



rural development
& land reform

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT FOR SELECTED SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM



COMPILED BY:

DIRECTORATE: EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

PLEASE NOTE: THE FIGURES USED IN THIS REPORT ARE DATING TO 31 MARCH 2018 AND WERE RECEIVED FROM DIRECTORATE: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE MONITORING (D: PPM) AND OTHER BRANCHES IN MAY 2018 AND VERIFIED. FURTHER TO NOTE IS THAT THE FIGURES MAY DIFFER FROM THE CURRENT FIGURES DUE TO DAILY UPDATES FROM THE BRANCHES AFTER 31 MARCH 2018.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Chief Directorate: Monitoring and Evaluation (CD: M&E) established in 2010/11 financial year was given the mandate by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) to provide technical support as well as monitoring and evaluation of the departmental programme performance. One of the terrains and integral part of the monitoring and evaluation processes is the statistics. Statistics are generally defined as quantitative facts collected, processed, analyzed and interpreted to provide information and to serve as a foundation for policy formulation, improvement and administration.

The Directorate: Evaluation and Research (D: E&R) conducts statistical analysis and reporting on Land Reform, Restitution and Rural Development Programmes. The aim of the report is to provide an overview of progress (statistical analysis) being made thus far in the above mentioned programmes with particular emphasis on the past nine years' progress.

Furthermore; the Chief Directorate: Monitoring and Evaluation was also requested, at the Branch Management Meeting of Corporate Support Services (BMM: CSS), to keep a central database of statistics that would be accessed by relevant users in the Department. The request further stipulated that the list of indicators identified (see Table 1 below) for inclusion in the database should be disaggregated by gender, race, youth and military veterans. The team then decided to include the major service delivery programmes of the Department which are Land Reform (LR) and Rural Development (RD). The LR programme includes Restitution and Land Redistribution and Development (LRD), meanwhile the Rural Development (RD) programmes includes Rural Infrastructure Development (RID) and Rural Enterprise and Infrastructure Development (REID). There was a need to insure that the statistics reported are verified and therefore it was decided to include the indicators that are in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) since these are subjected to a verification process.

Therefore, the report will be presented in two (2) sections and the first section will comprise of Land Reform and Restitution Branches. It is worth noting that for section one (1) statistics provided in this report is based on the period from 2009/2010 to 31 March 2018 and focus on the number of hectares restored and redistributed by the department.

Section two (2) which includes both Land Reform and Rural Development Programmes will only be for 2017/2018 financial year. The information in this report is based on the data available at the National Office in the Chief Directorate: Monitoring and Evaluation. The results are illustrated by means of tables and graphs. The Table below depicts the indicators that will be reported in this annual statistical report.

Table 1: List of the selected indicators from Annual Performance Plan

LAND REFORM	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	RESTITUTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hectares acquired; • Number of hectares allocated to smallholder farmers; • Number hectares allocated to farm dwellers and/or labour tenants; • Number of farms Strengthening Relative Rights Policy acquired; • Number of households supported through the one household one hectare programme; • Number of households supported through the one household two dairy cows; • Number of jobs created in the Land Reform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of infrastructure projects facilitated to support production; • Number of Agri-Parks infrastructure projects facilitated; • Number of socio-economic projects facilitated in support of the Revitalisation of rural towns and villages; • Number of new agricultural enterprises supported in the 44 districts aligned to Agri-Parks; • Number of new non-agricultural enterprises supported in the 44 districts aligned to Agri-Parks; • Number of skills development opportunities provided in rural development initiatives; • Number of jobs created in rural development initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of claims settled.

2. SECTION 2: LAND REFORM

This section will focus on the statistics of Land Redistribution in terms of number of projects (farms) per province, number of beneficiaries per province disaggregated into households, females, youth, people with disability and hectares redistributed from financial year of 2009/2010 until end of March 2018.

It only shows the statistics of hectares of projects (farms) redistributed to the beneficiaries within the households in terms of females, youth and people with disability.

2.1 LAND REDISTRIBUTION

Table 2: Key statistics for redistribution and restitution

Programme	HECTARES			
	2017/2018	% of 2017/2018	1994/1995 until 31 March 2018	% from 1994/1995 until 31 March 2018
Restitution	63 753,86	41%	3 483 269,02	42%
Redistribution	92 032,35	59%	4 847 596,03	58%
Total	155 786,21	100%	8 330 865,72	100.0

Please note that for Restitution, the data is from 1995

The Table above shows the progress regarding the Land Reform in targeting white owned agricultural land in South Africa from 1994 to 31 March 2018. It is notable that the overall progress regarding the redistribution of white owned agricultural land in South Africa (82 million ha) from 1994 is that there are 4.8 million hectares acquired under Land Redistribution and 3.5 million hectares acquired through the Restitution programme totaling to 8.3 million hectares.

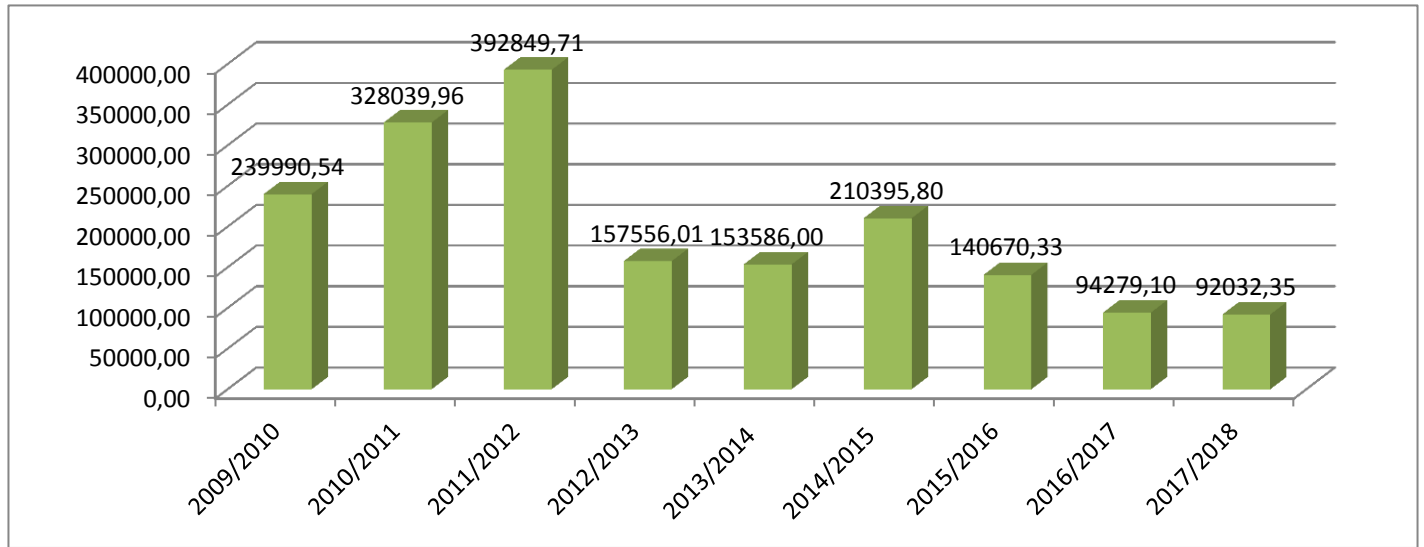
Table 3: Number of projects, households and beneficiaries, hectares redistributed and land cost for 2017/2018

Province	N-Projects	N-Households	N-Beneficiaries	Hectares	Land Cost	Average cost per hectare
EC	4	25	31	1 314,69	R 21 044 000,00	R 16 006,77
FS	10	23	306	11 735,83	R 97 579 394,00	R 8 314,66
GP	6	2	114	1 256,14	R 23 040 935,00	R 18 342,58
KZN	20	358	736	13 770,03	R 134 494 665,00	R 9 767,20
LP	8	12	16	7 337,09	R 15 115 000,00	R 2 060,08
MP	9	16	85	6 704,34	R 65 116 000,00	R 9 712,52
NC	7	10	12	34 037,19	R 79 750 000,00	R 2 343,03
NW	10	32	39	15 017,18	R 61 115 000,01	R 4 069,67
WC	1	0	9	859,87	R 14 800 000,00	R 17 212,00
TOTAL	75	478	1 348	92 032,35	R 512 054 994,01	R 5 563,86

The Table above shows the number of projects for redistribution, number of households and beneficiaries benefitted, hectares redistributed and the land cost per province with the average cost per hectare. In total, the department spend an estimated amount of R512, 0 million to acquire the land for 75 projects in which about 92 032.35 hectares were distributed to 478 households comprising of 1 348 beneficiaries in which an average price per hectare of R5, 563.86 was spent during the financial year of 2017/2018.

The Table further depicts that KwaZulu-Natal had spent 26% (R 134, 4 million) of the total cost of R512, 0 million as compared to all the provinces, it is then followed by Free State with 19% (R97,5 million) and Northern Cape with 16% (R79,7 million), while Limpopo and Western Cape spent less with only 3% each amounting to R15,1 million and R 14,8 million respectively. To note is that WC spent R14,8 million to purchase only 1 farm for the financial year 2017/2018 benefitting 9 people.

Figure 1: Number of hectares transferred per financial year



The Figure above shows the land delivery from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 financial year. It shows that land delivery has increased from 239 991ha to 392 250ha in 2011/2012 financial year, and in 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 there was a decline of 157 556ha and 153 586ha respectively. In 2014/2015 financial year, land redistribution had a slight increase of 210 396 ha from 153 586 ha in 2013/2014 financial year followed by a decrease in 2015/2016 financial year with 140 670ha till 2017/2018 with only 92 032ha.

This indicates that there has been a decrease in land distribution since 2011/2012 financial year till 2017/2018 with the exception of the 201/2015 financial year.

Table 4: Number of projects per province

Province	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	Total
EC	64	35	55	27	30	19	16	11	4	261
FS	55	21	41	28	9	14	14	7	10	199
GP	20	21	23	13	17	17	11	8	6	136
KZN	66	60	61	30	27	15	18	19	20	316
LP	77	18	24	12	8	13	11	10	8	181
MP	35	53	39	33	23	10	10	7	9	219
NC	14	28	19	10	8	14	13	11	7	124
NW	25	44	38	26	31	32	9	9	10	224
WC	18	11	11	6	2	10	2	3	1	64
Total	374	291	311	185	155	144	104	85	75	1 724

The Table above shows the number of projects transferred through Redistribution programme since 2009/2010 financial year until the end of March 2018. It also indicates that 1 724 projects were transferred through Redistribution programme since 2009/2010 financial year until the end of March 2018. Of the total of 1 724 projects transferred about 316 projects accounting for 18% were transferred in KwaZulu-Natal which had the highest projects transferred, followed by Eastern Cape with 261 projects accounting for 15% transferred. Western Cape has the least projects transferred at 64 projects accounting for 4%.

From the above Table, it is also noted that 374 projects were transferred during the financial year of 2009/2010 followed by 2011/2012 financial year with 311 projects whereas the less number of 75 projects were transferred during financial year of 2017/2018.

Table 5: Number of beneficiaries per province

Province	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	Total
EC	844	281	148	120	81	79	82	59	31	1 725
FS	382	102	21	2	9	5	100	5	306	932
GP	74	161	0	18	16	19	18	14	114	434
KZN	4 158	1 388	873	257	85	178	104	602	736	8 381
LP	563	99	68	18	2109	16	20	15	16	2 924
MP	1 053	152	56	0	20	4	71	220	85	1 661
NC	98	91	26	6	10	28	47	11	12	329
NW	3 117	183	0	1	32	35	11	52	39	3 470
WC	1 073	240	20	8	1	6	11	293	9	1 661
TOTALS	11 362	2 697	1 212	430	2 363	370	464	1 271	1348	21 517

The Table above indicates the number of beneficiaries since April 2009 to March 2018, and it also shows that the total number of beneficiaries that have benefitted from Redistribution programme were 21 517 since 2009/2010 financial year until end of March 2018. Across the provinces, KwaZulu-Natal recorded the highest number of beneficiaries with 8,381 beneficiaries followed by the North West with 3,470 beneficiaries. Northern Cape recorded the lowest number of beneficiaries with 329 for the period under review.

Table 6: Number of households per province

Province	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/2 012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	Total
EC	188	91	70	69	55	38	38	54	25	628
FS	10	20	0	0	3	3	16	2	23	77
GP	30	90	0	9	14	5	3	6	2	159
KZN	1 690	242	221	74	7	147	15	116	358	2 870
LP	132	50	30	13	7	15	14	15	12	288
MP	77	14	16	0	0	18	35	170	16	346
NC	0	0	0	0	0	16	42	11	10	79
NW	814	58	0	1	24	37	20	37	32	1023
WC	3	209	17	11	0	1	8	85	0	334
TOTALS	2 944	774	354	177	110	280	191	496	478	5 804

The Table above shows the number of households that benefitted per province and financial year under Redistribution programme. As noted in the above Table, KwaZulu-Natal has the highest number of households that benefitted through Redistribution programme during the reviewed period with 2 870 households across since 2009/2010 financial year till March 2018, followed by North West

and Eastern Cape with 1 023 and 628 households respectively. Free State recorded a very low number of households who benefited with only 77 from 2009/2010 to March 2018.

Table 7: Number of females per province

Province	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	Total
EC	193	122	52	60	12	30	22	19	14	524
FS	189	44	5	1	1	0	0	2	20	262
GP	26	73	0	6	2	10	7	5	5	134
KZN	2 250	732	449	48	0	16	6	242	226	3 969
LP	286	42	25	1	3	5	7	4	5	378
MP	411	56	26	0	0	0	23	99	43	658
NC	39	30	2	2	4	3	0	0	2	82
NW	1 872	85	0	0	0	2	2	25	19	2 005
WC	529	84	9	1	0	2	3	123	0	751
TOTALS	5 795	1 268	568	119	22	68	70	519	334	8 763

The Table above indicates the number of female beneficiaries since 2009/2010 till 2017/2018 financial year. It also shows that a total of 8 763 females have benefitted from the Redistribution programme throughout the years. Across the provinces, KwaZulu-Natal recorded the highest number of females who benefitted through the programme with 3 969 females followed by North West with 2 005 females whereas Northern Cape recorded the lowest number of 82 females who benefitted from the programme.

An interesting trend to note is that from 2009/10 financial year, the number of female beneficiaries has consistently decreased from 568 in 2011/12 to 119 in 2012/13 and then to 22 in 2013/14.

Table 8: Number of youth beneficiaries per province

Province	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	Total
EC	117	72	48	43	8	8	24	6	7	333
FS	89	39	1	0	1	0	0	0	32	162
GP	18	60	0	6	0	8	1	1	2	96
KZN	1 990	664	395	43	1	12	8	191	151	3 455
LP	275	50	23	1	6	3	8	4	3	373
MP	593	63	18	0	0	0	4	83	43	804
NC	41	30	4	2	2	5	2	6	0	92
NW	549	74	0	0	0	0	0	20	18	661
WC	466	65	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	541
TOTALS	4 138	1 117	495	95	18	38	49	311	256	6 517

The Table above shows the number of youth beneficiaries per province. It is worth noting that a total number of 6,517 youth have benefitted from Redistribution Programme across the review period with KwaZulu-Natal still leading with 3 455 youth who benefitted followed by Mpumalanga and North West with 804 and 661 respectively and the province with the least youth benefitted being Northern Cape with a total of 92.

Table 9: Number of disabled people per province

Province	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	Total
EC	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
FS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
KZN	1	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
LP	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
MP	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
NC	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
NW	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WC	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
TOTALS	32	13	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	52

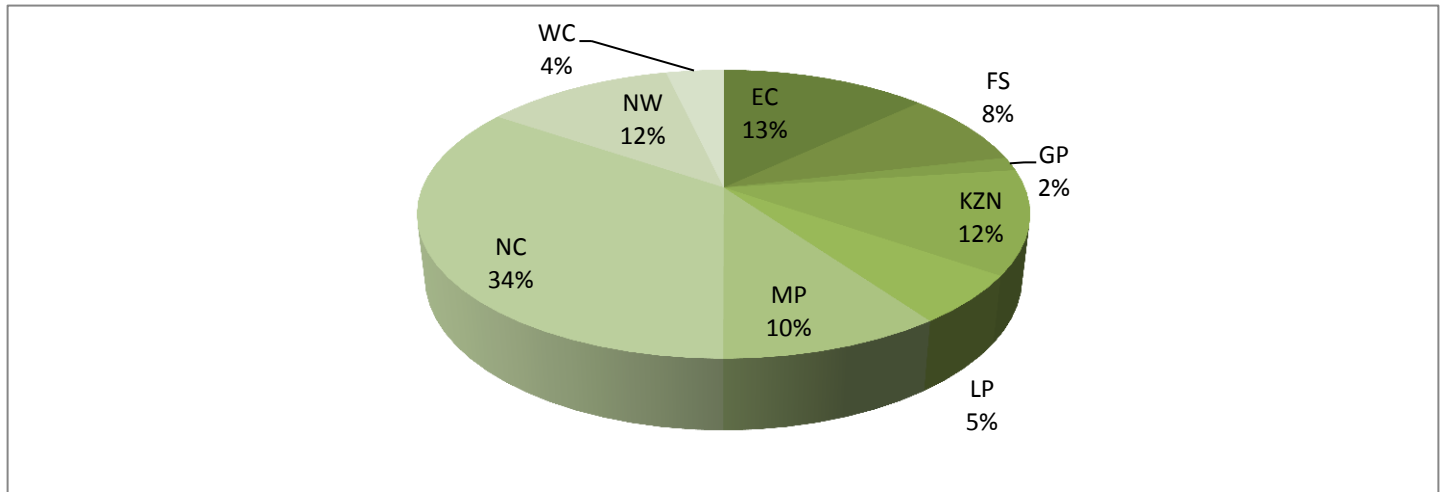
The Table above shows the number of people with disability who benefitted from 2009/2010 till 2017/2018 financial year, and as noted in Table 10 below, Limpopo together with Western Cape have recorded the highest number of disabled beneficiaries at 14 each. Whilst Free State has not recorded any disabled people in the periods reviewed.

Table 10: Number of hectares transferred per province

Province	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	Total
EC	39 677,9	40 899,5	66 021,4	18 985,2	27 771,0	18 223,8	15 526,5	7 170,0	1 314,7	235 590,09
FS	30 211,5	10 403,8	42 690,3	16 167,8	15 385,0	10 7900,0	8 274,9	6 513,1	11 735,8	152 172,33
GP	1 745,0	3267,7	3 348,4	3 265,3	4 424,0	6 784,0	2 780,3	883,4	1 256,1	27 754,145
KZN	43 422,4	25 974,3	27 175,6	18 294,4	21 938,0	26 772,1	19 285,9	14 047,8	13 770,0	210 680,63
LP	14 704,0	6 558,1	24 554,8	8 297,1	1 971,0	12 214,5	13 179,8	10 991,6	7 337,1	99 808,19
MP	29 081,3	37 561,1	36 336,2	20 313,5	21 214,0	15 893,6	6 289,3	5 501,9	6 704,3	178 895,34
NC	56 827,3	165 249,5	148 392,2	36 690,8	39 397,0	5 9031,3	46 916,3	36 652,0	34 037,2	623 193,69
NW	13 041,2	24 668,7	39 394,5	31 163,5	20 896,0	32 118,5	27 365,1	11 845,3	15 017,2	215 510,18
WC	11 279,7	13 457,2	4 936,1	4 378,2	590,0	28 568,1	1 052,2	674,0	859,9	65 795,46
Total	239 990,5	328 040,0	392 849,7	157 556,0	153 586,0	210 395,8	140 670,3	94 279,2	92 032,4	1 809400,1

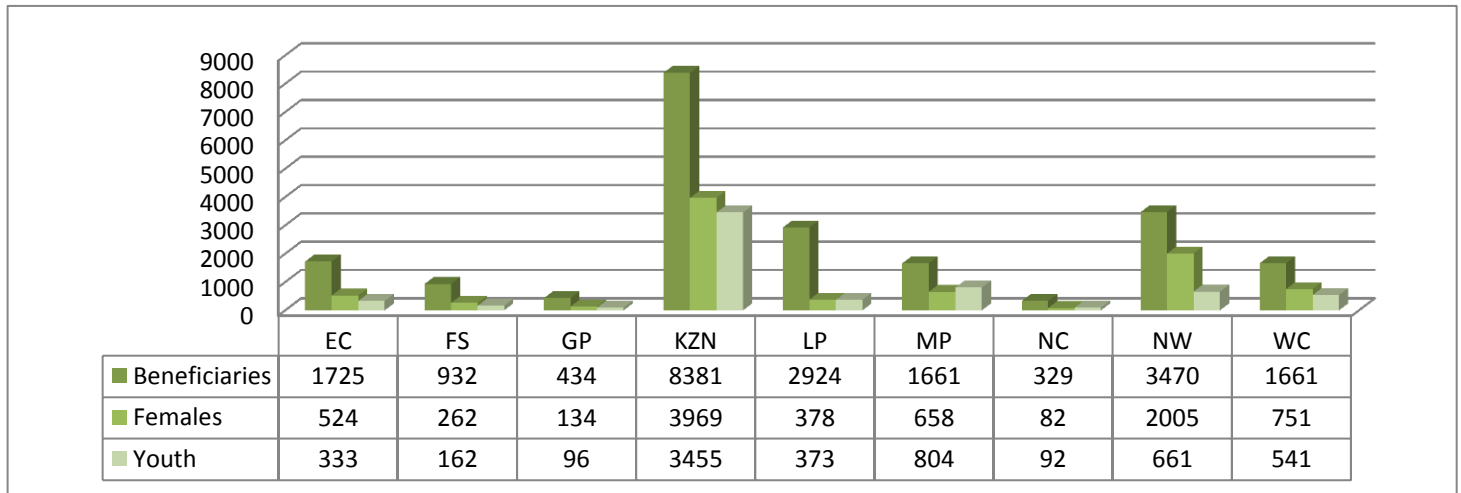
The Table above shows the number of hectares transferred per province for Redistribution programme. As indicated in the above Table, the province with the highest number of hectares transferred is Northern Cape with 623,193 hectares across all periods reviewed, followed by Eastern Cape with 235,590 hectares. The province with the lowest land transferred is Gauteng with 27,754 hectares.

Figure 2: Percentage of hectares delivered from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018



The Figure above shows the percentage of land delivery since 2009/2010 till 2017/2018 financial year. The Figure indicates that Northern Cape delivered the highest number of hectares accounting for 34% and Gauteng delivered the least hectares accounting for only 2%.

Figure 3: No. of beneficiaries, female and youth benefitted from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018



The Figure above illustrates number of people who benefited from Redistribution Programme since April 2009 to March 2017. The province with a high number of individuals, females youth was KwaZulu-Natal with 8 381, 3 969 and 3 455 respectively, followed by North West with 3 470 individuals, 2 005 females and 661 youth and Northern Cape being the lowest province with 329 individuals, 82 females and 92 youth.

2.2 RESTITUTION

Table 11: Summary statistics of restitution as per number of claims settled in 2017/2018 financial year

Province	N-Projects	Claims settled	N-Households	N-Beneficiaries	Female headed HHs	People with disabilities	Hectares	Land Cost	Financial Compensation
EC	64	65	525	6237	197	0	0	0	R 119 737 376,23
FS	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GP	10	18	251	794	145	2	0	0	R 11 495 331,10
KZN	148	159	1890	7154	849	55	3656,515	R 29 795 000,00	R 426 535 925,04
LP	278	289	1089	3893	722	0	765,6811	R 3 950 000,00	R 241 701 977,95
MP	35	35	103	1353	13	0	1010,4124	R 15 300 000,00	R 24 520 268,41
NC	2	2	31	659	10	0	1370,4527	0	R 3 415 113,67
NW	7	48	3601	10630	2197	0	17663,0445	0	R 31 074 701,26
WC	231	234	245	1226	101	0	9,9744	R 19 100,00	R 16 474 489,42
TOTAL	775	850	7 735	31 946	4 234	57	24 476,08	R 49 064 100,00	R 874 955 183,08

The Table above shows the summary statistics for the indicators under restitution. It highlights that 850 claims were settled for 775 projects with 24 476.08 hectares benefitting 31 946 beneficiaries from 7 735 households where 4 234 beneficiaries were female headed households and 57 beneficiaries were people with disabilities. The land cost during the financial year of 2017/2018 was R49,0 million with a sum of R874,9 million spent on financial compensation. This demonstrates that a very high amount (95%) is spent on financial compensation with only 5% spent on land restoration. This affects the land reform in a negative way as many people opted for financial compensation and the land ownership will remain in the hands of the previous owners.

It can be noted from the Table above that Limpopo had the highest number of claims settled with 289 claims from 278 projects where there is 765.68 hectares. From 289 claims settled in Limpopo, about 3 893 beneficiaries benefitted coming from 1 089 households where 722 were female beneficiaries. About R241.7 million and R3.9 million was spent for financial compensation and land cost in Limpopo respectively. Western Cape is the second highest province with 234 claims settled from 234 projects where there is 9.97 hectares. From 234 claims settled in Western Cape, about 1 226 beneficiaries benefitted coming from 245 households where 101 were female beneficiaries. About R16.5 million and R19 100.00 was spent for financial compensation and land cost in the Western Cape respectively. It is followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 159 claims settled from 148 projects where there is 3 656.51 hectares. There were 7 154 beneficiaries coming from 1 890 households where 849 were female beneficiaries in KwaZulu-Natal. About R426.5 million and R29.8 million was spent for financial compensation and land cost in KwaZulu-Natal respectively.

It is noted that Northern Cape has the lowest claims settled with 2 from 2 projects where there is 1370.45 hectares. Those claims benefitted 31 households with 659 beneficiaries where there are 10 female beneficiaries. About R3.4 million was the financial compensation to the beneficiaries in Northern Cape Province.

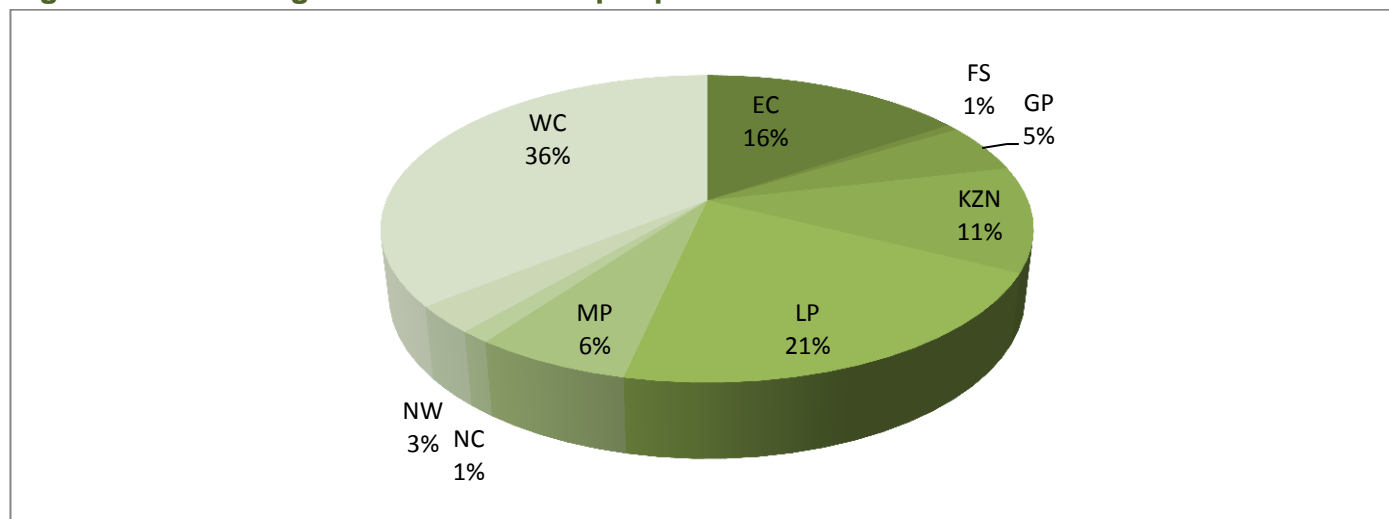
The Table further shows that Gauteng province has the second lowest claims settled of 18 from 10 projects all with financial compensation. From 18 claims settled in Gauteng, about 794 beneficiaries benefitted coming from 251 households where 145 were female beneficiaries and 2 of those beneficiaries were people with disabilities. About R11.5 million was the financial compensation to the beneficiaries in Gauteng province. No claims were settled in the Free State province during the financial year 2017/2018.

Table 12: Number of claims settled per province

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TOTAL
EC	7	176	126	53	21	79	80	89	65	696
FS	3	3	4	5	6	1	5	3	0	30
GP	0	2	38	118	4	9	18	24	18	231
KZN	10	11	25	61	10	59	50	110	159	495
LP	1	38	159	105	2	35	189	122	289	940
MP	5	14	14	47	10	35	59	74	35	293
NC	3	13	0	3	4	9	8	14	2	56
NW	2	9	6	12	3	7	30	12	48	129
WC	2	191	44	198	210	194	178	356	234	1607
TOTAL	33	457	416	602	270	428	617	804	850	4 477

The Table above shows the number of claims settled per province and per financial year through the Restitution Programme since 2009/2010. As indicated in the above Table, the Restitution Programme has settled about 4 477 claims from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 financial year. However, in terms of provinces, the one with the highest number of claims settled is Western Cape with 1 607 claims settled followed by Limpopo with 940 claims settled. The lowest province is Free State with 30 claims settled followed by Northern Cape with 56 claims settled for the period under review.

Figure 4: Percentage of claims settled per province from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018



The Figure above shows the percentage of claims settled per province. The Western Cape and Limpopo had highest percentage of claims settled from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 accounting for 36% and 21% respectively and the lowest is Free State and Northern Cape with each province accounting for 1%. Eastern Cape and Kwa Zulu Natal accounted for 16% and 11% of the total claims settled from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 respectively. Mpumalanga and Gauteng accounted for 6% and 5% respectively, while North West only accounted for 3% of the total claims settled from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018.

Table 13: Number of beneficiaries per province

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TOTAL
EC	7 404	12 339	3 387	27 161	7 357	20 603	21 853	27 613	6 237	133 954
FS	269	742	2 192	5 356	532	1 094	969	892	0	12 046
GP	0	907	102	1 488	153	2 755	2 049	2 132	794	10 380
KZN	23 845	22 261	22 273	25 865	2 013	16 012	5 983	11 364	7 154	136 770
LP	4 291	6 901	7 848	3 818	2 142	7 242	9 951	6 386	3 893	52 472
MP	2 353	442	9 157	11 727	10 667	9 910	15 285	10 513	1 353	71 407
NC	3 075	2 658	3 626	8 691	3 726	5 482	3 483	6 563	659	37 963
NW	3 498	107	22 383	24 161	4 606	10 611	257	4 521	10 630	80 774
WC	3 498	4 038	1 828	3 011	5 709	4 891	3 577	4 686	1 226	32 464
TOTAL	48 233	50 395	72 796	111 278	36 905	78 600	63 407	74 670	31 946	568 230

The Table above indicates the number of beneficiaries who benefitted through Restitution per financial year and per province. In 2009/2010, 48 233 people benefitted through Restitution, and showing an increase from 2010/2011 to 2012/2013 from 50 395 to 111 278 beneficiaries. In terms

of provinces, from financial year 2009/2010 to 2017/2018, KwaZulu-Natal had a highest number of beneficiaries at 136 770 followed by Eastern Cape with 133 954. The least province is Gauteng with 10 380 beneficiaries.

Overall, the number of beneficiaries suddenly decreased to 31 946 in 2017/2018 as compared to the other financial years. About 568 230 people has benefitted from Restitution programme since the financial year of 2009/2010.

Table 14: Number of households per province

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TOTAL
EC	1 816	3 634	1 072	4 767	2 521	3 383	4 335	3 419	525	25 472
FS	125	151	533	1 081	120	218	283	346	0	2 857
GP	0	356	34	286	78	677	919	702	251	3 303
KZN	3 950	3 835	4 581	4 454	489	2 340	1 129	2 454	1 890	25 122
LP	1 099	2 444	2 274	1 465	682	1 952	3 317	1 620	1 089	15 942
MP	300	117	2 709	3 489	1 617	1 557	2 105	993	103	12 990
NC	89	1 136	672	1 576	767	1 155	609	1 067	31	7 102
NW	796	39	1 646	5 769	656	2 725	143	1 347	3 601	16 722
WC	1 119	1 598	916	1 101	1 202	1 450	1 398	1 148	245	10 177
TOTAL	9 294	13 310	14 437	23 988	8 132	15 457	14 238	13 096	7 735	119 687

The Table above shows the number of households that benefitted per province and per financial year under the Restitution programme. The total number of households that benefitted since the financial year 2009/2010 were 119 687. As noted in the Table, Eastern Cape had the highest number of households that benefitted through the Restitution programme for the reviewed period with 25 472 across all years, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 25 122 households that benefitted. Provinces that recorded the lowest number of households that benefitted was Free State with 2 857 followed by Gauteng with 3 303 households.

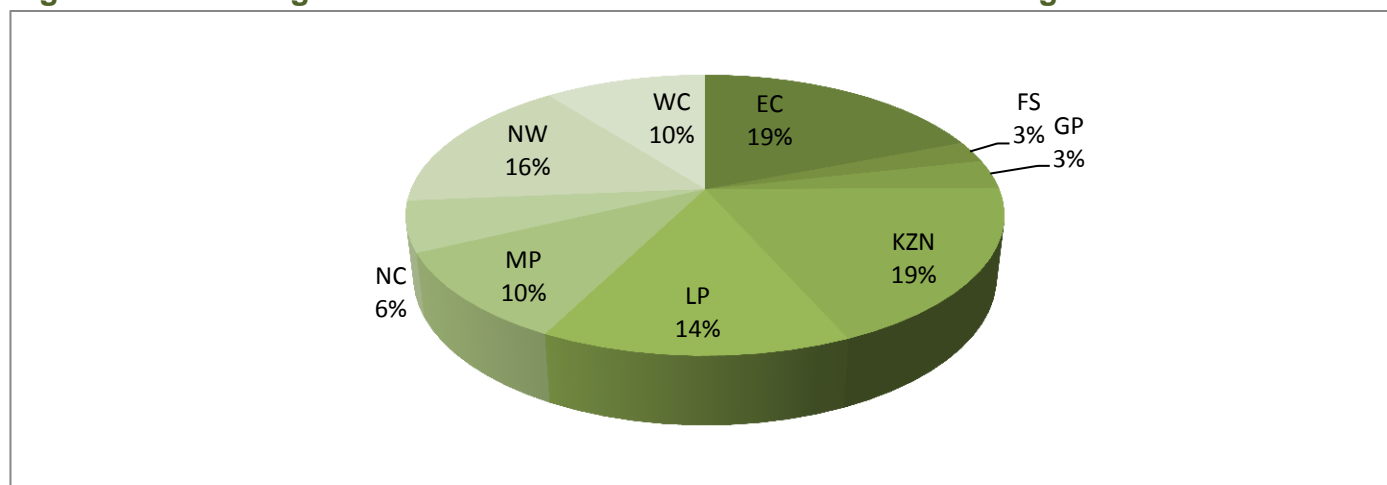
During the financial year of 2012/2013, the total number of households was 23 988, which is higher than other financial years followed by those who benefitted in 2014/2015 with 15 457 households.

Table 15: Number of female headed households per province

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TOTAL
EC	559	1 396	533	2 284	692	864	2454	1 258	197	10 237
FS	79	76	242	506	66	112	100	146	0	1 327
GP	0	196	21	129	33	294	529	431	145	1 778
KZN	1 668	1330	1 587	1 372	182	1 086	476	1 424	849	9 974
LP	669	1071	880	421	331	912	1 856	719	722	7 581
MP	119	41	1 444	1 719	620	481	711	425	13	5 573
NC	46	719	411	712	276	330	174	440	10	3 118
NW	409	19	661	2 743	380	1515	75	532	2 197	8 531
WC	628	1 111	606	595	621	650	624	680	101	5 616
TOTAL	4 177	5 959	6 385	10 481	3 201	6 244	6 999	6 055	4 234	53 735

The Table above shows the number of female headed households per province. Overall, about 53 735 female headed households benefitted from the Restitution programme from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 financial years. It can be noted from the above table that the highest number of female headed household beneficiaries was recorded to be 10 481 in 2012/2013 as compared to the other financial years. Eastern Cape has 10 237 female headed households (FHHs), followed by KwaZulu-Natal and North West with 9 974 and 8 531 female headed households respectively. The province with the lowest beneficiaries coming from female headed households was Free State with 1 327, followed by Gauteng with 1 778.

Figure 5: Percentage of female headed households benefitted through restitution



The Figure above indicates the percentages of female headed households that benefitted through Restitution from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 financial years. Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal had the highest percentage of female headed households that benefitted through the Restitution

programme from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 accounting for 19% each, followed by North West and Limpopo accounting for 16% and 14% respectively. It can be noted that Free State and Gauteng accounted for the least percentages of female headed households that benefitted with 3% each. Both Mpumalanga and Western Cape accounted for 10% each of the total number of female headed households that benefitted since 2009/2010 through Restitution programme. Northern Cape accounts for only 6% of the total female headed households benefitted through Restitution since 2009/2010 financial year.

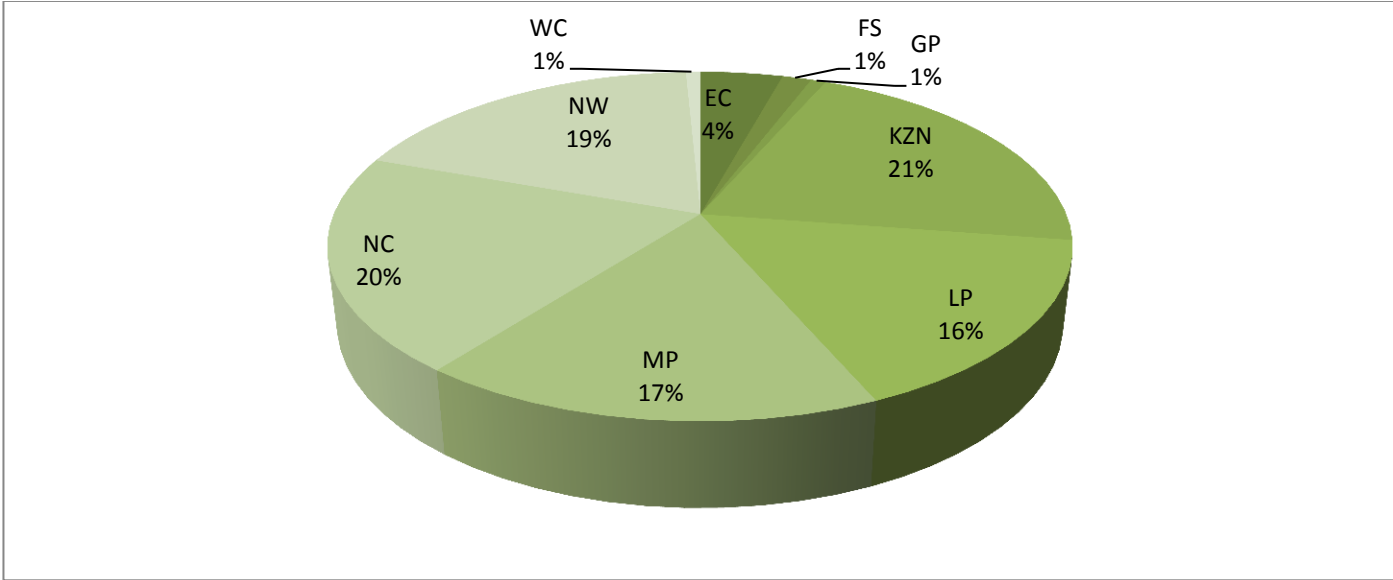
Table 16: Number of hectares acquired per province

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TOTAL
EC	1 289	34 186	0	829	0	1 342	4 111	1 389	0	43 146
FS	252	3 837	1 437	3 293	2 394	0	1 164	2 897	0	15 274
GP	0	6 759	0	586	284	0	0	142	0	7 771
KZN	30 469	23 853	31 508	62 644	9 036	29 512	13 667	6 545	3 657	210 890
LP	25 089	32 348	18 609	24 978	12 195	19 701	11 269	18 051	766	163 006
MP	10 481	10 043	34 675	27 493	28 529	25 261	19 815	14 855	1 010	172 162
NC	67 724	238	0	8 089	6 391	38 006	37 295	43 170	1 370	202 284
NW	9 551	13 175	12 252	68 004	10 001	28 139	10 137	20 827	17 663	189 749
WC	637	68	3	51	8	2 445	4 427	2	10	7 651
TOTAL	145 492	124 507	98 484	195 967	68 838	144 406	101 886	107 878	24 476	1 011 934

The Table above shows the number of hectares acquired through the Restitution programme per province from financial year 2009/2010 to 2017/2018. Overall, about 1 011 934 hectares had been acquired through Restitution programme since 2009/2010 financial year. As indicated, the province with the highest number of hectares acquired was KwaZulu-Natal with 210 890 hectares, followed by Northern Cape and North West with 202 284 hectares and 189 749 hectares respectively. The provinces that acquired least hectares since 2009/2010 financial year were Western Cape and Gauteng with 7 651 and 7 771 hectares respectively.

The highest number of hectares, 195 967, were acquired during 2012/2013 as compared to other financial years. An interesting trend to note is that from 2009/10 financial year, the number of hectares has consistently decreased from as high as 145 492 hectares in 2009/2010 to 98 484 hectares in 2011/2012. In 2012/2013 financial year, the hectares acquired drastically increased to 195 967 hectares and it dropped in 2013/2014 financial year with 68 838 hectares. It can be noted from the Table above that the number of hectares acquired during the period under review (2017/2018) had drastically decreased to 24 476 hectares as compared to 107 878 hectares that were acquired during the previous 2016/2017 financial year.

Figure 6: Percentage of hectares acquired per province from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 financial year



The Figure above indicates the percentage of hectares each province had acquired since 2009/2010 financial year through the Restitution programme. KwaZulu-Natal had acquired more hectares accounting for 21% of the total hectares as compared to the other provinces, followed by Northern Cape and North West which acquired 20% and 19% of the total hectares respectively. Mpumalanga and Limpopo are accounting for 17% and 16% of the total hectares respectively. Gauteng, Free State and Western Cape are the lowest provinces accounting for 1% each of the total hectares acquired, followed by Eastern Cape which only accounts for 4% of the total hectares acquired through Restitution programme since 2009/2010.

3. SECTION 3: SELECTED INDICATORS FROM ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

This section will focus on the statistics of the identified Land Redistribution and Development, Restitution and Rural Development indicators disaggregated by gender, disability, youth and military veterans from 01 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

3.1 Land Redistribution and Development

Table 17: Summary statistics for Land Reform indicators for 2017/2018

INDICATORS	NO.OF PROJECTS	NO.OF HOUSEHOLD	BENEFICIARIES	FEMALE	MALE	YOUTH	DISABLED	MILLITARY VETERAN
Number of hectares acquired	75	478	1 348	334	1 014	256	1	15
Number of hectares allocated to smallholder farmers	37	90	173	34	139	24	0	9
Number hectares allocated to farm dwellers and /or labour tenants	24	367	783	291	492	227	1	0
Number of farms Strengthening Relative Rights Policy acquired	2	0	358	0	0	0	0	0
Number of households supported through the One household, one hectares programme	137	4 640	4 640	2 260	2 380	578	15	20
Number of households supported through the One household, two dairy cows	1	8	8	3	5	1	0	0
Number of jobs created in the Land Reform	205	N/A	4 140	1 779	2 361	1 947	31	
TOTAL	481	5 583	11 450	4 701	6 391	3 033	48	44

The Table above indicates the selected indicators for land reform programme for 2017/2018 financial year. It shows that 481 projects were assisted by the department under Land Redistribution and Development programme. Out of those 481 projects, about 11 450 people benefitted coming from 5 583 households where 4 701 were female beneficiaries and 6 391 beneficiaries were male. About 3 033 beneficiaries were youth and 48 beneficiaries were people with disabilities and 44 were military veterans.

The main contributors of indicators to the total number were:

- Number of household supported through one household, one hectare program by 137 projects benefitting 4640 beneficiaries with 2260 females, 2380 males, 578 youth, and 15 were people with disability and 20 military veteran.
- Number of jobs created through Land Reform by 205 projects or types of jobs benefitting 4 140 beneficiaries with 1 779 females, 2361 male, 1 947 youth and 31 were people with disability.
- Number of hectares acquired by 75 projects benefitting 1 348 beneficiaries with 334 females, 1 014 males, 256 youth, 15 military veterans and only 1 person with disability.
- Number of hectares allocated to small holder farmer with 37 projects benefitted 173 beneficiaries with 34 females and 139 males, 24 youth and 9 military veterans.
- Number of hectares allocated to farm dwellers and/ or labour tenant by 24 projects benefitted 358 beneficiaries with 291 females and 492 males and 227 youth and only 1 person with disability.

3.2 Rural Development

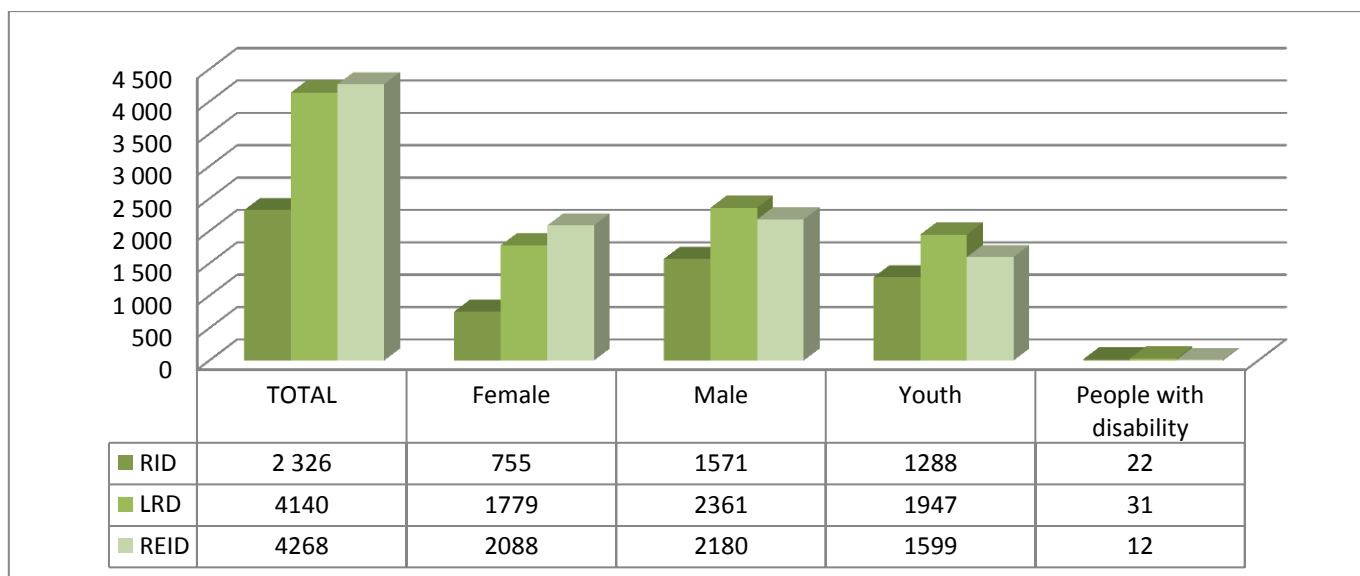
Table 18: Summary statistics for Rural Development indicators for 2017/2018 financial year

INDICATORS	NO.OF PROJECTS	NO.OF HOUSEHOLD	BENEFCIARIES	FEMALE	MALE	YOUTH	DISABLED	MILLITARY VETERAN
Number of infrastructure projects facilitated to support production	149	6 885	10 302	4 911	5 391	0	0	0
Number of Agri-Park infrastructure projects facilitated	53	8 575	9 024	4 382	4 642	2 769	5	0
Number of socio-economic projects facilitated in support of the Revitalisation of rural towns and villages	46	16 361	31 756	18 140	13 616	15 075	60	0
Number of new agricultural enterprises supported in the 44 district aligned to Agri-Parks	197	5 147	104	10	53	60	1	0
Number of new non-agricultural enterprises supported in the 44 district aligned to Agri-Parks	58	716	18	9	2	9	0	0
Number of skills development opportunities provided in rural development initiatives(incl NARYSEC)	139	n/a	7 737	3 953	3 449	4 583	0	0
Number of jobs created in rural development initiatives	442	n/a	6 594	2 843	3 751	2 887	34	0
TOTAL	1 084	37 684	65 535	34 248	30 904	25 383	100	0

NB: Number of beneficiaries from No. of infrastructure projects facilitated to new non-agricultural projects was sourced from Q1 to Q4 since on the annual listing the variable was not on the listing, and also the male and females does not add to total because on quarterly listing other variables might be specified and other was not specified (i.e. female and male) while the total was specified.

The Table above indicates the selected indicators per beneficiaries under Rural Development programme for 2017/2018 financial year. It shows that there were 1084 projects (i.e. including type of trainings/jobs) during the period under review. Out of 1084 projects, about 65 535 people benefitted from Rural Development programme coming from 37 684 households. There were 34 248 females, 30 904 males, 25 383 youth and 100 disabled people who benefitted from the programme during 2017/2018 financial year.

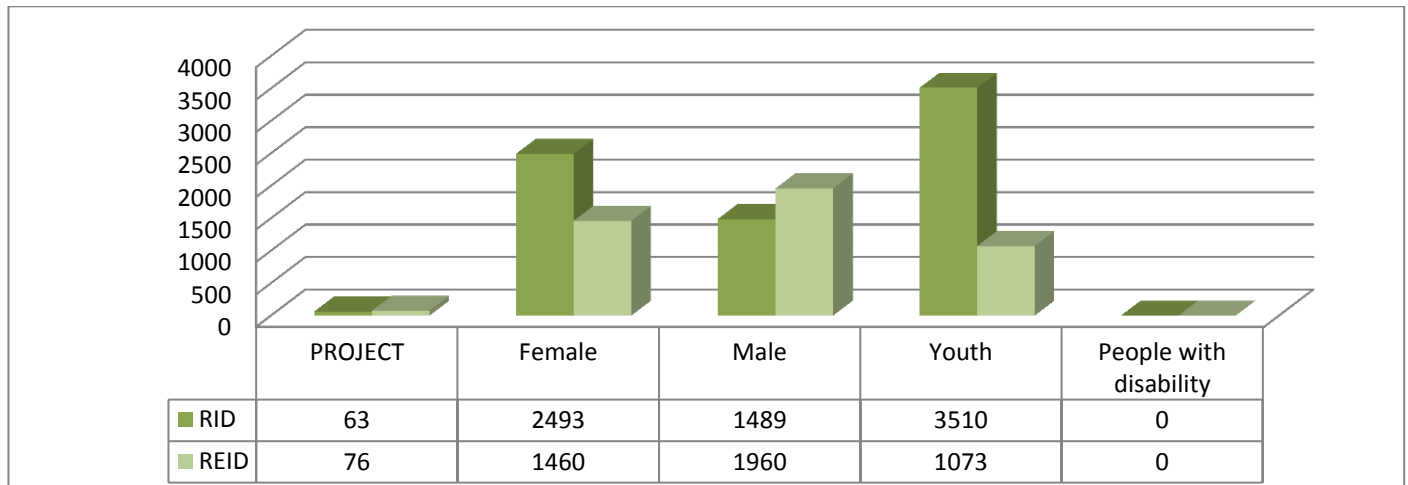
Figure 7: Number of jobs created per programme for 2017/18 financial year



The Figure above illustrates number of jobs created per programme in 2017/2018 financial year. It shows that Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development (REID) created more jobs than other programmes with 4 268 jobs created as compared to other programs and it is followed by Land Redistribution and Development (LRD) with 4 140 while Rural Infrastructure Development programme (RID) had only created 2 326 jobs.

The Figure also shows that REID created 2088 jobs for females as compared to LRD and RID with 1779 and 755 jobs created for females respectively, and LRD created more jobs for males with 2361 followed by REID with 2180 and RID with 1571 males benefited. LRD has created more jobs for people with disability with the total of 31 jobs as compared to other programs, followed by RID with 22 and REID with 12 jobs created for disabled people during the financial year of 2017/2018.

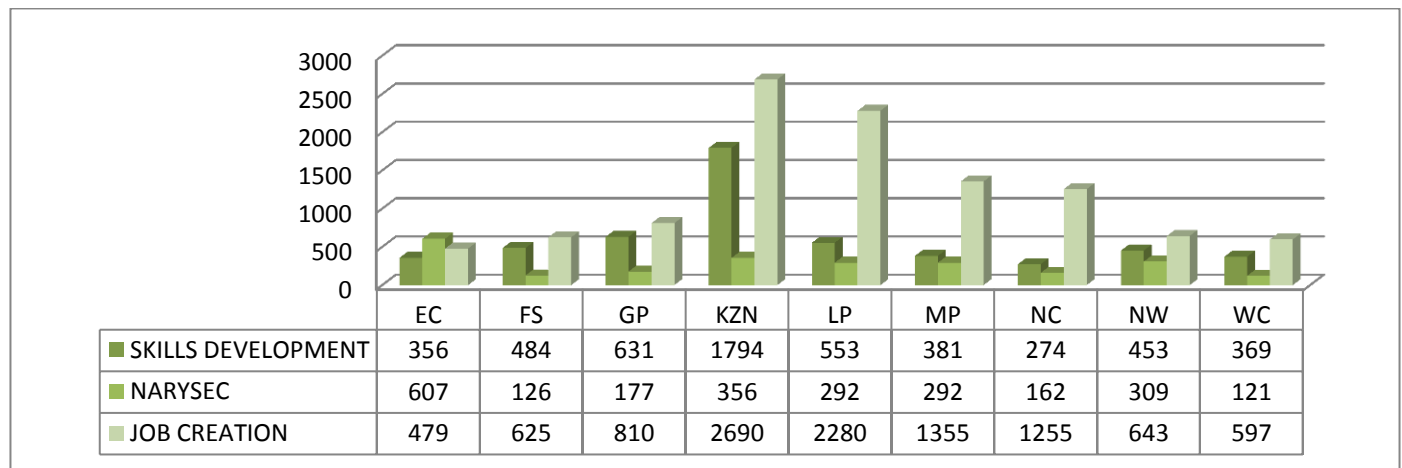
Figure 8: Number of skills development opportunities provided per programme for 2017/18



The Figure above shows the number of projects and people benefitted from the skills development opportunities provided by RID and REID during the financial year 2017/2018. It shows that REID provided skills development opportunities to 76 projects where 1 960 male benefitted followed by 1 460 females. About 1 073 youth benefitted from the skills development opportunities provided.

RID provided skills development opportunities to 63 project where 3 510 youth benefitted followed by 2 493 females. Both RID and REID did not provide skills development opportunities to people with disability during the period under review

Figure 9: Number of people benefited from service delivery indicators per province in 2017/2018 financial year



The Figure above illustrates the number of people who benefited from service delivery per province throughout the financial year 2017/2018. KZN reported the highest (2680) number of people who benefitted through job creation as compared to other provinces, followed by LP and MP with 2280 and 1355 respectively. The Figure also shows that more people were provided with skills in KZN with a total of 1794, it is followed by GP and LP with 631 and 553 respectively. NC was the least province with only 274 people benefitting through skills development.