka family (The Ranch 66 JU)	20	Rural	443 788,00
Motha Family (Nooitgedacht)	25	Rural	553 400,33
Nkosi Family Land Claim	63	Rural	609,59
Matsane Family Claim	2	Rural	221 894,00
Mshadza Family Claim	57	Rural	15 072,18
Lucas Dhlabona Ntuli on behalf of the Ntuli Family	20	Rural	45 115,25
Ngele Family(Winterveld)	18	Rural	221 894,00
Maloka Family Land Claim	12	Rural	221 894,00
Mahlangu Family Claim (Rietvlei 62 IS)	31	Rural	561 946,55
Tshehla Mathoalane on behalf of the Tshehla Family	13	Rural	8 875,76
Richmond Community Land Claims Mathebula Mtshokoleng Clifford	9	Rural	340 035,88

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Richmond Community Land Claims: Ndlovu Ephraim	15	Rural	340 035,88
Community Land Claims: Ndlovu Shukele Louis	13	Rural	340 035,88
Mahlangu and Mthimunye Families (Petri-Heil 988 JS)	79	Rural	Transfer of state land
Skosana Family (Portion 8 of Konterdanskloof 223 JS)	13	Rural	Transfer of state land
Portion 9 of the farm Klipspruit 209 JS – Simelane Family	29	Rural	140 000,00
Mr Andre Oberholzer (Doornfontein 98 JS)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Twala Family (Driepan 432 IT)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Twala Family (Kippan 452 JS)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mahlangu Family (Pieksdal)	6	Rural	321 146,00
Nyathikazi family claim – Gutshwa 959 JU	12	Rural	321 146,00
Masango Family(Wyksvlei)	5	Rural	391 017,44
Hlalahphi Linnah Jiyane Land Claim	3	Rural	181 151,52
Mr Mswazi Phillemon Paulus Mabuza on behalf of the Mabuza Family	6	Rural	552 893,62
Tobojane Jonas Mabena on behalf of the Mabena Family	33	Rural	721 833,33
Mr Jabulani George Sikhosana (Onspoed 500 JR)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Shongwe and Gwebu Family Claim	320	Rural	4 054 300,00
Nyathi Family Claim	11	Rural	321 146,00
Sebothoma Family Claim	5	Rural	1 260 629,18
Lukhele Family Land Claim	5	Rural	642 292,00
Simelane, Dlodlu and Nkosi Families Land Claims: Simelane Msoli Jakob	10	Rural	160 573,00
Simelane, Dlodlu and Nkosi Families Land Claims: Nkosi Family	6	Rural	160 573,00
Mahlomuza and Mthimunye Family Claims: Mahlomuza John Majoni	14	Rural	169 748,00
Mtsorombane Carlson Ngwenyama on behalf of the Ngwenyama Family	19	Rural	321 146,00
Mbonani Family (Vanggatfontein 251 IR)	9	Rural	443 788,00
Mokoena Family (Rollie 235 KU)	21	Rural	443 788,00
Nhlabathi Family (Spitskop 276 IS)	23	Rural	388 731,62
Manzini Family (Grootfontein)	9	Rural	221 894,00
Masemola Family (Schaapkraal)	15	Urban	665 682,00
North West			
Lot 77 Bethlehem (KJ Tlou)	1	Urban	1 250,00
Nchoe Family Trust (Portion 12 of the farm Geluk 235 IP)	90	Rural	200 000,00
Mothhale Family (Ramosadi)	1	Rural	221 894,00
Lot 47 Bethlehem (Mpete LI and Mpete K)	1	Urban	4 000,00
Lot 52 Bethlehem (MD Adams)	1	Urban	666,71

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot No. 168 Plein Street, Tshing Location (Ventersdorp)	1	Urban	15 000,00
Lot No. 68 Monyale Street, Tshing Location (Ventersdorp)	1	Urban	1 500,00
Mr SG Mathibe (Portion 1 (Remaining Extent), Portion 2, Portion 3, Portion 4 (Remaining Extent), Portion 5, Portion 6, Portion 7 and Portion 8 of Haakdongfontein 55 JR)	1	Rural	Non-compliant
Mr Phillipus Rudolph Du Toit (Portion 0 of the farm Turfsloot 79 KP, remaining extent of Portion 1 and Portion 3 of the farm Wonderboom 98 KP)	1	Rural	Non-compliant
Mokgophe Family Claim (R/E of Farm Klarestroom 147 KP)	271	Rural	Transfer of state land
Maseng Family (Tontonyane Unit 15)	1	Rural	221 894,00
Bakgatla Ba Kgafela Community (Batch 2)	9990	Rural	Transfer of state land
Portion 3 of Buispoort 22 JO (NN 006) – Amendment	3	Rural	369 620,00
Ventersdorp	1	Urban	7 500,00
Vryburg	1	Urban	8 056,27
Northern Cape			
Van Wyk Family Claim (Phase 2: full and final settlement)	78	Rural	131 310,81
Newlands Community Claim	840	Rural	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Ms S van Rensburg (Blaauwbank and Gamohaam No. 438)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mr G Cader (59 and 59A Old Main Road, City Centre, Kimberley)	0	Urban	Non-compliant
Mr FD Wong Fatt (33 & 57 Merriman Street, De Beers, 25 and B, 21 and 53 Warren Steet, 19 and 19A Takoon Squire, De Beers, 14 and 16 Gladstone Avenue, De Beers)	0	Urban	Non-compliant
Mr DS Jamaloodien (78, 80, 82, 86, 92, 134 and 136 Transvaal Road, City Centre, Kimberley)	0	Urban	Non-compliant
Mr E Behardien (23 Francey Street, New Park, Kimberley)	0	Urban	Non-compliant
Mr AG De Waal (Padstow No. 60)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Ms HC Coetzee (Bloemsmond No. 455)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Ms EJ Myburg (Kangkuru No. 456)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Ms M Coetzee (Erf 166, 169 and 178, Keimoes)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mr AN Du Rand (Portion No. 81 of Kalahari Wes, known as Nietemin)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mr JH Cloete (Melkboschkuil No. 132)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mr D Snyders (Klippunt No. 452)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mr AA Lewis (Erf No. 23 and Erf Lot 1F, Windsorton)	0	Urban	Non-compliant
Ms XH Manzana (Kameelput No. 156)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mr WS March – Lot 1 Bokseputs (Block 1) in Garib Local Municipality	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mr R Muller (No. 12 Kleinhoewe, Douglas Regsgebied Kerk Street and Darchy Street)	0	Urban	Non-compliant
September Family (Farm 28 Uap and Erf 38 Upington)- S35	0	Rural	10 780 000,00
Izaaks Family Claim (Zoutputs)	8	Rural	Claim finalised through the declaration of funds

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Mokgosi Family Claim	34	Rural	710 000,00
Mr WJ du Plesis (Yeoville No. 683)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Mr ML Engelbrecht (Griqua Land East and West)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
MR EN Isaacs (Aries No. 434)	0	Rural	Non-compliant
Western Cape			
Slarmie Family	9	Urban	215 105,26
Sodoms and Solomons Family (two) Tenancy Claims (Urban)	5	Urban	221 894,00
Simon's Town (three) Ownership Claims (Urban)	0	Urban	110 947,00
Yasvoin Family Claim	1	Urban	10 047 058,82
Camroodeen Family Claim	4	Urban	1 106 133,33
Solomon Family (Urban Claim)	7	Urban	290 647,06
Simon's Town (three) Ownership Claims	4	Urban	135 555,56
Soul Family	1	Urban	110 947,00
Sulaiman Vallie and Two Others Family Claim (V237)	16	Urban	2 411 294,15
Rhodes Family Claim	17	Urban	4 622,80
Coller Family Claim	11	Urban	110 947,00
Giose Family Claim	6	Urban	103 925,92
Haron Family Claim	4	Urban	249 083,33
Mintoor Family Claim	26	Urban	15 849,57
Attie Appolis and Seven Others Claim	16	Urban	7 924,85
Davids Family Claim	3	Urban	762 500,00
Moosajee Family Claim	3	Urban	339 219,51
Edwards Family Claim	6	Urban	496 318,18
Hiebner Family Claim	4	Urban	2 995 100,00
Estate Late Frank Carelse Family	17	Urban	244 000,00
Simon's Town (three) Ownership Claims (Urban)	1	Urban	128 421,05
A Spandill	5	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
District Six (245) Owners: ME Koorowlay Familiy	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: Siers Family	3	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: Lalla Family	6	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: AK Kariem	5	Urban	Transfer of state land
Smith Family Claim	8	Urban	110 947,00
Taillard Family Claim	11	Urban	3 962,38
Howell, Paruk and Omar Family Claims: Howell Family	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
GW Stubbs Claim	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Steurhof Group Claims: Albertyn Family	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: Brennen Family	2	Urban	Transfer of state land
Xotyeni Family Claim (X28)	2	Urban	Transfer of state land
Steurhof Group Claim: G Osman	1	Urban	Transfer of state land

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
District Six 1698: MR Najaar	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six 1698: HJ Sable	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Benjamin B. Fortuin Family Claim	25	Urban	110 947,00
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Veronica April	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): David William Beukes	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Faiesa Damon	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Zwelethu Ndzane	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Kelvin Pelston	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Mariam Rawoot	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Regina Wilhelmina Smith	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Thomas Smith	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Soul Family	1	Urban	110 947,00
Sulaiman Vallie and Two Others Family Claim (V237)	16	Urban	2 411 294,15
Rhodes Family Claim	17	Urban	4 622,80
Coller Family Claim	11	Urban	110 947,00
Giose Family Claim	6	Urban	103 925,92
Haron Family Claim	4	Urban	249 083,33
Mintoor Family Claim	26	Urban	15 849,57
Attie Appolis and Seven Others Claim	16	Urban	7 924,85
Davids Family Claim	3	Urban	762 500,00
Moosajee Family Claim	3	Urban	339 219,51
Edwards Family Claim	6	Urban	496 318,18
Hiebner Family Claim	4	Urban	2 995 100,00
Estate Late Frank Carelse Family	17	Urban	244 000,00
Simon's Town (three) Ownership Claims (Urban)	1	Urban	128 421,05
A Spandill	5	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
District Six (245) Owners: ME Koorowlay Familiy	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: Siers Family	3	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: Lalla Family	6	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: AK Kariem	5	Urban	Transfer of state land
Smith Family Claim	8	Urban	110 947,00
Taillard Family Claim	11	Urban	3 962,38
Howell, Paruk and Omar Family Claims: Howell Family	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
GW Stubbs Claim	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Steurhof Group Claims: Albertyn Family	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: Brennen Family	2	Urban	Transfer of state land

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Xotyeni Family Claim (X28)	2	Urban	Transfer of state land
Steurhof Group Claim: G Osman	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six 1698: MR Najaar	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six 1698: HJ Sable	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Benjamin B. Fortuin Family Claim	25	Urban	110 947,00
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Veronica April	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): David William Beukes	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Faiesa Damon	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Zwelethu Ndzane	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Kelvin Pelston	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Mariam Rawoot	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Regina Wilhelmina Smith	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Thomas Smith	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Rosie Heuvel	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Ebrahim Kamoloodien	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): RS Samuels	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Kieran Damian Gaijar	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Iris Adonis	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Faiek Daniels	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Marie Frans Petersen	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Frank Marco	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Ebrahim Samsodien	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Franklyn Dennison	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Aleanor Percival	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Kenneth Heuvel	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Salie van Reenen	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Athony Hendricks	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): David Frederick Hendrickse	1	Urban	Transfer of state land

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Moegamat Fuaad Davids	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Morieda Cloete	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Constantia (30) Development Group Claim (Batch 1): Violet Kriel	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Noopen Family Claim	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Greef Family Claim	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Mulder Family (Windhoek and Namarees District Van Rynsdorp)	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Mrs Gadija Osman (Erven 79347 and 79348, Diep River)	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Mr Ebrahim Mowlana (Erven 4668 and 4669, Rondebosch)	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Mrs Asa Williams (Erf 44813, Rondebosch)	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Ms Freda M Layman (Erf 44529, Rondebosch)	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Mr Bassie Van Der Schyff (Erf 44820, Rondebosch)	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Mrs Yumna Vallie (Erf 3203 and Remainder of Erf 3189, Cape Town)	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Burgess Family Claim	8	Urban	198 250,00
J Awvince	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
T Adams	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
BGV Dourands	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
PJ Hanslo	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
G Manie	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
ME Nonguaza	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
J Parker	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
S Small	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
C Gates	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
Mr CJ Misrole (Erf 1095, Ottery)	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Bani Edmund Ntakana Family Claim	3	Urban	107 048,67
Mr Bernard Gabriel Turner (Erf 5696, Parow)	1	Urban	Non-compliant
L Steady Family Claim			
(Erf 13023, Elsies River)	1	Urban	Non-compliant
Late Louisa Jones Family Claim	4	Urban	160 573,00
Benadedie Family Claim	3	Urban	160 573,00
Dawood Family Claim	7	Urban	1 116 170,21
District Six (3) Batch 18: Lawrence	1	Urban	160 573,00
G Arendse Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)

Name of Project/Claim	Number of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
B Mattis Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
LM Cloete Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
G Daniels Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
G Effendi Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
E Franken Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
IW Horsford Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
HB Hoosain Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
AJ Jansen Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
M Kayiyana Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
D Labetea Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
Matthews Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
L Parker Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
VJ Stewart Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
Z van Wyk Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
W Gierdien Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
M Mentoor Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
J Awvince Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
EE Omar Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
A Parker Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
GI Foster Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
DJ Wium Family Claim	1	Urban	Deferred claim (untraceable)
Barden Family Land Claim	3	Urban	549 000,00
Vlotman Family Claim	5	Urban	266 875,00
Mr. David Groenewald Land Claim	1	Urban	163 590,91
Uniting Reformed Church, Citrusdal	1	Urban	642 292,00
Mlanjeni Family Claim	2	Urban	160 573,00
TOTAL	21 313		R175 857 904,24

NATIONAL OFFICE

Postal address:

Private Bag X833, Pretoria, 0001

Physical address:

8th Floor, Centre Walk Building, cnr Pretorius and

Thabo Sehume Streets, Pretoria

Tel: 012 407 4400/4402

Contact us:

Website: www.ruraldevelopment.gov.za

Toll free contact number: 0800 007 095

RP215/2020

ISBN: 978-0-621-48469-4

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