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Dignity restored
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Restitution Act

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024

ANNUAL REPORT

Commission on Restitution of Land Rights



1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024



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 2024 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 on Land and Mineral Resources in the National Council of Provinces, on the dates to be decided by these committees.

Yours faithfully

Ms Nomfundo Ntloko
Chief Land Claims Commissioner



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Abbreviations, acronyms and terminology

AA	Accounting Authority
AFS	Annual Financial Statement
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
APP	Annual Performance Plan
CLCC	Chief Land Claims Commissioner
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
COE	Compensation of Employees
CPA	Communal Property Association
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRLR	Commission on Restitution of Land Rights
DG	Director-General of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
GCIS	Government Communication Information System
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
OVG	Office of the Valuer-General
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PMO	Project Management Office
RLCC	Regional Land Claims Commissioner
SANParks	South African National Parks
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 signed by the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform or in accordance with a delegation to the CLCC or if a court directive is received. When all phases have been concluded, a claim is settled. At this point, a commitment is created.
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. It includes claims that have been dismissed, as well as when the commitment register has been cleared of any grant funding.



Minister's Foreword

The year, 2024, marks 30 years since the advent of democratic governance in South Africa. This year will also see the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights commemorate 30 years since the promulgation of the Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act No. 22 of 1994) which facilitated and enabled thousands who had lost land rights under the unjust laws of apartheid to lodge claims for the provision of redress by the state.

It is fitting then that at this opportune time we take a glance in the rear-view mirror to assess the strides we have made in delivering restitution, while we also learn lessons with a view to consolidate the gains made thus far.

While there may be notable parallels, the South African Land Restitution Programme is uniquely configured with very limited international comparables.

The democratic state that emerged in 1994, consciously put itself in a vulnerable position with a legal framework that accepts liability for the land dispossession ills committed by the apartheid regime. This legislative framework asserts that all land claims are against the state and thus insulates the current landowners from incurring costs for land restitution.

While the democratic state faced varying socio-economic backlogs as a legacy of apartheid it nonetheless assumed a responsibility to fund land reform so that progressively land inequities could be addressed in a manner that avoided disturbing the land market. In addition, the state had an additional, but necessary, responsibility to equip the new land reform beneficiaries in both financial and non-financial ways. When considering such constraints on the fiscus of a developing country, it provides a better perspective to appreciate the strides made by the democratic government to date.

In spite of starting off at a slow pace, and saddled with systemic challenges, the restitution programme has to date been able to acquire 3,8 million hectares of land for the benefit of 465 005 households who constitute 2 376 976 beneficiaries amongst whom 1 270 are people living with disabilities.

The State has, accumulatively, spent over R26 403 024 ,773,06 billion to acquire and roll out the land access while an accumulative amount of R26 014 087 961,03 billion was spent on the settlement of claims where claimants opted for financial compensation.



In addition, the State has allocated an accumulative amount of over R5,3 billion in a form of various land development grants for restitution beneficiaries. In total the State has spent or allocated an accumulative amount of over R57 billion on restitution as of 31 March 2024.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE IN THE PRECEDING PERIOD

Despite the fiscal constraints experienced within government in the preceding and current period, the Commission has been able to achieve its APP targets on both the settlement and the finalisation of land claims. A total of 361 claims were settled in the preceding financial year against a target of 349 while an exceptional achievement on the finalisation of claims was made with a total of 641 claims finalised against a target of 406.

There is a corresponding marked improvement in the reduction of overall backlog of old order land claims as evidenced in the latest ninth LAMOSA report submitted to the Land Claims Court/ Land Court at the end of January 2024.

The eighth LAMOSA report indicated a total number of 6 302 outstanding land claims and out of which a total number of 163 claims were settled at the end of December 2023 thus reducing the total outstanding claims to 6 139.'

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS SUPPORTING LAND RESTITUTION

The land reform dispensation that emerged in 1994 is underpinned by a recognition that land- related injustices of apartheid came in different manifestations including, but not limited to, dispossession of land. Indeed, certain individuals and communities were by law deprived of stronger forms of tenure on land that they occupied while others lived in precarious conditions as labourers on land that belonged to others.

As a consequence, the land reform programme by design needed to be multipronged in its interventions inclusive of setting up a legal framework for the common holding of land, engendering of inclusive land administration systems and a judicial support as a final arbiter of land-related disputes. In this context we need to note legislative and policy developments that support a just land reform dispensation.

Latest development regarding the establishment of the Land Court

We thus note with appreciation that in September 2023 the President assented to the Land Court Bill, the final step in the creation of the highly anticipated Land Court.

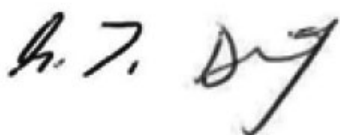
This milestone transforms the specialist Land Claims Court that had a limited remit on land matters to a Land Court that has a broader remit on land-related disputes, which is also expected to be properly capacitated.

A well capacitated Land Court would greatly assist the Commission in the timeous resolution of disputed land claims that the Commission is obliged to refer to Court.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

As we commemorate both the 30 years of the advent of democracy in our country and the same milestone since the promulgation of the Restitution Act, we note the strides made in the restitution programme, notwithstanding the challenges, to date.

Finally, in presenting the Commission's 2023/24 Annual Performance Report, my department would like to thank the Portfolio Committee for its ongoing guidance in the valuable oversight provided to date and in the future.



Honourable Ms Thoko Didiza (MP)

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development



Overview by the Chief Land Claims Commissioner

Together with the rest of the country, the Commission notes 2024 as a momentous occasion in the life of the country and the CRLR. That the birth of democratic governance in 1994 also marks the birth of the founding legislation that created the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights, attest to the critical importance that the political leadership of the country, at the dawn of democracy, attached to the land question.

As the Minister's articulates in her foreword, the restitution process, as a government programme that seeks to provide redress for historical injustices, was bound to face numerous challenges.

Not least, is the compounded effect of the passage of time from 1913 – being the year from which claims for land dispossession could be lodged – to 1994 onwards, meant that a significant number of would-be beneficiaries have since passed. With successive generations come the memory loss. Added to this mix is the loss of critical documentation that would be key in substantiating land claims.

Such challenges would have been aggravated by protracted issues of attempting to put together communities whose members were long uprooted and dispersed from each other. In many instances such communities, at the point of lodging and processing claims, are constituted by a generational mix that does not always see eye to eye.

At the point of opening its doors to receive land claims, the Commission itself would have had to contend with paper-based forms of completing and submitting claims. Indeed, some claims would neither have been lodged in a prescribed manner nor necessarily with the Commission.

The point of this introduction is not to lament, but merely to reflect on some of the inherent challenges of a programme that seeks to provide redress whilst needing to ensure that all claims are compliant with the qualification criteria in the legislation.

Equally important is to note that a programme that seeks to empower the previously disadvantaged with a critical asset such as land also must be concerned that the beneficiaries of the asset have a unity of vision to use the asset productively. It suffices to note that such a unity of vision has not always been commonplace.

Notwithstanding the notable challenges, and in the recent period the Covid pandemic and the lingering fiscal constraints, the Commission continued to settle outstanding old order claims in a steadily impressive manner.

As a result of the dividends of the Kuyasa turnaround strategy, the ninth LAMOSA report submitted at the end of January 2024 indicates a significant drop in the number of old order outstanding land claims.

Whilst the eighth LAMOSA report reported a total number of 6 302 outstanding claims at the end of June 2023, the ninth report – which accounts for only six months- indicates a reduction of outstanding claims by 163, thus taking the total outstanding claims to 6 139.

EXPENDITURE REPORT

Once again, the Commission was able to expend its allocated budget in the reporting period. With the allocated budget of R3 738 919 for 2023/24 financial year, the Commission spent an amount R3 907 223 408 thus marking an over expenditure of 105%.

PERFORMANCE ACHIEVED

Similarly, the performance on APP targets has been impressive on both targets. The Commission had set itself a target to settle 349 claims but went on to achieve a total of 361 settled claims. Thus, the target of 406 for the finalisation of claims was achieved with an additional 235 claims finalised. This represents an exceptional achievement of 158%. Its noteworthy that such achievement took place within tight budget constraints and related cost cutting measures.

DEVELOPMENTS THAT SEEK TO ENGENDER SUSTAINABILITY IN THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

As a result of intersectoral collaboration, it's critical to note that the MoU entered between the DALRRD and the DFFE in 2022 is gravitating towards implementation. The MoU seeks to foster interdepartmental collaboration on "areas of mutual interest" which includes the critical area of post settlement support.

The dual portfolio of DFFE in the areas of conservation and forestry dovetails with a significant number of non-agricultural claims that the Commission deals with. A sizeable portion of these claims are settled. The DALRRD and the DFFE are currently finetuning the details pertaining to the roles and responsibilities as part of finalizing the implementation plan.

IMPROVING BUSINESS PROCESS AND MAINSTREAMING SETTLEMENT MODELS

The Commission, as part of its Kuyasa strategic review are engaging various economic sectors of the country in an endeavour to develop consensus on settlement models. These models, once officially adopted, play a significant role in ensuring the sustainability of settled projects as they are built on long established best practices per sector.

Coupled to the settlement models has been the refinement of the claims business process. This ensures that land use plans/ business plans and other related settlement support elements are developed prior to the settlement of a claim, to allow for the seamless implementation of post-settlement support.

We are constantly mindful that settlement of claims requires a supportive policy and institutional environment that includes a pre-settlement and post-settlement support. Through this synergy value is added to land restitution that, ultimately, results in thriving, sustainable restitution projects and enterprises.

My staff and I are grateful for the Minister's ongoing support in the implementation of the restitution programme and undertake to redouble our efforts to ensure the continued success of the restitution programme.



Ms Nomfundo Ntloko

Chief Land Claims Commissioner



Accounting Officer's statement

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

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

- 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 No. 22 of 1994).

The Annual Report has been prepared broadly in line with the guidelines 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 2024.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'M' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Mr M Ramasodi

Accounting Officer: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

GENERAL INFORMATION



PART A

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Strategic overview



Vision

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



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.



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 committed to serving the people of South Africa.
- In collaboration with all stakeholders, the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights 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

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 claim for adjudication to the Land Claims Court (LCC).

Constitutional mandate

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

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

Legislative mandate

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

Emerging from section 25(7) of the Constitution, the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended (also referred to as 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 an LCC; 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 they are 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 3 (the Restitution Branch) is done in the Annual Report of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR).

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. On 27 July 2016, The Constitutional Court declared the first Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA 1), 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. In the meantime, these claims are being held in abeyance until Parliament passes a new Amendment Act.

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 in the 2016 judgment. The judgment was unanimous, dismissing the application. They further made provision for appropriate judicial oversight by the LCC. The Chief Land Claims Commissioner (CLCC) is required to file reports on a range of aspects, including constraints and solutions, and the LCC will have the necessary expertise to assist when needed.

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 to process 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 CRLR has, to date, submitted nine reports to the LCC in compliance with the requirements of LAMOSA 2.

The first report to the LCC was submitted on **19 September 2019**. The second report to the LCC was submitted on **30 April 2020**. The third report to the LCC was submitted to the LCC on **19 November 2020**. The fourth report was submitted to the LCC on **30 June 2021**. The fifth report was submitted to the LCC on **14 December 2021**. The sixth report to the LCC was submitted on **29 June 2022**. The seventh report to the LCC was submitted on the **24 January 2023**, the eighth report was submitted to the LCC on the **21 July 2023**, and the ninth report was submitted to the LCC on the **23 January 2024**.



Organisational structure



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



Ms Nomfundo Ntloko
Chief Land Claims Commissioner



Mr Lebjane Maphuta
Regional Land Claims
Commissioner



Mr Francois Beukman
Deputy Land Claims
Commissioner

Chief Director: Eastern Cape	Mr Zama Memela
Acting Chief Director: Free State	Mr Lengane Bogatsu
Chief Director: Gauteng	Ms Cindy Benyane
Acting Chief Director: KwaZulu-Natal	Mr Mnyamezeli Dlamini
Chief Director: Limpopo	Mr Tele Maphoto
Chief Director: Mpumalanga	Mr Sam Nkosi
Chief Director: North West	Mr Lengane Bogatsu
Chief Director: Northern Cape	Dr Mangalane du Toit
Chief Director: Western Cape	Dr Wayne Alexander
Chief Director: Restitution Management Support	Mr Sunjay Singh

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



PART B

The Commission prepared the overview of its performance contained 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 the 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.

Service delivery environment

During the period under review, the CRLR operated as Programme 3 of the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development. It succeeded in settling 361 claims against a target of 349 and finalised 641 claims against a target of 406.

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) found that the Commission is an entity in terms of the Restitution Act and that it must report separately as an entity under section 1 of the PFMA. This means that the CRLR must prepare financial statements in terms of standards 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, risk management and bookkeeping.

Organisational environment, developments and changes

The Commission started a business improvement project, 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 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:

- Improve business processes and systems to reduce the backlog
- Develop financial and settlement models
- Determine an appropriate organisational form with autonomy
- Develop an organisational structure design to support the redesigned process based on the new operating model



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

Project 1: Backlog Reduction

The aim of the Backlog Reduction Project is to develop a Backlog Reduction Strategy and pilot the approach in preparation for implementation. This project will 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. Each claim was categorised according to the backlog status. During this process, pilots were completed, and all provinces attended learning sessions. A tracking tool was developed from inputs obtained during the pilot.

An external verification agent has been 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.

Provinces has provided status updates on the progress made regarding the updating of outstanding claims data.

Project 2: Process Improvement

The Process Improvement 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. The results of inefficient processes include unhappy clients, stressed colleagues, missed deadlines and increased costs. These are just some of the problems that can be created by dysfunctional processes, which is why it is important to improve processes when they are not working well. A key outcome of this project is the standardisation of the restitution business processes.

The business process was mapped at a Level 4 detail after a detailed consultative process had taken place. The approval of this mapping has led to the development of SOPs, which define the responsibilities, accountability, consultation and information sharing.

Project 3: Change Management

The main agenda of the Change Management Project is to counter the challenges related to change faced by the CRLR in its turnaround transition. The key agenda of the Change Management Project is to ensure that change is thoroughly 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); 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 agenda of the People Management Project 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 of the Organisational Form Project is to identify the optimal operating model to deliver services to clients 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 agenda of the Financial Model Project is to provide support in developing 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 agenda of the Settlement Model Project 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.

Project 8: Project Management

The overall objective of the Project Management Project 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 a project close-out report at the end of the project.

Project 9: Project Close-out

Project Close-out 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.

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform

Since 2018, the Commission has been participating in the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform (IMC), established by President Cyril Ramaphosa. 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.

The Commission continued to experience delays from stakeholders that play an important role in the land transfer process to our claimants, such as municipalities, with regard to rates clearance figures and certificates, interference from Chiefs and Tribal Authorities with the registration of Legal Entities to receive transfer of land, issuing of vesting certificates and processes with regard to Regulation 68(1) of the Deeds Registries Act 47 of 1937. The intention is to engage our stakeholders to shorten their response times so that the transfer process can be accelerated.

Previous lessees of some of the state land properties refused to vacate the properties and some have become invaded by illegal occupiers. These have been referred to the legal unit within the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure for intervention.

The CRLR has experienced some external challenges which affect the fast tracking of the land claims process which are indicated below:





Strategic outcome-oriented goals

In line with the outcomes of government, and as contained in the CRLR's Strategic Plan of 2021-2024, the Commission identified three strategic goals to be achieved in the period of this plan and beyond, as set out below:

Table 1: Strategic-oriented goals of the CRLR

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	Lodgement 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

In respect of Strategic Goal 1, the objectives of the CRLR's annual performance targets for the period covered by the Strategic Plan of 2021-2024 were to settle and finalise claims.

Strategic Goal 2 fell away following LAMOSA 1 in 2016.

Strategic Goal 3 is directly linked to Project Kuyasa, which aims to standardise business processes in all provinces, improve information and project management, improve governance and communication, and 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, as set out in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) 2023/24 is contained in Table 3.1 below.

Table 2: Report against Annual Performance Plan

Performance indicator	Actual performance against target		Reasons for variance
	Target (2023/24)	Actual (2023/24)	
Number of land claims settled	349	361	The over-achievement can be mainly attributed to the settlement of projects with multiple claims. During the planning phase, the focus was on identifying projects for settlement and, after further research concluded, a higher number of claims forms was identified.
Number of land claims finalised	406	641	The over-achievement by 235 can be mainly attributed to the approval of the declaration of funds from a commitment register for various reasons such as duplicate claims and also claims that were not planned for in the current year.



Table 3: Number of land claims settled: 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Province	Target total	Total actual performance	Performance percentage %	Variance on annual total
Eastern Cape	70	58	83%	12
Free State	3	2	67%	1
Gauteng	20	21	105%	+1
KwaZulu-Natal	90	85	94%	5
Limpopo	58	75	129%	+17
Mpumalanga	50	59	118%	+9
North West	2	2	100%	0
Northern Cape	6	5	83%	1
Western Cape	50	54	108%	+4
GRAND TOTAL	349	361	103%	+12

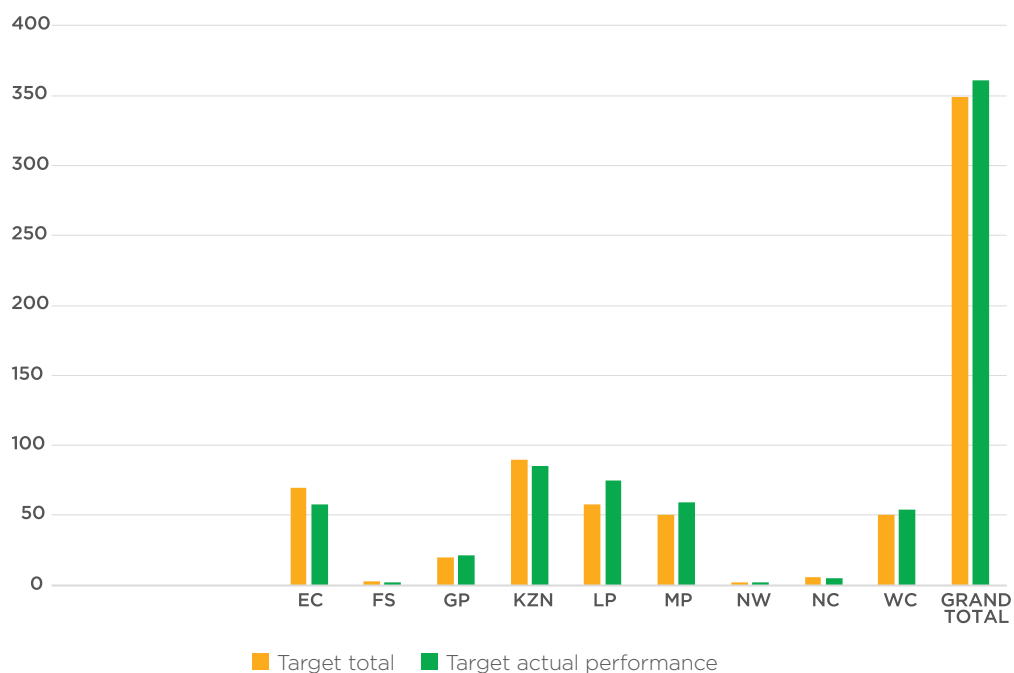
Number of land claims settled per province: 01 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

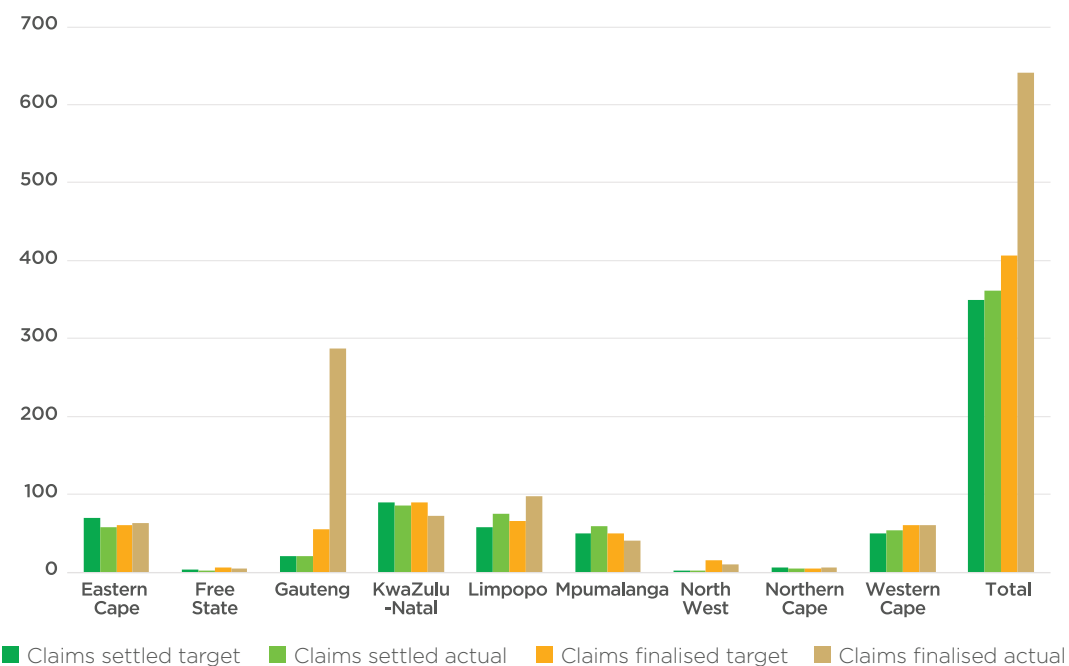
Table 4: Number of land claims finalised: 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Province	Target total	Total actual performance	Performance percentage %	Variance on annual total
Eastern Cape	60	63	105%	+3
Free State	6	5	83%	1
Gauteng	55	287	522%	+232
KwaZulu-Natal	90	72	80%	18
Limpopo	65	97	149%	+32
Mpumalanga	50	40	80%	10
North West	15	10	67%	5
Northern Cape	5	6	120%	+1
Western Cape	60	61	102%	+1
GRAND TOTAL	406	641	158%	+235

Number of land claims finalised per province: 01 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Table 5: Number of land claims settled and finalised per Province: 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Province	Claims settled		Claims finalised	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Eastern Cape	70	58	60	63
Free State	3	2	6	5
Gauteng	20	21	55	287
KwaZulu-Natal	90	85	90	72
Limpopo	58	75	65	97
Mpumalanga	50	59	50	40
North West	2	2	15	10
Northern Cape	6	5	5	6
Western Cape	50	54	60	61
Total	349	361	406	641

Number of land claims settled and finalised per province: 01 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Number of beneficiaries and hectares awarded per quarter

During the year under review the number of **72 758** beneficiaries benefited from the total number of **29 415** hectares awarded.

Quarter	Beneficiaries	Hectares awarded
Quarter 1	3 598	4 420
Quarter 2	19 332	4 923
Quarter 3	18 399	12 312
Quarter 4	31 429	7 760
Total	72 758	29 415

Table 6: Selected performance statistics per province

Province	Hectares awarded	Land cost	Financial compensation	Grants/development	Total award
E CAPE	5 310	-	1 273 007 234,62	-	1 273 007 234,62
F STATE	-	-	13 367 094,90	-	13 367 094,90
GAUTENG	-	-	33 312 839,39	-	33 312 839,39
KZN	9 381	200 709 498,00	956 891 699,57	23 631 644,30	1 181 232 841,87
LIMPOPO	2 805	15 225 000,00	917 975 523,16	2 335 941,18	935 536 464,34
MPLANGA	1 711	1 972 500,00	605 772 083,62	-	607 744 583,62
N CAPE	1 242	1 130 000,00	37 307 723,24	-	38 437 723,24
N WEST	8 913	565 428 150,00	-	-	565 428 150,00
W CAPE	54	-	76 291 383,44	17 221 566,00	93 512 949,44
Total	29 415	R784 465 148,00	R3 913 925 581,94	R43 189 151,48	R4 741 579 881,42

The information in Table 6 reflects the statistics for all approvals in 2023/24 financial year, inclusive approvals and addenda which are not included in the Annual Performance Plan reporting as these are not full and final settlement during the reporting period.

Table 7: Number of settled claims in rural, urban, female-headed households and People living with a disability

Province	Claims	Rural	Urban	Dismissed	Households	Female headed households	People living with disabilities
E CAPE	58	40	18	29	2 865	893	-
F STATE	2	2	-	1	2	-	-
GAUTENG	21	20	1	39	460	259	3
KZN	85	26	59	16	2 187	931	21
LIMPOPO	75	69	6	1	2 185	1 293	-
MPLANGA	59	59	-	2	923	148	-
N CAPE	5	5	-	-	143	54	-
N WEST	2	2	-	1	60	21	-
W CAPE	54	3	51	-	312	149	-
Total	361	226	135	89	9 137	3 748	24

The CRLR has achieved all APP targets for the past five years (2019 – 2024), target 1 597 achieved 1 738 on the settlement of claims and finalised claims with the target of 2 026 and achieved 2 583.

Performance indicator	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024		Total over 5 fin years	
	Target	Actual Performance	Target	Actual Performance	Target	Actual Performance	Target	Actual Performance	Target	Actual Performance	Target	Actual Performance
Number of land claims settled	428	436	244	324	240	262	336	355	349	361	1 597	1 738
Number of land claims finalised	637	686	295	385	316	442	372	429	406	641	2 026	2 583



Performance information per province

The Annual Report provides a selection of highlights of claims settled and finalised during the 2023/24 financial year. A comprehensive list of settled and finalised claims is included in Annexure A.

EASTERN CAPE



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, Eastern Cape projected settling **70** land claims and finalising **60** land claims during the 2023/24 financial year. It succeeded in settling **58** land claims and finalising **63** claims.

The total expenditure for claims was

R1 050 380 561

Number of land claims settled

Target

70

Actual

58

Number of land claims finalised

Target

60

Actual

63

NTISANA FAMILY LAND CLAIM CONCERNING FARM NO. 36

The history

Mr. Andries Jacob Ntisana bought the property from George John Harrison in 1893 for residential and farming purposes. After the promulgation of the Native Land Act of 1913 and the Bantu Trust Act of 1936, the Union Government embarked on the reorganization of land ownership in South Africa.

The family claimed that, as soon as their father passed on around 1932, the Governor General through the Department of Native Affairs was already alerted to dispossess their selfless widowed mother of their prized property, knowing that she can't stand the might of the ruthless government of the time.

The Ntisana family was subsequently dispossessed of their property: Farm No. 36, Gcuwa RD, formerly known as Lot No. 23 in Kentani measuring approximately 231. 2636ha in 1934 without any form of compensation given to the family or an alternative land. The family lost their prized property, arable land and livestock.

The administration

The claim was processed in terms of Rules 3 and 5 of the Rules of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and was accepted to meet the criteria as provided for by section 11(1) read together with section 2 of the Act 22 of 1994, as amended, in that:

The land claim submitted by Mr. Andries Sicelo Ntisana substantially meets the criteria and was lodged in prescribed claim form on the 15th of October 1998.

- the claimants are persons as defined in Section 1 of the Act 22 of 1994, as amended, and therefore competent in terms of Section 2 of the Act 22 of 1994, to lodge a restitution claim.
- The claim is not precluded by the provisions of Section 2(1) or 1(A) of the Act 22 of 1994 in that:
- the claimants were forcefully removed for the purposes of furthering the object of racially discriminative legislation.
- the claimants were dispossessed of their right to beneficial occupational rights and use of subject property.
- the dispossession was affected after 13 June 1913, as provided for in Section 2(1)(A) of the Act 22 of 1994 and Section 2(1)(C) of the Act 22 of 1994.
- the claim was lodged prior the cutoff date of 31 December 1998 as set out in terms of Section 2(1)(c) of the Act 22 of 1994.
- Just and equitable compensation was not paid at the time of dispossession.
- the claim is not frivolous or vexatious.
- No court order has been made by the Land Claims Court in respect of the claimed properties.

The settlement

The family received advice on the available options within the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No.22 of 1994. as amended, and each option was explained in detail with its merits and demerits.

The Ntisana family has opted for the restoration of original land as a form of redress for the land rights lost due to the dispossession.

The monetary value of the claim

The claim was presented in the Claims Research Committee (CRC) meeting held on the 27th of October 2022, and the claim was supported by the Property Management Directorate regarding the release and restoration of the land to the Ntisana family Trust.

The State will not incur any costs for the acquisition of the land to be restored back to the claimant family as this is State land, owned by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

NCORA COMMUNITY CLAIM

The history

The claimants lost unregistered land rights to the claimed land, as they did not have registered titles on the land. The land was held under a communal tenure system under a traditional arrangement. The claimants lost beneficial occupational rights in the form of arable, grazing, burial sites and residential allotments as a result of the dispossession.

Consideration of compensation received at the time of dispossession

There is no documentary proof or evidence that confirms the payment of compensation as there were no receipts that were issued to Ncora claimants at the time of dispossession.

The administration

The claim was processed in terms of Rules 2 and 3 of the Rules of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and accepted as having met the criteria provided for by Section 11(1) read together with Section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994 as amended, and amplified by Rules 2 and 3 of the Rules of the Commission that:

- The land claim submitted by Ncora claimants substantially meets the criteria of the prescribed claim form. The Ncora claimants are persons as defined in terms of Section 1 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994 and therefore competent in terms of Section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994, to lodge a restitution claim;
- The claim is not precluded by the provisions of Section 2(1) or 1(A) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994 in that:
- The Ncora claimant families were dispossessed of their rights of beneficial occupation, which included residential allotments, communal grazing and arable rights on the subject land.
- The claimants were forcibly removed for the purposes of furthering the objectives of racially discriminatory legislations and practices.
- The dispossession was effected after 19th June 1913, as provided in Section 2(1)(a) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994 and Section 2(1)(c) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994;
- Just and equitable compensation was not paid at the time of dispossession.
- No court order has been made by the Land Claims Court in respect of the claimed properties.

The settlement

The Ncora claimant families were advised on the options within the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994, as amended, and each option was explained in detail with its merits and demerits.

This claim is for the restitution of land rights and the claimant families have opted for restoration of their land and development.

However, the financial compensation is paid for all the portions of land that was dispossessed in 1964 and 1972, which is non-restorable. The compensation is also paid in respect of improvements that were lost at the time of dispossession.

The monetary value of this claim for the financial compensation component is based on the terms stipulated in the approved Financial Compensation Policy, which provides for the determination of financial compensation payable to the dispossessed claimants of unregistered right. It provides for the payment of the standard settlement offer (SSO) for the right in land, and a further SSO for the improvements at the time of the dispossession.

It must be noted that, the approved Phase 1 & 2 were awarded on the basis of the Standard Settlement Offer (SSO) as the updated historical values as per the valuation that was conducted were less than the Standard Settlement Offer.

Therefore, the calculation of the monetary value of the claim is based on the Standard Settlement Offer.

The award per for the settlement will be calculated as follows.

Rights Lost /Item	No of H/H	Amount per Household	Total
Lost Residential Structures / Arable & Grazing 1964	62	R202 888,00 x 2 (land & improvements) = R522 728,00 x 62 =	R 32 409 136,00
Site Reduction 1964	10	R 261 364 x 10	R 2 613 640,00
Lost Structures /Site Reduction – 1972	160	R261 364 x 160	R 41 818 240,00
Total			R76 841 016,00

SKENJANA FAMILY

The history

The dispossession of Skenjana family occurred in 1934. The Land Act of 1913 was used to dispossess the family. According to this Act, any Black owned land in areas outside of the scheduled areas was to be regarded as 'Black Spot/s' and were thrown to the reserves.

According to oral evidence collected, the family was told to vacate their farm. The family vacated and had to resettle in Mgwali Village with no assistance from the government. They had to start from scratch to rebuild their lives and never recovered from the hardship. To date the family is still struggling to survive.

The family lost the ownership right to the property. They also lost beneficial occupational rights like grazing and arable rights which they enjoyed since the time of the acquisition of the farm.

The claimant family lost full ownership rights to the farm. The land under claim was used by the claimant family for residential, arable and grazing purposes. They had residential sites and survived on the land planting vegetables and different types of fruits (subsistence farming).

The administration

The claim was lodged with the office the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Eastern Cape and was accepted as meeting the criteria provided for by Section 11(1) read together with Section 2 of Act 22 of 1994 as amended and amplified by Rules 2 and 3 of the Rules of the Commission.

The claimants were dispossessed of their right to ownership and use of the claimed land;

The claimants were forcibly removed for the purposes of furthering the objective of racial discriminatory law;

The dispossession was affected after 19 June 1913, as provided in Section 2(1) (a) of Act 22 of 1994 and Section 2(1) (c) of Act 22 of 1994;

Just and equitable compensation was not paid at the time of dispossession.

The claim was lodged prior the cut-off date of 31 December 1998 as set out in terms of Section 2(1) (c) of act 22 of 1994.

No court order has been made by the Land Claims Court in respect of the claimed property.

The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner published a notice of the claim in the Government Gazette No 33210 as Notice 437 of 2010, dated 28 May 2010

The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Eastern Cape invited interested parties to submit their information and comments. However, the office did not receive any response to the gazette publication.

The settlement

The claimants were advised on the options available within the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994, as amended, and each option was explained in detail with its merits or demerits.

The claimants have opted for land restoration, as a form of redress. The land restoration has been chosen because the claimants have expressed their interest in farming (livestock and agriculture).

Land restoration

The State represented by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and as facilitated by the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape shall restore and transfer in full ownership the claimed land, subject to any servitudes, and other conditions presently existing over the land still to be registered to the credible and acceptable family legal entity.

The land under question is state land under Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and there is no cost to be incurred by the department in acquiring the land. The memorandum for donation of this land has been supported by the Provincial PSSC.



FREE STATE



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, the Free State projected settling **3** claims and finalising **6** land claims during the 2023/24 financial year. It succeeded in settling **2** claims and finalizing **5** claims; total expenditure for claims was

R39 202 913

Number of land claims settled

Target

3

Actual

2

Number of land claims finalised

Target

6

Actual

5

LAND CLAIM LODGED BY MR. JOHANNES JURGENS GRABE ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF MR. DANIEL JACOBUS GRABE & MRS. MARTHA ELIZABETH GRABE

The history

The farm went through various ownerships, subdivisions and consolidations within the various descendants of the Papenfus Family. Ultimately, on the 5th of July 1968, a portion of the Farm Roodebloem No. 757 was then transferred from Aletta Catharina de Jager (born Grabe) to Daniel Jacobus Grabe.

The claimants lost registered rights in that the farms were registered in the name of the late Mr. Daniel Jacobus Grabe and the late Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Grabe on the 20th of August 1981 by virtue of Title Deed No. T10113/1981 and the 16th of February 1987 by virtue of Title Deed No. T1231/1987. The dispossessions of the Remaining Extent of the Farm Roodebloem No. 757, Remaining Extent of the Farm Mariushoek No. 336, Remaining Extent known as La Rochelle No. 1324 a Portion of the Farm Sloothoek No. 981, Remaining Extent of the Farm Sloothoek No. 981, Remaining Extent of the Farm Snowhills No. 711 as well as Farm Snowhills "A" 153 of the Farm Rhebokkop No. 518 meet the prescripts of the Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act 22 of 1994) as amended, in that the removals were concluded after 19 June 1913 and it was as the result of past racial discriminatory practices.

The beneficiaries of the Grabe Family Land Claim did receive compensation during the dispossession. An amount of **R328 000,00** was paid for the purchasing of Certain portion known as La Rochelle No. 1324 of the Farm Sloothoek No.981, the Remaining portion of the Farm Sloothoek No. 981, Remaining portion of the Farm Roodebloem No. 757, The Remainder of the Farm Mariushoek No. 336 by the South African Development Trust.

An amount of **R249 100,00** was paid for the purchasing of Portion known as Snowhills "A" 153 of the Farm Rhebokkop No. 518 and the Remaining Portion of the Farm Snowhills No. 711, all situated in Bethlehem district by the South African Development Trust.

The claimants are claiming registered rights lost on the Remaining Extent of the Farm Roodebloem No. 757 measuring 722.3520 hectares, Remaining Extent of the Farm Mariushoek No. 336 measuring 124.8752 hectares, Remaining Extent known as La Rochelle No. 1324 a Portion of the Farm Sloothoek No. 981 measuring 74.2271 hectares, Remaining Extent of the Farm Sloothoek No. 981 measuring 171.3064 hectares, all situated in the Harrismith Registration Division, Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality and Remaining Extent of the Farm Snowhills No. 711 measuring 1022.4094 hectares as well as Farm Snowhills "A" 153 of the Farm Rhebokkop No. 518 measuring 145.6846 hectares situated in the Bethlehem Registration Division, Dihlabeng Local Municipality, Thabo Mofutsanyana District, Free State Province.

The administration

The Office of the Regional Land Claim Commissioner for Free State has satisfied itself that the Grabe Family Land Claim was lodged as prescribed and it is compliant with the provisions of Section 2(1) and 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 22 of 1994 as amended, and as provided for by Section 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No 108 of 1996).

The claim was researched, validated and subsequently gazetted and published on the 19th of May 2023 under Government Gazette No. 48630, Notice 3425 of 2023

On the 15th of December 1998, Mr. Johannes Jurgens Grabe lodged a land claim on Remaining Extent of the Farm Roodebloem No. 757, Remaining Extent of the Farm Mariushoek No. 336, Remaining Extent known as La Rochelle No. 1324 a Portion of the Farm Sloothoek No. 981, Remaining Extent of the Farm Sloothoek No. 981, Remaining Extent of the Farm Snowhills No. 711 as well as Farm Snowhills "A" 153 of the Farm Rhebokkop No. 518 with the Regional Land Claims Commission: Eastern Cape & Free State on behalf of the direct descendants of the late Mr. Daniel Jacobus Grabe and the late Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Grabe. This land claim was lodged before the cut-off date of 31 December 1998 as per Section 2(1)(e) of the Restitution Act.

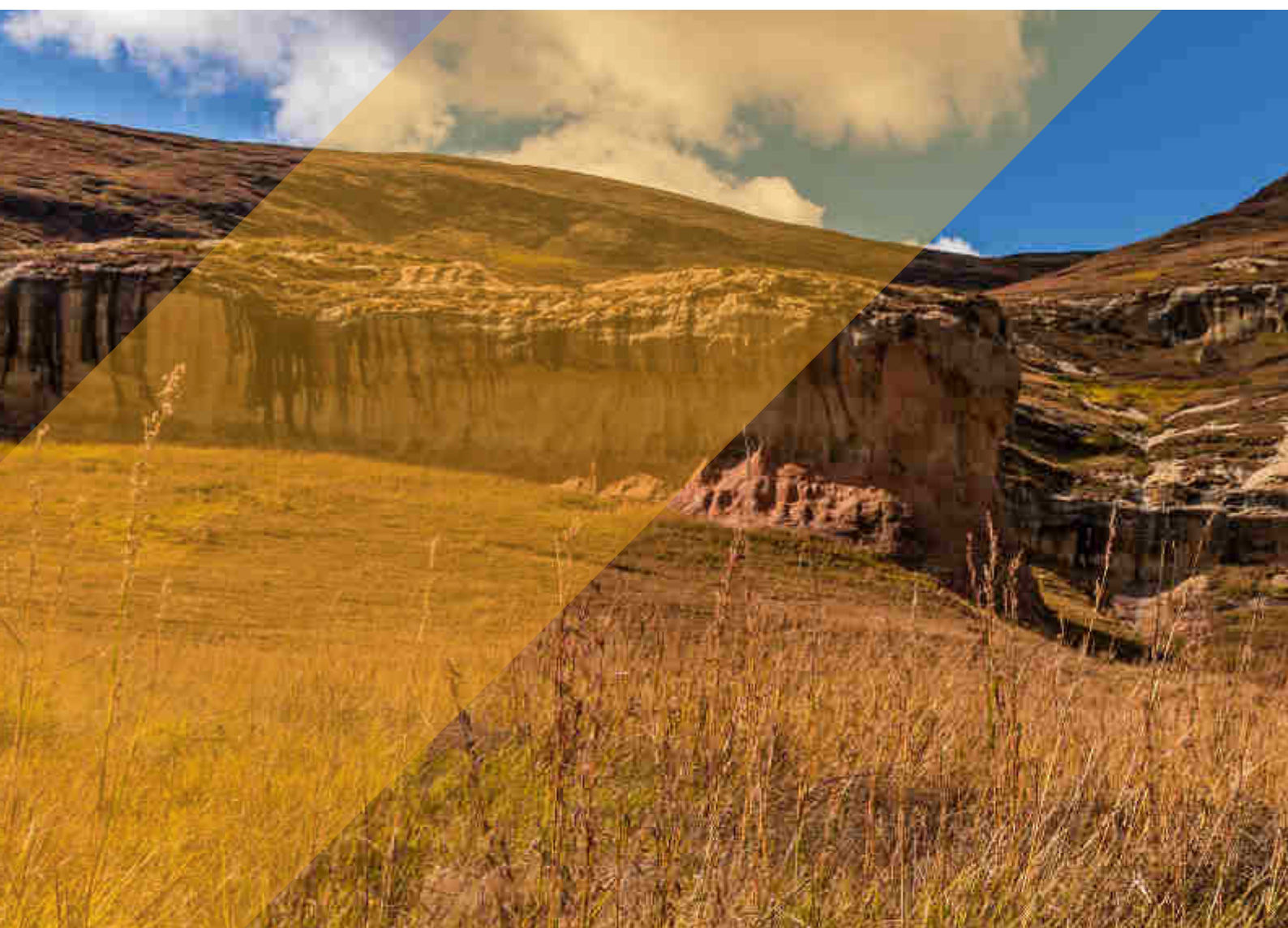
The settlement

The restitution option considered by claimants for settlement of the Grabe Family Land Claim is equitable redress in the form of financial compensation as contemplated in Section 42D (1)(b) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, Act No. 22 of 1994 as amended.

The monetary value of this claim was calculated and determined by the historical land valuation that was conducted to quantify whether just and equitable compensation was received at the time of dispossession

The parties have agreed to the compensation of rights lost in the form of financial compensation as determined through the historical land valuation conducted to quantify and determine the value of the rights lost by the Grabe Family Land Claimants.

The Total Monetary Value Of the Claim (MVOC) for settlement of this Grabe Family Land Claim concerning the Remaining Extent of the Farm Roodebloem No. 757 measuring 722.3520 hectares, Remaining Extent of the Farm Mariushoek No. 336 measuring 124.8752 hectares, Remaining Extent known as La Rochelle No. 1324 a Portion of the Farm Sloothoek No. 981 measuring 74.2271 hectares, Remaining Extent of the Farm Sloothoek No. 981 measuring 171.3064 hectares, all situated in the Harrismith Registration Division, Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality and Remaining Extent of the Farm Snowhills No. 711 measuring 1022.4094 hectares as well as Farm Snowhills "A" 153 of the Farm Rhebokkop No. 518 measuring 145.6846 hectares situated in the Bethlehem Registration Division, Dihlabeng Local Municipality, Thabo Mofutsanyana District, Free State Province amounts to R11 318 970, 71 (Eleven Million Three Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy Rand and Seventy-One Cents Only).



GAUTENG



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, Gauteng projected settling **20** land claims and finalising **55** land claims during the 2023/24 financial year. It succeeded in settling **21** land claims and finalising **287** claims. The total expenditure for claims was

R80 038 517

Number of land claims settled

Target

20

Actual

21

Number of land claims finalised

Target

55

Actual

287

NTULI FAMILIES

The history

The family representative, Mr. July Ntuli confirmed in the oral affidavit that his grandfather, Sbalibooi Ntuli was the first person to arrive on the land, however the year of arrival is unknown. According to the hybrid Rule 5 report other families confirmed the year of arrival around 1911/1924. The late Sbalibooi Ntuli was looking for employment and was employed by the white owner known as Deskroy. All the Ntuli children grew up working on the farm and were not allowed to go to school. Mr. Deskroy sold the farm to a certain white owner well known as Vanwyk who introduced unbearable working conditions. Working conditions were amended to such extent that the families were no longer allowed to work part time in the city and had to work on the farm throughout the year. The family representative confirmed that they started experiencing hardships in their living conditions due to the mistreatment that they had to endure. They were told to vacate the farm if they refuse to live under those unbearable living conditions and Vanwyk started issuing “Trekpas” letters. The dispossession of the different families started in 1970 and happened gradually until 1974.

The family representative confirmed that they had to arrange own transport to ferry their belongings and livestock. They moved to different areas such as Pieterskraal, Kwaggafontein and other areas around Mpumalanga.

The claimants had unregistered rights on the farm and the originally dispossessed worked as labour tenants at the time of dispossession. They also had beneficial occupation right for a continuous period of not less than ten years prior to the dispossession in question. The family acquired residential, cropping, grazing and burial rights on the farm. Ntuli family only lost their land rights on 12,5 hectares in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 as stated in paragraph 2.1.4 above.

The administration

The Ntuli family land claim was found to be compliant, and the Regional Land Claims Commissioner accepted that processes to finalise it be embarked on through negotiations and settlement in terms of section 11 read with Rule 5 of the Rules of the Commission in that:

It substantially complied with the requirements as contained in the prescribed land claim form.

One land claim was lodged before the cut-off date of the 31st of December 1998.

The land claimant lodged their land claim on the basis of unregistered land rights.

Subsequent to the acceptance and gazette, 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 of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 as amended.

There is no evidence that proves that the dispossessed families were given any form of compensation, either financially, through alternative land or otherwise.

Detailed research was conducted as contemplated in section 11 (1) (a) (b) (c) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994, as amended and the land claim was duly accepted as compliant in terms of Rule 5 of the Rules governing the Procedures of the Commission. The property under land claim was therefore gazetted. The claim was also not part of any blanket gazetting and was gazetted under notice number 1783 of 2022 in the government gazette notice number 45954 dated 25th of February 2022 in terms of section 11 (1) (c) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act.

The settlement

The Commission engaged the claimants in the workshops to determine their desired option in the settlement and finalisation of this land claim. Firstly, the office held a principal workshop with the family on 14 April 2023. This workshop was guided by the options in the explanatory document to the beneficiaries. Secondly, the office engaged the beneficiaries in the final options workshop held on 29 April 2023 and they have all opted for financial compensation for the settlement and finalisation of their land claim.

The land under claim by Ntuli families was utilised for grazing fields, cultivation, kraal, graveyard and residential purposes at the time of dispossession for their unregistered labour tenancy and beneficial occupation rights lost. Calculations or determination of financial compensation is based on these land use rights. It should be noted that the Ntuli family had equal share of the rights on the farm portion 8 of the farm Leeuwfontein 492 JR except for the homestead.

The recommendation by the office of the Valuer General will be used as a base for the determination of land values for financial compensation to be offered to the Ntuli families for their dispossessions. Furthermore, historical values obtained from the valuation reports with different years of dispossessions were employed to arrive at the amount of offer based on the land parcels. The average Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 2016 was also used to escalate obtained historical land valuations. The OVG had recommended the historical value for different years of dispossessions of Ntuli families on the total extent of 12,5 hectares. The Office of the Valuer General (OVG) recommended an amount of R1 300,00 for the household of Zwelabo Simon Ntuli in 1970, R1 400,00 for the household of Niklaas Zethule Ntuli in 1971, R1 450,00 for the household of Mojejeni Jack Nduli in 1972, R1 550,00 for the household of Nonopi Marley Ntuli in 1973 and R1 700,00 for both households of Mdhuli Solomon Ndhluli and Beedjie Piet Nduli in 1974.

MASILELA FAMILY

The history

The land claimant's uncle, Mr Mbalewa Johannes Masilela, alluded that his late father Kibiti Mokgohloa Masilela used to work as a labour tenant for a white landowner known to them as "Brosa". His late father used to work for four months without remuneration but was only paid for eight months. He further alluded that his father had built three mud houses occupied by his three wives and their children. According to the claimant's uncle his father cultivated land using family labour for household consumption. He planted crops such as maize and beans. The father to the claimant's uncle also owned livestock including cattle, goats, and sheep. The family had utilised the land for residential, cultivation, grazing and burial of deceased family members. The wives of Kibiti Mokgohloa Masilela only worked during the harvesting time.

The claimant also indicated that some of Kibiti's children worked at the farm and assisted by herding the cattle belonging to the white farmers. The land claimant's uncle also testified that his late father fell ill in the early 1940's and later passed on. The uncle further noted that he was still very young and do not know the exact year his late father died. His father was buried together with his first wife and second wife whose names are unknown to him. Other members of Masilela family who were buried on the farm Vlakfontein were Phalaza Simons Masilela, Samuel Mabroek Masilela, Johannes Sofelani Masilela, Mtshingila Masilela, Nomvula Mabena (also known as Nomvula Nozulu Masilela) and Sulelwa Masilela.

It was said that things started to change when white farmer Madaisane took over the farm. Madaisane changed their living conditions in the farm to the worst. He further reduced grazing land, restricted the family from cultivating the land and immediately abolished a three month contract system and forced everyone to work on a full-time contract and those who did not comply with his rules were chased away. Living conditions on the farm became more unbearable. It was also alleged that the landowner Madaisane drove his tractor over the houses and forced the Masilela family to vacate the farm Vlakfontein 457 JR. It was in January 1968 when the family left the farm and resettled at Marothobolong village in the former Kwa Ndebele homeland.

The land claimant further indicated that his family was never assisted with transport when they were relocating to Marothobolong village and had to bear the costs of relocation. The family was forced to sell their livestock to pay for transport costs. It was also alleged that the family was never compensated for the lost rights in land and was never provided with alternative land or housing. It was said that the family had to build the house at the trust land where they relocated at their own cost. Copy of the sworn statement signed by the claimant's uncle, Mbalewa Johannes Masilela hereto attached and marked Annexure H.

The beneficiary's ascendants had acquired unregistered rights of interests of labour tenancy and beneficial occupation rights to the properties by having occupied and used the property for a continuous period of more than ten years from before 1936 when the claimant's uncle Mbalewa Johannes Masilela was born on the farm until January 1968. The Masilela family had utilized the land as their homestead, cultivation and for grazing. They were also granted the rights to bury their loved ones.

The administration

The Masilela family land claim was found to be compliant, and the Regional Land Claims Commissioner accepted that processes to finalise it be embarked on through negotiations and settlement in terms of section 11 read with Rule 5 of the Rules of the Commission in that:

- It substantially complied with the requirements as contained in the prescribed land claim form.
- One land claim was lodged before the cut-off date of the 31st of December 1998.
- The land claimant lodged their land claim on the basis of unregistered land rights.
- The land claim is neither frivolous nor vexatious.
- Neither the Land Claims Court nor the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development has made an order in respect of the land under claim for this specific family. As indicated above in paragraph 2.1.1 other family claims on the same property have been settled through approved Section 42D submissions.
- Subsequent to the acceptance and gazette, 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 of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 as amended.

There is no evidence that proves that the dispossessed families were given any form of compensation, either financially, through alternative land or otherwise.

The property under land claim was therefore published in the government gazette on the 24th of May 2019 under gazette number 42474 as notice number 697 of 2019 in terms of section 11 (1) (c) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994. It should further be noted that the land claim of the Masilela family is not part of blanket gazetting on portion 2 (remaining extent) of farm Vlakfontein 457 JR. Refer to paragraph 2.2 and 4.2 of addendum Rule 5 for clarification on Z0355 (KRP10271) reference number not appearing on the gazette notice.

After publication of the claim in the Government Gazette, the landowner Veewee Boerdery CC represented by Johann Scheepers Attorneys were served on the 2nd of July 2019. There were no objections, or any representation received from the landowner

The settlement

The office engaged the direct descendants of Masilela family in the two workshops held to determine their desired option in the settlement and finalisation of this land claim. Firstly, the office held the principles workshop with the family on the 21st of December 2023. Secondly, the office engaged the beneficiaries in the final options workshop held on 13th of January 2024 and they have all opted for financial compensation for the settlement and finalisation of their land claim.

It is therefore recommended that each qualifying household of Masilela family in this land claim be offered an amount of R522 728,00 which includes R261 364,00 for land and another R261 364,00 for improvements. The table below briefly illustrates the breakdown of the proposed offer in which the beneficiaries will be offered financial compensation:

Farm name & land use	Extent lost	Method of calculation of offer	Accepted offer by claimants
Portion 2 (RE) of the farm Vlakfontein 457 JR	16.4429 ha	Housing subsidy for rights in land R261 364,00 X8 households	R2 090 912,00
(Residential, burial, cultivation and grazing)		Housing subsidy for improvements R261 364,00 X8 households	R2 090 912,00
Total			R4 181 824,00

NTULI FAMILY

The history

Mr. Size Johannes Ntuli was also born on the farm in 1946 and is the son of the late Mhlabana Jantji Ntuli and his late spouse Lenah Speng Ntuli. His father was the son of the late Matikane Daniel Ntuli and his third wife, the late Johanna Nduli. His father, Mhlabana Jantji Ntuli was also born at Wolvengat farm in 1926 and also worked for Mr. van der Byl on three month contracts, later six months at Irene, in exchange for accommodation at the Wolvengat farm. Mr. Size Johannes Ntuli stated that in 1967 while at work in Benoni he received a message from his uncle, Petrus Mshiwa Ntuli, that the family is being removed from the farm. Mr Size Johannes Ntuli also stated that the Ntuli family used the land for residential, livestock grazing and burial of deceased family members. Crops planted are mentioned in the affidavit as maize, wheat, sorghum and beans. Mr. Size Johannes Ntuli confirmed that beans and wheat were sold at Godrich kooperasie in Bronkhorstspuit town and that his late grandfather had 59 cattle, 35 sheep and 40 goats.

All the three elders have stated in their affidavits that at the time of removals, there were only twelve households of the Ntuli family removed from the farm since others were either buried or left the farm before dispossession's as a result of marriage. The originally dispossessed households are the late Synman Ben Nduli; the late Jaramela Frank Ntuli; the late Daniel Mlungu Ntuli; Matikane Daniel Ntuli and his late spouse Nomagobodo Ntuli; the late Mpikaze Nduli; the late Johanna Nduli; the late Judas Ntuli; the late Sanyane Abram Ndodi; the late Cwetha John Ntuli; the late Mhlabana Jantji Ntuli; the late Jeremiah Morobe Ndule; and the late Petrus Mshiwa Ntuli.

The topographical map dated 1943 has been able to depict a number of huts and kraals on the farm Wolvengat 442 JR. Similar maps for the year 1969 provide evidence in support of removals since there are no longer residential structures. The office of the Surveyor-General also provided a report on analyzed aerial photographs and topographical maps which confirm evidence of traditional human settlements on the farm Wolvengat 442 JR. Copies of the report and relevant maps is hereto attached and marked Annexure G2. Information in the farm book register also indicates that a certain Mr. Izaak Wolmarans Hall acquired the farm Wolvengat 442 JR from Mr. van der Byl and its registration took place on 31 July 1968.

According to oral evidence the family was scattered and relocated to different areas. Others relocated to the nearest farms such as Welverdiend, Bronkhorstspuit; and Swartkoppies. Most of the Ntuli family members relocated to the former Kwa-Ndebele homeland and others to Motla village in the North West,

The originally dispossessed persons had acquired unregistered rights to the property. The claimants acquired unregistered rights in the form of labour tenancy and beneficial occupation of the farm. They occupied and used the farm for a continuous period of more than ten years from the period of the Anglo-Boer war until 1967.

The administration

The Ntuli family land claims were found to be compliant, and the Regional Land Claims Commissioner accepted that processes to finalize them be embarked on through negotiations and settlement in terms of section 11, read with Rule 5 of the Rules of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 as amended, in that:

- They substantially complied with the requirements as contained in the prescribed land claim form.
- The claims were lodged on 23 December 1998.
- The claims were lodged on the basis of unregistered land rights.
- The land claims are neither frivolous nor vexatious.

The Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development has made an order in respect of the land under claim through settlement of other claims on portion O (remaining extent) of Wolvengat 442 JR which does not affect this family.

Subsequent to the acceptance and gazette, these claims were further investigated and found to be valid and in compliance with the provisions of section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 as amended, read with the Rules Regarding the Procedures of the Commission established in terms of section 16 of the same Act.

There is no evidence found that proves that the dispossessed family was given any form of compensation either financially, alternative land or otherwise.

The land claims in question were gazetted and published in the government gazette number 39252 dated 2 October 2015 as notice number 912 of 2015 in terms of section 11 (1) (c) of the Restitution Act. The claim (Z0037) was also blanketly gazetted as notice 1088 of 2009 under government gazette number 32483 dated 14 August 2009.

The current landowners, being the state, were notified about the land claim and no objections were received.

The settlement

The office engaged the Ntuli family in the two workshops held to determine their desired options in the settlement and finalisation of these land claims. Firstly, the office held the principles workshop with the family on the 24th of February 2024. Secondly, the office engaged the beneficiaries in the final options workshop held on 4th of March 2024 and they have all opted for financial compensation for the settlement and finalisation of their land claims. See the attached signed and commissioned options' form detailing the chosen option by beneficiaries per approved verification list (voters' roll) as Annexure J.

The valuation of the claimed land was done as at the time of land dispossession, and it was used for residential and subsistence farming purposes. Determination of the financial compensation is based on the land use and rights lost (labour tenancy and beneficial occupation) on the property at the time of dispossession and as per the recommendations by the office of the Valuer General.

It is therefore recommended that the qualifying households in this land claims be offered an amount of R6 802 390,12. The table below briefly illustrates the breakdown of the offer in which the beneficiaries will be given financial compensation:

Farm name & land use	Extent lost	Historical property market value per OVG (1967)	1967 VS 2016 CPI value (CPI latest year /CPI relevant year x historical value)	Proposed offer to claimants
Portion 0 (RE) of Wolvengat 442 JR	438.2969 ha	Right in land: R43800,00 @ R99,94 per hectare	122/1.7 X R43 800,00 = R3 143 294,12	R3 143,294,2
(Residential, Burial, Cultivation and Grazing)		Improvements: Housing subsidy X 14 homesteads	R261364,00 X 14 homesteads	R3 659 096,00
Total				R6 802 390,12

KWAZULU-NATAL



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, KwaZulu-Natal projected settling **90** land claims and finalising **90** land claims during the 2023/24 financial year. It succeeded in settling **85** land claims and finalising **72** claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was

R985 295 208

Number of land claims settled

Target

90

Actual

85

Number of land claims finalised

Target

90

Actual

72

MATHULINI COMMUNITY CLAIM

The history

The Mathulini community was, however, firstly removed from Bluff area in Durban in 1858 and settled in the area known as Umgababa under Inkosi Umnini at the time. Later on, in subsequent years, dispute over power arose between Mnini, the then Chief, and his brother Boshongweni. The latter together with his subjects left the area and sought refuge further south and settled in a new area which was then occupied by Fynn. Boshongweni became the Chief of the Amathuli clan that left with him to settle in the new location which was later referred to as Mathulini.

The Mathulini claimant community occupied an area that was between Location No. 3 & 4 which was reserved for white occupation with the main objective being of creating farms for sugarcane cultivation. The first white farmer to have arrived in the area in 1920 was Mr. Nelson Fletcher who settled on the farm The Pasture and began to evict families that were residing on the farm. The Native Land Act of 1913 gave a clear schedule of areas to be occupied by natives, as a result, those who resided on farms soon became tenants, either labour or rent paying tenants.

The Mathulini community members were no exception, and the removals began to get momentum in 1940 as farmers began to farm at a larger scale with more areas released for European occupation during the promulgation of the 1936 Native Trust and Land Act. During the years around 1940 there was a government notice published for the whole area called country of Alexandra (South Coast) to reduce the number of rents paying tenants on European farms and furthermore not to renew labour tenant contracts. This was the beginning of removals of blacks residing on European farms or outside the scheduled native reserves.

Backs who resided on the farms Powell, C10, Helmsley, Hibberdene and other surrounding farms were the first ones to suffer removals immediately after the proclamation. Again in 1980 another government gazette notice came (Notice No. 7208 of 1980) declaring the following farms Santombi, Hibbermount and others as “Blackspots”, with a clear instruction to all persons, other than Europeans or Asiatics, to report to the Native Commissioner with their title deeds. When they failed to produce title deeds, they were to vacate the land to their designated areas as per the 1936 Native Trusts and Land Act.

This gave white farmers more ammunition to remove natives living on their farms with greater protection from government. The removal of Mathulini claimant community was based on racial legislation passed over the years between 1913 and 1980.

After extensive research it transpired that the Mathulini beneficiaries were labour tenants and they lost their beneficial occupational rights, as contemplated in section 1 of the Restitution Act of 1994, as amended. The claim is for restoration of land rights and the extent is approximately 17,2395 hectares in respect of the subject property.

The administration

It is submitted that the claim meets the acceptance criteria as required by Section 11(1) read together with Section 2 of the Act and amplified by Rules 2 and 3 of the Rules Regarding Procedure of Commission, in that:

- As is evident from the claim forms submitted, the claim was lodged in the prescribed manner on the prescribed claim form.
- The community constitutes a “person” as described in Section 2(1) of the Act, which premises the entitlement of a person or the descendant of such a person (or a community) to restitution of a right in land.
- Dispossession of a right in land, after 19th June 1913.
- It is clear from the RLCC’S research that the originally dispossessed Mathulini claimant community enjoyed the right to use and occupy the land in question. In the light of the history of occupation of the land by the Mathulini community, it is submitted that this right is covered by Section 1 of the Act.
- It is also clear that the dispossessions occurred through removals in 1920 until 1980 and therefore “after 19 June 1913” requirement is fulfilled.

There can be no doubt that the evictions took place within the context and framework of the apartheid legislation in terms of *inter alia*, laws such as the Native Land Act of 1913, Native Trust and Development Act of 1936, Proclamation No. 224 of 1970.

The RLCC is satisfied that the claim is neither frivolous nor vexatious and that no Court Order has been made on the land in terms of Section 35 of the Act.

RLCC published a Government Gazette No. 25963 (Notice No. 157) dated 6 February 2004, in terms of section 11(1) of the Act stating that a land claim has been instituted by the Mathulini Community.

The settlement

During the options workshop conducted on the 10 February 2007 the claimant community indicated that they need the restoration of the land in full title. The claimants have also agreed not to physically occupy the claimed land as they understand the nature of land-use in the claimed land is critical for economic development. During the final verification in 2016, claimants still maintained their original choice of land restoration.

The claimed property is a smallholding used for chicken farming. The property has a potential for high economic turnover provided the department assists the claimants with a business plan that will further enhance economic development.

The claimants preferred to have full management of the property. The claimants further indicated that they have knowledge of chicken farming and would appreciate it if they can be trained on how to run this kind of a business. The following skills are needed from the claimant community for the success and sustainability of the project: i.e. sound financial skills and human resources.

KWAMAKHUTHA/STONEHILL COMMUNITY CLAIM

The history

The KwaMakhutha was established as early as 1960s and by 1968 it was already established with a population of 6 846 people. Stonehill was an African freehold land which was later regarded as an informal settlement by the then government due to the size of land and density of population. Population density was as a response to the number of Africans evicted from areas proclaimed under the Group Areas Act and they had no alternative accommodation; they sought refuge in the nearby tribal lands. People wanted areas as close as possible to the industrial centres because it was where the jobs or the possibility of jobs opportunities in the area were. In order to control the influx of people in these areas, the then Government declared it as an informal settlement so that it will be able to impose controls over the number of people in the area.

The legislation that was used was the Bantu Administration Act, No. 38 of 1927 which gave the Governor General powers to banish a Native or Tribe from one area to another whenever he deemed it necessary or in the general public interest. The practice that was instrumental in the dispossession of the claimant community was that of Influx Control of Africans in areas closer to the City of Durban which were proclaimed for White occupation only.

Nature and extent of rights lost

The KwaMakhutha/Stonehill Community lost beneficial occupation rights in the claimed properties which included residential, grazing and subsistence farming.

The dispossession of the community's right in land was affected between 1961 and 1968. The total extent of land lost at the time of dispossession is 405,649 hectares.

The administration

This claim meets the acceptance criteria as required by Section 11 (1) read together with Section 2 of the Act and amplified by Rule 3 and 5 of the Rules regarding procedures of Commission in that: -

- The claimant community lost their land rights after 19 June 1913,
- The claim was lodged prior to the cut-off date of 31 December 1998,
- The removals were based on racially discriminatory laws/ practices,
- No just and equitable compensation was received,
- The claim is not frivolous or vexatious.

A notice was published in terms of Section 11(1) of the Restitution Act being Government Gazette No. 43834 dated 23 October 2020 (Notice No. 583 of 2020).

The settlement

The community resolved that they opt for settlement of the claim as that of financial compensation since the claimed properties have been developed into a township and are not feasible to restore.

The Committee further signed a resolution and a Restitution option form confirming the Restitution award as opted for by the beneficiaries.

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal has used the 2016 Financial Compensation Policy for this land claim to determine the land value of the claimed properties.

In terms of the Department's Financial Compensation Policy with regard to the determination of financial compensation payable to claimants, dispossessed of unregistered rights will be the payment of the current Standard Settlement Offer (SSO) equivalent to housing quantum for the right in land the claimant was dispossessed of AND a further SSO for the improvements belonging to the claimant, at the time of dispossession. In other words, Housing Subsidy multiplied by two.

That means R261 364, 00 per household multiplied by two for each of the beneficiary households listed in Annexure 2, equated to the value of housing quantum of such rights lost by the claimants. Calculated as follows:

R261 364,00 per household (for Land rights lost) x **378 HH** = **98 795 592,00**.

R261 364,00 per H/H (for Improvements) x **378 HH** = **R98 795 592,00**.

Total = **R197 591 184,00 (One Hundred and Ninety-Seven Million Five Hundred and Ninety-One Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-Four Rand only)**.

This amount will be divided equally amongst the **378** households as a result, each household will receive an amount of **R522 728,00 (Five Hundred and Twenty-Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Eight Rand)**.

An offer for the full and final settlement of this claim was further presented to the committee representing the claimants and was accepted accordingly.

LIMPOPO



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, Limpopo projected settling **58** land claims and finalising **65** land claims during the 2023/24 financial year. It succeeded in settling **75** land claims and finalising **97** claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was

R566 651 432

Number of land claims settled

Target

58

Actual

75

Number of land claims finalised

Target

65

Actual

97

PHOOKO COMMUNITY CLAIM

The history

The dispossession of rights in land of the Phooko Tribe was propelled by the racially laws such as the Native Service Contract Act (Act No.24 of 1932) and Bantu Authorities Act (Act No. 68 of 1951).

These laws were at the center of the forceful removals across South Africa. In terms of the Native Service Contract of 1932, Black people who resided on farms, which designated for white people, were required to provide labour for free in exchange of being allowed to live on the farm. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Act resulted in the removal of Black people. Some members of the Phooko Tribe were subjected to this system of labour tenancy, as attested to by harrowing accounts of the members of this tribe who refused to subject and were summarily evicted by white landowners.

The Bantu Authorities Act of 1952 was part of the battery of racially discriminatory laws which were used by the erstwhile apartheid government to give effect to the idea of separate development. This law laid the foundation for the development and establishment of homelands. Black people were further separated on ethnic affiliation as defined by the apartheid government. Some of the properties claimed by the Phooko Tribe were defined as areas designated for Shangaan speaking people. Other members of the Phooko Tribe were then forcefully removed from the areas designated for Shangaan speaking people and were relocated to the Sotho Area.

The thrust for the forceful removal of the Phooko Tribe from the claimed properties was the implementation of the above mentioned racially discriminatory laws.

The forceful removal of the Phooko Tribe took place between 1958 and 1964.

The claimants had unregistered land rights. They stayed on the land for the period of more than ten years. They used the land for subsistence farming, residential, grazing of their livestock, burial, collecting of wood, collecting of natural herbs, and conducting other cultural activities on the land.

Members of the tribe were further subjected to the labour tenancy system. They had to work three months without pay to continue residing on the land. Failure to provide services to the white landowners amounted to eviction.

The administration

The land claim form submitted substantially meets the requirements of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act 22 of 1994) as amended.

The land claim was lodged before the cut-off date of 31st of December 1998. The claimants were dispossessed of their rights in land as defined by Section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act 22 of 1994) as amended,

The Office of the RLCC: Limpopo is of the view that the Phooko Tribe was dispossessed of their land rights through racially discriminatory laws and practices and did not receive compensation,

The dispossession took place after 19 June 1913, starting from 1958 until 1964. The dispossession was executed for the purpose of furthering the objects of a law, which would have been inconsistent with the prohibition of racial discrimination contained in Section 9(3) of the Constitution of South Africa 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996),

Based on the above, abridged historical account of the history of dispossession of the Phooko Tribe, the Office of the RLCC: Limpopo accepted the land claim by the Phooko Tribe as a '*prima-facie*' valid land claim in terms of Section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994 read with Rule 3 and 5 of the Rules Regarding the Procedure of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. The Phooko Tribe land claim was published in Government Gazetted No. 35667 under Notice No, 746 of 2012 as well as Gazette number 46032, notice 1860 of 2022

The settlement

The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights conducted an options settlement workshop with the verified community members. At the conclusion of the workshop, the verified members of the Phooko Tribe agreed and resolved to accept the financial compensation in pursuit of the settlement of the land claim as it was not feasible to restore the claimed properties, and the same properties are also resident on other claimants. As indicated above, the claimed properties are not feasible to restore and therefore financial compensation was found to be the appropriate redress as contemplated in the Act.

The Community has signed a resolution on the 21 September 2021 indicating its settlement option based on the outcome of the feasibility study conducted on the claimed properties. They opted for financial compensation.

The verified members of the Phooko Tribe are eligible to receive financial compensation in terms of item 11.4.5 of the Approved Financial Compensation Policy which states that “Alternative to the Historical Valuation Method in determining compensation for this category of rights will be the payment of the Housing Subsidy for the right in land the claimant was dispossessed of and further Housing Subsidy for the improvements belonging to the Claimant, at the point of dispossession”. In other words, Housing Subsidy multiplied by two.

It is for this reason that the RLCC: Limpopo is awarding financial compensation in respect of the dispossessed land and improvements to the tune of **R522 728,00** for each verified household who opted for financial compensation. The amount of **R522 728,00** is derived from **R261 364,00** awarded as a land value and another **R261 364,00** awarded for improvements

RAPHAHLELO COMMUNITY LAND CLAIM

The history

Raphahlelo claimants stated that they have occupied the claimed land from the 1800's, and they enjoyed customary ownership rights. They have lived on the farms for a longer period until when the dispossession started in the late 1950s. Those who occupied different farms under Chief Raphahlelo were removed by the apartheid government in different years.

As part of research, the office and the land claimants conducted an in-loco inspection on the properties under claim. The claimants were able to show the Office ruins and graves, and also pointed out areas that were used as ploughing fields. Detailed information on the history of dispossession was outlined in the research report.

Raphahlelo Community had customary ownership rights, which fall within the rubric of informal rights. The loss of customary ownership generally occurred prior to 19 June 1913. The loss of customary ownership means that Community's rights were downgraded to beneficial occupation. Beneficial occupation is defined in the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994, as amended, as a period of no less than ten uninterrupted years on the land prior to dispossession.

Beneficial occupation is a bundle of rights which the Raphahlelo Community lost at the beginning of the 1950s.

The Raphahlelo Community were also dispossessed of informal or unregistered rights in land in the form of customary land rights as early as the 1950s. They lived on the land under claim for a very long period and the land formed part of the scheduled area. When the apartheid government enforced the Bantu Authorities Act 87 of 1951 the Raphahlelo Community were not an exception to that.

The administration

The Raphahlelo Community land claim is not precluded by the provisions of Section 2(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act 22 of 1994) as amended, in that:

- The claimants were dispossessed of their rights in land as defined by Section 1 of Act 22 of 1994, as amended.
- They were dispossessed of land rights through racially discriminatory laws and practices. The claimants suffered material as well as other social losses which cannot even be quantified. All these losses were never compensated.

- The land claim was lodged before the cut-off date of 31st of December 1998. The claimants were dispossessed of their rights in land as defined by Section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) as amended.
- The dispossession took place after 19 June 1913. The dispossession was affected for the purpose of furthering the objects of a law, which would have been inconsistent with the prohibition of racial discrimination contained in Section 9(3) of the Constitution of South Africa 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996).

Based on the above-mentioned facts and information the Regional Land Claims Commissioner accepted the land claim by the Raphahlelo Community as 'prima-facie' valid in terms of section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (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 Raphahlelo Community land claim was published in Government Gazette No. 35667 Notice 746 of 2012.

The settlement

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner Limpopo conducted options workshop with the claimants on the 10th of October 2023 and restitution options resolution was signed on the 27th of November 2023. Claimants opted for financial compensation as full and final settlement of their land claim. In finalizing the Raphahlelo Community land claim, the Office will use the financial compensation policy together with the current housing quantum.

The Raphahlelo Community land claimants are eligible to receive financial compensation in terms of item 11.4.5 of the approved financial compensation policy which states that "Alternative to the Historical Valuation Method in determining compensation for this category of rights will be the payment of the Housing Subsidy for the right in land the claimant was dispossessed of and further Housing Subsidy for the improvements belonging to the Claimant, at the point of dispossession".

It is for this reason that the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo is awarding financial compensation in respect of the dispossessed land and improvements to the value of R522 728, 00 for each verified household. The amount of R522 728,00 is comprised by the Standard Settlement Offer (SSO) of R261 364, 00 awarded as a land value and an additional SSO of R261, 364,00 that will be awarded as a value for improvements.

Therefore, the total amount for compensation towards settlement of the Raphahlelo Community is R522 728,00 x 668 households = R349 182 304,00.

An offer for financial compensation was presented and accepted by the claimants.

MPUMALANGA



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, Mpumalanga projected settling **50** land claims and finalising **50** land claims during the 2023/24 financial year. It succeeded in settling **59** land claims and finalising **40** claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was

R608 042 168

Number of land claims settled

Target

50

Actual

59

Number of land claims finalised

Target

50

Actual

40

THE BORHOLE COMMUNAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION LAND CLAIMS

The history

The claimants are the members of the Borhole Community. According to oral account from Mr. Scontjie Kleinbooie Mtsweni's historical account, his forefathers and those of other families were the original inhabitants of the farm who occupied the farm in the 1850s. Mr. Scontjie Kleinbooie Mtsweni alleged that he was born on the farm.

The claimant's family and other families (Skosana, Skhosana, Mnguni, Ntuli, Mashiane, etc.) derived their rights in land through shared rules determining access to the land held in common by members of the community. The claimants used the land to collect firewood, hunting, herbs for medicinal use, and grass for thatching their houses, extended areas for rituals, crop and livestock farming.

Claimants were dispossessed of their beneficial occupation and use of land in 1985. Initially, as indicated above, Dr. Fannie Te Water had an arrangement with the claimants and farms occupants that they will share the crop harvest on a 90/10 basis. During this period of the arrangement, the claimants were supposed to provide labour for six months in order for them to stay on the farm and also share the crop harvest as per their arrangement.

However, things started to change when most of the elderly members of the families (Ntuli, Mashiane, Mnguni, Skosana, Skhosana, Mtsweni, etc.) became of age, sick and were unable to provide labour to Dr. Fannie Te Water. This was the time when they were told that since most members of the community are unable to work on the farm they must, therefore, leave the farm.

The labour tenancy system was abolished in Middelburg areas in 1967 as per Government Notice 1335 in Gazette 1830. Through the abolishment of labour tenancy in Middelburg it became easy for the families to be dispossessed of their land rights on farms within the borders of the Middelburg District. By January 1969 labour tenancy had been abolished in 25 of the 85 districts in which it had been practiced in the Transvaal. After the abolishment of labour tenancy people living on the farms became liable to evictions.

After the claimants were chased off the farm by Dr. Fannie Te Water, they had to look for alternative land by themselves in the Kwa-Ndebele and Lebowa Bantustans area. These are Homelands which were established in terms of the Promotion of Self-Government Act, No. 46 of 1913 and Self-Governing Territories Act, No. 21 of 1971.

These areas at the time were very impoverished and overcrowded and claimants were allocated very small plots of land to stay. They were unable to continue with their livestock farming because there was no grazing area for their livestock whereas the poor condition of the soil and a very low rainfall prevented them to continue with their crop farming.

Nature and extent of rights lost

Claimants suffered immensely as their ability to pay libation to their ancestors were compromised. They also lost their language rights in the process which was the very fabric and identity of their community. Their subsistence farming was eroded in that they lost their rights to unlimited use of land to support their families.

They further lost their beneficial occupation which they enjoy for a continuous period of more than 10 years prior to dispossession, though without title deeds to those properties they were occupying.

Claimants were ploughing the land before dispossession. They also had grazing rights as they use to be owners of livestock. Claimants conducted traditional or rites such as initiation school on the claimed land.

After the claimants were chased off the farm by Dr. Fannie Te Water, they had to look for alternative land by themselves in the Kwa-Ndebele and Lebowa Bantustans area. These areas at the time were very impoverished and overcrowded and claimants were allocated very small plots of land to stay. They were unable to continue with their livestock farming because there was no grazing area for their livestock whereas the poor condition of the soil and a very low rainfall prevented them from continuing with their crop farming.

This contrasted with the land they used to occupy on the farm Bankplaats 239 JS, which was large enough for them for their subsistence farming. The soil was also fertile, and the area was characterized by high rainfall.

The administration

The land claims were lodged on the prescribed claim forms, and they substantially meet the requirements of the Restitution Act.

The claims were lodged before the cut-off date of 31 December 1998.

The claimants were dispossessed of their rights in land in 1985.

The dispossession was racially motivated in that it was applied in terms of Chapter Six of the Native Land Act, No. 27 of 1913 read together with the Development Trust Act, No. 18 of 1936.

There has not been any decision or order made by the Land Claims Court or Minister in respect of the land claimed by the Borhole Community.

The claimants were not compensated for their rights lost in land during the time of dispossession. After the claimants were chased off the farm by Dr. Fannie Te Water, they had to look for alternative land by themselves in the Kwa-Ndebele and Lebowa Bantustans area. These areas at the time were very impoverished and overcrowded and claimants were allocated very small plots of land to stay. They were unable to continue with their livestock farming because there was no grazing area for their livestock whereas the poor condition of the soil and a very low rainfall prevented them from continuing with their crop farming.

A notice in terms of Section 11(1) of the Restitution Act, was published in a Government Gazette, Vol. 495, No. 29191, Notice 1307 of 2006, 05th September 2006.

The settlement

The office Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Mpumalanga Province conducted options workshops in order to enable the claimants to make well-informed decisions as far as restitution options are concerned.

The claimants, during options workshops indicated that they seek land restoration and physical occupation of the claimed land to enable them to venture into farming.

There will be no financial compensation to be paid for this project.

It is the position of the Commission that the community be restored back to the claimed land.

SONGIMVELO COMMUNITY LAND CLAIM

The history

The claimed properties were declared as “released areas” in 1975 and as a result they were then registered as government owned properties (State land).

All the families attested that around 1975 the white farmers started leaving the claimed properties. The families stated that they continued staying on those properties and they even started to use the land for farming and grazing unlimitedly. On other farms the families indicated that the properties were then put under the custodianship of a different Chief.

In 1981, the claimed properties were declared nature conservation area and were listed under the government gazette.

Dispossession on all these properties took place between 1980 to 1989. All the families attested that, between the stated years, people came, assumed to be from Government / Parks Board (Kanyamazane as they called them) and informed them that the area that they were staying in was to be converted into nature conservation and wild animals were to be brought in. As a result, all the people who were staying on these claimed properties should therefore vacate the area. Some of the families stated that, their houses were marked with numbers as an indication that they must vacate these claimed properties.

All the families attested that those people from Kanyamazane started erecting fences around the claimed areas. The families had no choice but to vacate the claimed properties fearing that wild animals would be brought in.

Due to dispossession, the families lost the only place they knew as home as some of the families occupied the land as early as 1966 and occupied the claimed properties for a period of over 10 years.

The administration

The land claim was not precluded by the provision of Section 2 (1) of the Restitution Act in that:

The Songimvelo Community was dispossessed of their land in terms of racial discriminatory laws and practices as defined by Section 1 of the Restitution Act.

The dispossession happened around 1980-1989 and the outer years which is after the 19th of June 1913 as the date set in terms of Section 2(1)(a) of the Restitution Act and Section 25(7) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996).

The land claim was lodged on the 30th of December 1998 which was before the cut-off date of the 31st of December 1998 as set out in terms of Section 2(1) (e) of the Restitution Act.

The land claim was accepted as compliant by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner and subsequently published in the Government Gazette.

The settlement

Options workshop was conducted for the Songimvelo Community (Talala Vilakazi) on the 19 February 2015 as stated on the Section 42D that they opted for land restoration.

The Songimvelo Community (Talala Vilakazi) will be financially compensated for the improvements lost during dispossession. They will further enter into a co-management agreement for land with the Songimvelo Nature Reserve through the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA). This will cover for the land rights lost and improvements lost during dispossession. However, it should be noted that this S42D memorandum seeks to address the financial compensation for improvements as Phase 1.

All parties (the State represented by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner and the claimants – the Songimvelo Community) have reached an agreement as to the way the land claim will be settled. It is for this reason that a Section 14(3) certificate has been issued by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner.

Determination of financial compensation

The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Mpumalanga Province has made use of the Financial Compensation Policy approved by the Minister on the 21 June 2022 which made it possible to settle a land claim by using a Standard Settlement Offer (SSO).

The Financial Compensation Policy that was approved by the Minister on the 21 August 2023 amounting to **R261 364,00** SSO per Originally Dispossessed Household. Based on the new SSO the Songimvelo Community (496 ODIs) is entitled to **R129 636 544,00 (One Hundred and Twenty-Nine Million Six Hundred and Thirty-Six Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-Four Rand Only)**.

THE PHETLA FAMILY LAND CLAIM

The history

The originally dispossessed, Rampholodi Phetla arrived on the farm when it was under the ownership of John Vorster in the 1930's and he was working on the farm as a labour tenant. Vorster left the farm, and another white farmer took over the farm.

The dispossession took place in 1986. Mr. Ghallaghan told the claimants there was no need for them to occupy the farm and they must take their livestock and move to the township. The reason claimants were removed was to prevent them from ploughing crops in his properties. Ultimately, he used his tractor to remove the claimants' belongings to the nearest township and prevented them from returning where they were residing.

The claimants enjoyed the following unregistered land rights before dispossession:

- Cropping rights
- Grazing rights
- Residential rights
- Burial rights
- Tenancy rights

The administration

The claim does meet the acceptance criteria as required by Section 2 read together with Section 11(1) of the Restitution Act and amplified by Rule 3 and 5 of the Rules Regarding Procedure of Commission, in that:

It is evident that dispossession of rights in land was due to racially discriminatory laws and practices and the Phetla family and others are entitled to restitution in terms of the Restitution Act.

The original dispossessed person was dispossessed of land rights after 19 June 1913.

The dispossession was as a direct result of racial discriminatory laws and/or practices.

The land claim was lodged before 31st December 1998.

The claimant's family did not receive just and equitable compensation at the time of dispossession.

The Land Claims Court has not made any order in respect of the land under claim.

The claim was accepted in terms of Section 2 of the Restitution Act and the property was published in the Government Gazette No 30299, Notice Number 1193 of 2007 dated 21 September 2007

The settlement

During options workshops the claimants opted for land restoration, although the property shall remain as a nature reserve under the management of MTPA, considered as Conservation in perpetuity.

The Regional Land Claims Commission: Mpumalanga Office reached an agreement for the settlement of the Phetla family and others' land claim based on the claimant's option for equitable redress, by restoring the Remaining Extent of the farm Hondekraal 234 JR to the Phetla family and others.

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development is determined to resolve the claim with all parties in terms of Section 42D of the Restitution Act.

The land will be transferred in title to WildHondekraal – Rampholodi CPA; however, it shall remain as nature reserve or conservation in perpetuity under the management of MTPA as per the settlement agreement.

NORTH WEST



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, North West projected settling **2** land claim and finalising **15** land claims during the 2023/24 financial year. It succeeded in settling **2** land claims and finalising **10** claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was

R38 243 795

Number of land claims settled

Target

2

Actual

2

Number of land claims finalised

Target

15

Actual

10

TSHABALALA FAMILY LAND CLAIM

The history

The claimants had registered title to the claimed property. They used the property for residential as well as grazing purposes.

According to the deed of transfer No T23652/1959, also containing a stamp giving the land to Bophuthatswana on 19 August 1972, it reads that one Geoffrey Leathers appearing before the assistant registrar for Transvaal at Pretoria, duly authorized by power of attorney dated 3 August 1959, signed at Pretoria and granted to him by Coenrad Geyer, in his capacity as one of the directors of Harry Braude Limited which had truly and legally sold, cede and transfer in full and free property to and on behalf of the late Mr. July Tshabalala, on the 24 September 1959, portion 219 of the farm Jonathan 175 JQ. The 24 September 1959 signifies the date of acquisition of the property by Mr July Tshabalala.

In 1977 the property was dispossessed from July Tshabalala when Borakalalo was established as a Nature Reserve. Portion 219 of the farm Jonathan 175 JQ was affected by this establishment of the Reserve and even to date, this property is with the reserve. The title of acquisition was subsequently endorsed on behalf of Bophuthatswana Government in 1977.

The previous research report on this property was not signed off by the delegated authority being the Regional Land Claims Commissioner (RLCC) as is required by rule 3 and rule 5 of the rules of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. To this end a memorandum was drafted for RLCC to give approval for the use of the previously unsigned research report done on portion 219 of the farm Jonathan 175 JQ in order to settle the two outstanding land claims of the Tshabalala family. The memorandum was approved by the RLCC on 16 February 2023.

The administration

The administration has met the acceptance criteria as set out in Section 2 of the Act and the rules of the Commission. The land claims as illustrated in this submission were subjected to a validation process to ensure that they comply with the Act and were accepted as prima facie valid.

These claims were processed in terms of the Rules of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. The RLCC is satisfied that the claims conform with the acceptance criteria.

The original owners were dispossessed of land rights after 19 June 1913, through the National Parks Act No 24 of 1987 and the Native Land Act of 1913.

The RLCC based on the above findings, accepted the claims as valid. The claims were thereafter gazetted and published in the Government Gazette No. 27235 as Notice Number 196, dated 11 February 2005.

Soon upon the publication of the claims in the Government Gazette, interested parties were notified directly by means of registered mail. Recently the NWPB was also updated about the progress on the outstanding land claims to be settled within the Reserve and there have not been any objections received from the affected stakeholders.

The settlement

During the establishment of the Tshabalala Family Trust, the options workshop was held with claimants on 27 January 2023. During the workshop, the options presented to the claimants were alternative land and restoration of portion 219. The claimants opted for restoration of portion 219 of the farm Jonathan 175 JQ. The option workshop form was clear that the approval of the section 42D would constitute full and final settlement of their claims.

The establishment of the legal entity was dealt with internally and the claimants opted for a trust with the name Mjolozele Shabalala Family Trust, which has already been registered with the Master of High Court.

NORTHERN CAPE



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, the Northern Cape projected settling **6** land claim and finalising **5** land claims during the 2023/24 financial year. It succeeded in settling **5** land claims and finalising **6** claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was

R328 771 784

Number of land claims settled

Target

6

Actual

5

Number of land claims finalised

Target

5

Actual

6

FREDERICKS FAMILY CLAIM

The history

The claimant alleges that in the early 1950s white soldiers came to the farm on two separate occasions. On the first occasion Mr Fredericks was not there, and they visited the farm a second time. During the second visit, the two soldiers found Mr Hendricks Fredericks and informed him that he must leave the farm. He was told that the farm was situated in a Whites only area. The claimant alleges that the family was finally removed in 1957.

The date of dispossession is corroborated by a document obtained at the National Archives which indicates that in 1957 the farm Zonderhuis was sold by the State and was granted by the Minister to Mr Christiaan Frederick Liebenberg for £1890.13.8. The property register indicates that the farm was transferred to Mr Liebenberg on 28 March 1957. The family lost all their belongings during dispossession.

It should be known that the then government made conditions conducive for whites to register land into their names without any difficulties. This is evident of what happened in the Gordonia area along the Orange River, where most of the farms were registered either into government or private ownership. In 1957 farms like Ebenhaezer, Zwemkuil, Leeuwkop, Grootdrink, Zonderhuis, Onderplaats, etc. were consolidated and registered to individuals and government. This made life difficult for Black and Coloured families and communities living on these farms as they were dispossessed of their rights in land.

Nature and extent of rights lost

The claimants were dispossessed of unregistered rights in a form of beneficial occupational rights. They stayed on Farm Zonderhuis No. 402 for a continuous period of more than ten years before the actual dispossession.

The administration

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Western Cape and Northern Cape received a restitution claim lodged by Mr Isak Fredericks, ID No. 680504 6103 087, on behalf of the Fredericks family who were dispossessed of beneficial occupational right in land. The claim was lodged on 9 September 1997.

The removals occurred as a result of racial practices.

In the Popela Judgement, Case CCT 69/06, the Constitutional Court of South Africa determined that:

- “It is sufficient if the termination of rights in land is *permitted, aided and supported* by racially discriminatory laws or practices of the State or other functionaries exercising public power. The question is not whether the dispossession is affected by the State or a public functionary, but rather whether the dispossession was as a *consequence of laws or practices put in place by the State* or other public functionary”.
- “Racist practices and policies did not mean a single decisive cause, but a *concurrence of events conducted over time*. Apartheid laws on land were labyrinthine and mutually supportive and, in turn, spawned racist practices. Often the cause of historical dispossession of land rights did not lie in an isolated moment in time or a single act. The requisite causal connection had to be gathered from all the facts as long as the connection commended itself to common sense and was reasonable rather than remote or far-fetched.”
- “The racially discriminatory laws in force and the racially discriminatory practices that prevailed materially affected and favoured the ability of the Altenroxels to dispossess the [claimants]... In a normal society based on dignity and equality, a truly representative government would have had a duty to protect and respect existing rights. It would have cared about the effect that any unilateral change in those rights would have had on the [claimants] labour tenants.
- “their [the dispossessor’s] dubious freedom to deprive others of their rights in land was owed to racially discriminatory laws and State policies and practices that were intended to facilitate and did expunge land rights of [claimants]... The dispossession initiated by the Altenroxels was their dubious freedom to deprive others of their rights in land was owed to racially discriminatory laws and State policies and practices that were intended to facilitate and did expunge land rights of black labour tenants. The dispossession initiated by the Altenroxels was a *progeny or direct consequence* of unjust laws and State sponsored practices toward land rights of black people.”

The Fredericks family was part of the “Baster Community” that occupied land in Gordonia along the Orange River. They were dispossessed of their right in land by the then South African Government which “permitted, aided and supported” the dispossession of Basters from their land.

The claimant alleged that his family was dispossessed from the farm Zonderhuis in 1957.

The claimant alleges that there was no compensation paid to his grandfather at the time of dispossession. Due to the dispossession the Fredericks family was forced to sell their livestock to surrounding White farmers and, in the process, they were dispossessed of not only their land but also their livelihood.

The claimants were dispossessed of unregistered rights in land in the form of beneficial occupational rights. They stayed on the Farm Zonderhuis No. 402 for a continuous period of more than ten years before the actual dispossession.

The Land Claims Court has made no order in respect of the land under claim.

The settlement

The restitution option considered by claimants for settlement of the claim lodged by Mr Isak Fredericks is equitable redress in the form of financial compensation as contemplated in Section 42D (1b) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act No. 22 of 1994) as amended.

Given the claimants’ preference for financial compensation, it is proposed that the monetary value of this claim [where beneficial occupation / leasehold rights were lost] be calculated based on the revised financial compensation policy.

Given the claimants’ option for financial compensation, it is proposed that the monetary value of this claim, where beneficial occupational rights were lost, be calculated on the housing subsidy scheme for the right in land the claimant was dispossessed of; and a further housing subsidy for the improvements belonging to the claimant at the time of dispossession be added.

The value of the claim was derived at by taking the current R261 364,00 housing subsidy and adding a further R261 364, 00 housing subsidy for the improvements. The two values added together amount to R522 728, 00.

APRIL FAMILY CLAIM

The history

Mr Jan J. April resided on the farm with his family for a period of more than 30 years. Five of his children were born and raised on the farm Wilgersdrift. The children attended school in the Grootdrink location.

The claimant, who is the second eldest child of the ODI states that she and her brother used to help their father take care of their livestock that consisted of chickens, ducks, cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys. The April family was self-sufficient due to the livestock they owned.

In 1946, the family was visited by two white men on horseback. They informed Mr J.J April that they were from the Water Affairs Unit of a Government, and they instructed the family to vacate the farm because the area was identified for Government use. The family refused to vacate the farm because this was their home.

After a while, four white men returned and forcibly removed the family from the farm. They were forced to reside in the nearby town of Grootdrink, which was proclaimed a residence for ‘Coloured’ people in 1987. The Grootdrink area was proclaimed a ‘Coloured’ area in terms of the Group Areas Act. Various letters were written to the Divisional Councils to implement the proclamation.

No assistance was offered to the April family to relocate their belongings to the Grootdrink location. Mr April took his family on a boat and crossed the Orange River to Grootdrink. When Mr April and his son returned to collect their remaining belongings, he was denied access and had to fight to take the basic household items to Grootdrink. During this eviction the April Family lost most of their belongings, livestock and their home.

On arrival in Grootdrink, the family did not have a place to stay, and no shelter was allocated to them. The local school principal and the Priest of the Methodist Church offered the family temporary accommodation in the Methodist Church Hall in Grootdrink. They lived in the church for several months and Ms April gave birth to her 6th child while the family resided there. The family, thereafter, found a place to live in the location amongst the Grootdrink residents. The members of the church assisted the April family to erect a structure for the family to reside in. The removals which took place from areas such as Grootdrink, Wilgenhoudtdrift, Karos and Leeukrans coincide with the implementation of the Group Areas Act (Act No. 36 of 1966).

Mr Jan Jason April and his wife died and were buried on the farm. During the in loco inspection, the claimant was able to identify the graves of her family members.

It should be noted that the then government made conditions conducive for Whites to register land into their names without any difficulties. This is evident of what happened in the Gordonia area along the Orange River, where most of the farms were registered either into government or private ownership. In 1957 farms like Ebenhaezer, Zwemkuil, Leeuwkop, Grootdrink, Zonderhuis, Onderplaats etc. were consolidated and registered to individuals and government. This made life difficult for Black and Coloured families and communities living on these farms as they were dispossessed of their rights in land. The Natives Land Act (Act No. 27 of 1913) deprived non-whites of the opportunity and right to legally own or have title to the land that was outside the scheduled native areas. Therefore, this led to the dispossession of the claimants of their right in land because they were prevented from being legitimate owners of land. The claimants had unregistered, customary ownership and enjoyed beneficial occupation as they stayed on the claimed land for a period of 10 years and longer.

The claimants were dispossessed of unregistered rights in the form of beneficial occupational rights. They stayed on the Farm Onderplaats No. 401 for a continuous period of more than ten years before the actual dispossession.

The administration

The Office of the Regional Land Claim Commissioner: Northern Cape has satisfied itself that the claims were lodged as prescribed and are compliant with the provisions of Section 2(1) and 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act No. 22 of 1994) as amended; and provided for by Section 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996).

The claim was originally published in the Government Gazette Notice 859 of 2008 on 11 July 2008; and an amendment of the gazette notice was requested to correct the extent of the land under claim. The amendment of the Gazette Notice was approved and signed by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner on 17 January 2023. The amended Gazette was published on 8 August 2023 in Notice number 3791.

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Northern Cape received a restitution claim lodged by Ms Susanna Louw, ID No. 380817 0118 080, on behalf of the April family who were dispossessed of beneficial occupational right in land. The claim was lodged on 16 December 1998.

The removal occurred as a result of racial practices.

In the Popela Judgement, Case CCT 69/06, the Constitutional Court of South Africa determined that:

- “It is sufficient if the termination of rights in land is *permitted, aided and supported* by racially discriminatory laws or practices of the State or other functionaries exercising public power. The question is not whether the dispossession is affected by the State or a public functionary, but rather whether the dispossession was as a *consequence of laws or practices put in place by the State* or other public functionary”.
- “racist practices and policies did not mean a single decisive cause but a *concurrence of events conducted over time*. Apartheid laws on land were labyrinthine and mutually supportive and, in turn, spawned racist practices. Often the cause of historical dispossession of land rights did not lie in an isolated moment in time or a single act. The requisite causal connection had to be gathered from all the facts as long as the connection commended itself to common sense and was reasonable rather than remote or far-fetched.”
- “The racially discriminatory laws in force and the racially discriminatory practices that prevailed materially affected and favoured the ability of the Altenroxels to dispossess the [claimants]... In a normal society based on dignity and equality, a truly representative government would have had a duty to protect and

respect existing rights. It would have cared about the effect that any unilateral change in those rights would have had on the [claimants] labour tenants.”

- “their [the dispossessor’s] dubious freedom to deprive others of their rights in land was owed to racially discriminatory laws and State policies and practices that were intended to facilitate and did expunge land rights of [claimants]... The dispossession initiated by the Altenroxels was at their dubious freedom to deprive others of their rights in land was owed to racially discriminatory laws and State policies and practices that were intended to facilitate and did expunge land rights of black labour tenants. The dispossession initiated by the Altenroxels was a *progeny or direct consequence* of unjust laws and State sponsored practices toward land rights of black people.”

The claimant alleged that the April family was dispossessed from the farm Onderplaats No. 401 in 1946.

The settlement

The restitution option considered by claimants for settlement of the claim lodged by Ms Susanna Louw is equitable redress in the form of financial compensation as contemplated in Section 42D (1b) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act No. 22 of 1994) as amended.

The restitution option considered for settlement of this claim is equitable redress in a form of financial compensation as contemplated in Section 42D (1b) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act No. 22 of 1994) as amended.

Given the claimant’s preference for financial compensation, it is proposed that the monetary value of this claim [where beneficial occupation / leasehold rights were lost] be calculated based on the available policy on financial compensation approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, Mrs Thoko Didiza (MP).

Given the claimants option for financial compensation, it is proposed that the monetary value of this claim, where beneficial occupational rights were lost, be calculated on the housing subsidy scheme for the right in land the claimant was dispossessed of; and a further housing subsidy for the improvements belonging to the claimant at the time of dispossession be added.

This implies that two housing subsidies be awarded to the claimant, as contained in the provision of the financial compensation policy, under point 11.4.

The value of the claim was derived at by taking the current R261 364,00 housing subsidy and adding a further R261 364,00 housing subsidy for the improvements. The two values added together amount to R522 728,00.

WESTERN CAPE



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, the Western Cape projected settling **50** land claims and finalising **60** land claims during the 2023/24 financial year. It succeeded in settling **54** land claims and finalising **61** claims. The total expenditure for claims finalised was

R112 777 709

Number of land claims settled

Target

50

Actual

54

Number of land claims finalised

Target

60

Actual

61

LUYOLO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CLAIM (URBAN)

The history

The claim concerns a vacant piece of land which is a Portion of Erf 420, Simon's Town measuring 3 Morgen. This land was granted to the Simon's Town Municipality on 9 January 1907. The Luyolo residents were settled on this land and were paying rent to the Municipality.

The main legal instrument for the forced removal of the claimants and their ascendants is the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 25 of 1945, as amended. In accordance with this legislation, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development formulated a policy in the 1940s in terms of which two locations for all 'Natives' in the Cape Peninsula were created, namely, Langa and Nyanga and later Gugulethu. The location of Gugulethu was predominantly set up for the Luyolo dispossessed community.

In line with the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 25 of 1945, as amended, the Luyolo residential area in Simon's Town was demolished later in 1966 in terms of Group Areas Proclamation 1144 of 1966. Due to the imposition of the provisions of this Group Areas Act Proclamation (1144 of 1966), property rights in respect of the Luyolo claimant families were denied and this resulted in the entire Luyolo 'Bantu' village or residential area abolished. As a result, the Luyolo claimant community was dispossessed of the tenancy land rights they enjoyed on the land prior to dispossession.

The effect of this proclamation led to the forced removal of the Luyolo Community.

The administration

The claim was lodged as a community claim on behalf of the Luyolo Community and has been processed as a community claim in terms of the Rules of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights.

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner is thus satisfied that this claim conforms to the acceptance criteria:

- A composite of rights in land was lost post- 19 June 1913;
- As a result of racially discriminatory laws and practices;
- Just and equitable compensation was not received at the time of dispossession;
- The claim was lodged by the closing date, namely 31 December 1998.
- The claim is not frivolous or vexatious; and
- The Land Claims Court has made no order in respect of the property under claim.
- Research in terms of acquisition and dispossession of properties was conducted.

The claim has been published in the Government Gazette and the Gazette Notice 442 of 1998 i

The settlement

Various restitution options were introduced, clarified and thoroughly presented to the claimant households. The 82 claimant households indicated their interest in housing development in Simon's Town.

The land, namely, Erven 4614, 4615, 4617, 4626 and 4621 in Dido Valley in Simon's Town was released by the National Department of Public Works to the City of Cape Town on condition that *'the City of Cape Town shall contribute suitable housing for those relocated from Simon's Town in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966'*. In compliance with these conditions, the City of Cape Town is, among other things, currently developing this land and, therefore, the Luyolo community claimant households are intended beneficiaries of this development that the City of Cape Town is implementing as per land release.

As mentioned in the above paragraph, it should be submitted that the City of Cape Town has commenced with the development of housing units on the land. Moreover, an agreement has been reached between the City and the Office of the Regional Land Claims to the effect that the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Western Cape will reimburse the City of Cape Town for the expenses incurred (by the City) towards the development of the housing units on behalf of the Luyolo claimants. The contribution of the Commission in this project that has been initially agreed upon with the City for the 72 households at the time of the agreement is R202 888, 00 in terms of department's policy. It has to be stated that at the time that agreement was

reached with the City of Cape Town, the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner had only 72 verified households that indicated their preference in the subject development. Therefore, the agreement (with the City) only considered the 72 verified households.

Because of the publicity of the development, 10 more households also submitted their interest to be accommodated in the development and the list was updated to include them resulting in the total number of 82 households. The updated list was shared with the City; however, the developer raised concerns regarding the construction of houses for the additional 10 households based on the initially agreed amount of R202 88,00. Instead, the developer, because of the “increased cost of material, transportation of labor and additional costs” insisted that they may be able to develop for the additional 10 based on the new housing quantum, which is **R261 364,00**.

The value of the current tenancy award per each claimant household will be used as a contribution towards this development.

THE NEDERDUITSE GEREFORMEEDE SENDING GEMEENTE VANRHYNSDORP NOW KNOWN AS VERENIGENDE GEREFORMEERDE KERK IN SUID AFRIKA

The history

The Trustees of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sending Gemeente Vanrhynsdorp now known as Verenigende Gereformeerde Kerk in Suid Afrika acquired the Church properties in respect of erven 439 a portion of remainder ERF 51, ERF 178, ERF 179, ERF 180 AND ERF 185 VANRHYNSDORP MEASURING 1244M², 1487M², 1487M², 1487M² AND 1487M² where these properties were situated were proclaimed a White Area by Proclamation 201 of 1966 and became affected.

The properties were subsequently dispossessed and transferred to various members of the “White” group.

The administration

The claim was submitted with the Regional Land Claims Commission: Western Cape on the 27th of December 1996 in compliance with Sections 2(1) and 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act of 1994, as amended and Section 25(3) of the Constitution.

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner is therefore satisfied that this claim conforms to the acceptance criteria:

- A composite of rights in land was lost post-19 June 1913;
- As a result of racially discriminatory laws and practices;
- Just and equitable compensation was not received at the time of dispossession;
- This claim was lodged before the closing date, i.e. 31 December 1998;
- This claim is not frivolous or vexatious;
- The Land Claims Court has made no order in respect of the land under claim (refer to Annexure A: Research Report) and

This claim was published in the Government Gazette on the 2nd of October 2009 and the Gazette Notice number is 1306 of 2009.

The settlement

Annexed hereto is a specimen agreement, referring to the Settlement Agreement to be entered into with Rev. A. Ghall and K. Jantjies on behalf of the church after the approval of this S42D memorandum.

The restitution award will be paid to the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sending Gemeente Vanrhynsdorp now known as Verenigende Gereformeerde Kerk in Suid Afrika .

This claim will be settled in the form of financial compensation and therefore information pertaining to the “POST SETTLEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES” is not applicable.

In terms of this submission approval is sought for an amount of R1 713 487,46 (One Million, Seven Hundred and Thirteen Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty-Seven Rands and Forty Six Cents only) as the monetary value of this claim.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH OF SOUTHERN AFRICA (FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE RYNSE SENDING KERK) CLAIM

The history

The dispossessed properties – erven no. 2556 and 2570, Goodwood – were acquired on 28th September 1950 (in terms of deed of acquisition T14560/1950) and 28th August 1936 (in terms of deed of acquisition T8166/1936) respectively.

The Moravian Church in Southern Africa held on to both these properties until 1965 when proclamation no. 14 of 1958 was enforced to give effect to the dispossession as the area where these properties was situated was proclaimed a white group area.

The administration

A claim lodgment form was submitted with the Land Claims Commission: Western and Northern Cape on 31st December 1998 in compliance with Sections 2(1) and 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 (as amended) and Section 25(3) of the Constitution.

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner is therefore satisfied that this claim conforms with the acceptance criteria:

- A composite of rights in land was lost post-19 June 1913;
- As a result of racially discriminatory laws and practices;
- Just and equitable compensation was not received at the time of dispossession;
- This claim was lodged on 31 December 1998 which was the closing date to lodge claims;

The Land Claims Court has made no order in respect of the land under claim.

This claim had been published under Government Gazette no. 46991 (notice number 1305 of 2022) on 30 September 2022.

The settlement

This claim will be settled in the form of financial compensation and there is, therefore, no expectation from the side of the beneficiary household for any assistance in regard to any possible post- settlement development related matters.

Reverend Martin Abrahams (on behalf of the Moravian Church in Southern Africa) accepted the amount of **R1 459 032, 32 (One Million Four Hundred and Fifty-Nine Thousand and Thirty-Two Rands and Thirty-Two Cents only)** in terms of S42D of Restitution of Land Rights Act as amended as full and final settlement of this claim.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION



PART C



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 also largely in line with the requirements of Section 40(1) and (3) of the PFMA. The Public Service Regulations, 2001 prescribes that human resource information is included in the annual report and the minister of public service and administration has made this a set requirement for all government departments.

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.

The CRLR is an entity under the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development. The department's financial year is from 1 April to 31 March each year. The CRLR follows the same financial year period. The annual financial statements of the CRLR consists out of the functions performed by the entity which only includes the investigation and recommendation of the settlement of claims.

The settlement and finalisation of claims is performed by the branch Restitution within DALRRD. The budget and expenditure are reported in the department's annual financial statements and annual report. Only a high-level overview will be included in this annual report.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: RESTITUTION BRANCH

The Performance of Restitution branch in respect of financial management and expenditure during the period under review was excellent.

Table 8: Summary of budget expenditure the 2023/24 financial year

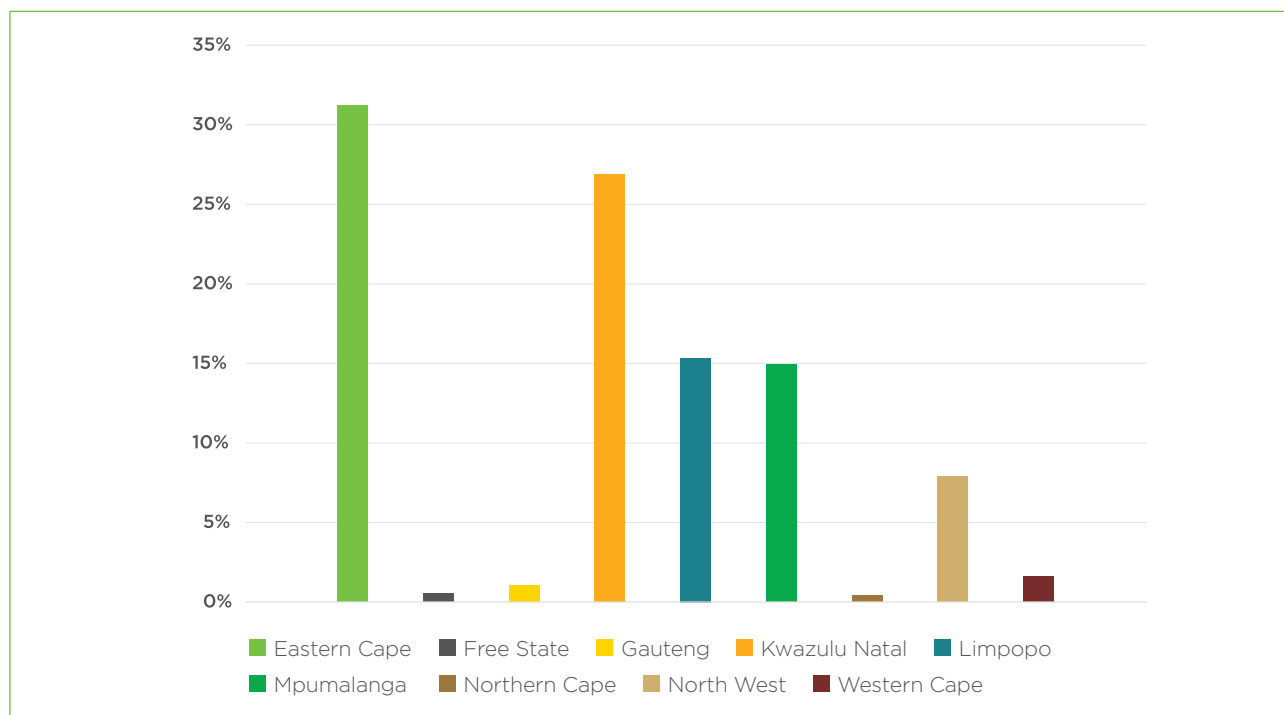
Economic classification	Adjusted budget	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final budget	Actual expenditure	Variance	Exp as % of final budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current payments	723 201	(74 963)	26 879	675 117	674 840	277	100,0%
Compensation of employees	418 942	(23 145)	26 879	422 676	422 676	-	100,0%
Goods and services	304 259	(51 847)	-	252 412	252 135	277	99,9%
Interest and rent on land	-	29	-	29	29	-	100,0%
Transfers and subsidies	2 833 105	25 763	(15 239)	2 843 629	2 843 629	-	100,0%
Provinces and municipalities	7 285	39 153	-	46 438	46 438	-	100,0%
Households	2 825 820	(13 390)	(15 239)	2 797 191	2 797 191	-	100,0%
Social benefits	421	57	-	478	478	-	100,0%
Other transfers to households	2 825 399	(13 447)	(15 239)	2 796 713	2 796 713	-	100,0%
Payments for capital assets	164 306	219 704	-	384 010	384 010	-	100,0%
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	5 282	-	5 282	5 282	-	100,0%
Machinery and equipment	9 467	3 772	-	13 239	13 239	-	100,0%
Land and sub-soil assets	154 839	210 650	-	365 489	365 489	-	100,0%
Payment for financial assets	-	750	-	750	750	-	100,0%
Total	3 720 612	171 254	11 640	3 903 506	3 903 229	277	100,0%

Table 9: Project expenditure summary per province for the 2023/24 financial year

Office	Land purchase	Land & subsoil	Recap	EBT	Lists	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Eastern Cape	8 433	1 032	0	9 991	967 741	987 198
Free State	0	0	0	16 885	0	16 885
Gauteng	0	0	3 013	7 215	21 543	31 772
KwaZulu Natal	186 806	1 033	101 324	7 946	553 762	850 873
Limpopo	17 041	552	0	18 819	449 436	485 849
Mpumalanga	5 661	3 841	1 091	271 278	190 927	472 800
Northern Cape	2 912	0	3 448	1 500	6 133	13 993
North West	140 543	0	99 789	4 107	6 117	250 557
Western Cape	45	20 000,00	0	14 927	37 278	52 270
Total	361 443	6 479	208 667	352 671	2 232 939	3 162 202

Table 10: Commitment reduction breakdown between backlog and new claims for the 2023/24 financial year

Office	Expenditure on backlog claims- approved prior to 2023/2024	Expenditure on claims approved during 2023/2024	Total Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Eastern Cape	558 843	428 354	987 198
Free State	931	15 954	16 885
Gauteng	2 836	28 935	31 772
KwaZulu Natal	516 815	334 057	850 873
Limpopo	254 592	231 257	485 849
Mpumalanga	181 229	291 571	472 800
Northern Cape	9 105	4 888	13 993
North West	137 663	112 893	250 557
Western Cape	19 986	32 284	52 270
Total	1 682 005	1 480 197	3 162 202

Figure 1: 2023/2024 financial year project expenditure per province

Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights.



Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights set out on pages 74-88, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights as of 31 March 2024, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matter

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Restatement of corresponding figures

7. As disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 31 March 2023 were restated as a result of an error in the financial statements of the entity at, and for the year ended, 31 March 2024.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

8. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the GRAP, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

10. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description which is included on page 72 of the annexure to the auditor's report forms part of my auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

12. In terms of the Restitution of Land Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), the Commission is not required to prepare an annual performance report.

Other information in the annual report

13. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report.
14. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
15. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
16. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read the information and, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract the auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if corrected this will not be necessary.

Internal control deficiencies

17. I considered internal controls relevant to my audit of the financial statements; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.
18. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the basis for the unqualified opinion included in this report.
19. Management did not implement adequate internal controls to ensure the preparation of accurate financial statements.
20. Management did not implement proper record keeping in a timely manner to ensure that complete, relevant and accurate information is accessible and readily available to support financial information.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2024



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements.

Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease operating as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



Annual financial statements

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Statement of Financial Position as of 31 March 2024

			Restated
		2024	2023
	Note	R '000	R '000
Non-current assets		348	494
Property, plant, and equipment	3	348	494
Current assets		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		348	494
Net Assets		348	494
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		348	494
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Current liabilities		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		348	494

Statement of Financial Performance as of 31 March 2024

			Restated
		2024	2023
	Notes	R '000	R '000
Revenue			
Revenue for non-exchange transactions			
Government grants	4	25 066	35 827
TOTAL REVENUE		25 066	35 827
Expenses			
Employee related costs	5	(11 064)	(11 863)
General Expenses	6	(13 952)	(23 737)
Depreciation	7	(197)	(240)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(25 213)	(35 840)
Continuing operations surplus/ (deficit) before tax		(147)	(12)
Taxation		-	-
Continuing operations surplus/ (deficit) after tax		(147)	(12)
Total surplus / (deficit) for the period net of tax		(147)	(12)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets as of 31 March 2024

		Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
	Note	R '000	R '000
Balance on 31 March 2022		455	455
Effect of PPE Prior adjustments	8	52	52
Balance on 31 March 2022: Restated		507	507
Restated Surplus/(Deficit) for the year - restated		(12)	(12)
Balance on 31 March 2023		494	494
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(147)	(147)
Balance on 31 March 2024		348	348

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31 March 2024

GRAP 2 requires the cash flow statement presented to report cash flows during the period and to be classified as cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities.

Cash Flows are defined as inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents. The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights does not operate a bank account and does not hold any cash and cash equivalents. All cash flows pertaining to the Commission are accounted for in the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

GRAP 24 requires a comparison of budget amounts and the actual amounts arising from execution of the budget to be included in the financial statements of entities that are required to, or elect to, make publicly available their approved budget(s) and for which they are, therefore, held publicly accountable. This Standard also requires disclosure of an explanation of the reasons for material differences between the budget and actual amounts.

The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights does not have a budget specifically allocated to the entity. The budget is part of the restitution allocation for Programme 3 and the budget for the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights cannot be practically isolated.

Therefore, it is not practical for the commission to have a Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actuals that meets the requirements of GRAP 24.



Notes to the annual financial statements

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The Annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 91(1) of the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999).

The Annual financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and incorporated the historical cost conventions as the basis of measurement, except where specified otherwise. All amounts have been presented in South African Rand (R), which is also the functional currency of the entity. Unless otherwise stated all financial figures have been rounded to the nearest One Thousand Rand (R'000). Assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a standard of GRAP.

1.1 Going concern assumption

These Annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the entity will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

1.2 Annual financial statements

The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the Annual financial statements as compared with the most recent Annual financial statements.

1.3 Comparative figures

Where material accounting errors, which relate to prior periods, have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the Annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts presented in the Annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the Annual financial statements.

1.5 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees.

1.5.1 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- wages, salaries, and social security contributions;
- short-term compensated absences (such as paid Annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related employee service;
- bonus, incentive, and performance related payments payable within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service; and
- on-monetary benefits (for example, medical care, and free or subsidised goods or services such as housing, cars, and cell phones) for current employees.

1.5.2 Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed or determinable contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognises the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the reporting date, an entity recognises that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the contribution in the cost of an asset.

1.6 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Revenue received from conditional or operational grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the entity has complied with any of the criteria's, conditions, or obligations if any embodied in the agreement. To the extent that the criteria, conditions, or obligations have not been met a liability is recognised.

1.6.1 Recognition

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow

1.6.2 Measurement

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the entity.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

1.6.3 Transfers

Apart from Services in kind, which are not recognised, the entity recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

The entity recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

The disclosure of their nature and type has however been disclosed by way of note to the financial statements in line with GRAP 23. These services may include:

- Administration Service
- Accommodation Services
- Information Technology
- Staff Training

1.6.4 Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind.

Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

1.6.5 Services in-kind

The entity recognises services in-kind that are significant to its operations and/or service delivery objectives as assets and recognise the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Where services in-kind are not significant to the entity's operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, the entity disclose the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period.

1.7 Property, Plant, and Equipment

The cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction, is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant, and equipment.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Items such as spare parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment are recognised when they meet the definition of property, plant, and equipment.

Property, plant, and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Estimate Useful Life
Computer Equipment	Straight-line method	3 years
Furniture and Fittings	Straight-line method	10 years

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the entity's expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the entity revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.8 Related parties

Where the entity has had related party transactions during the period covered by the financial statements, it discloses the nature of the related party transaction during the period covered by the financial statements. The nature, information about those related party transactions and outstanding balances including commitment.

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity to obtain benefits from its activities.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the ventures).

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity but is not control over those policies.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity, including those charged with the governance of the entity in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the entity.

The entity is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the entity is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the entity discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its unaudited Annual financial statements.

1.9 Events after the reporting date

Events after reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

The entity will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

The entity will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

1.10 Budget information

Entity is typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of appropriations or budget authorisations (or equivalent), which is given effect through authorising legislation, appropriation or similar.

General purpose financial reporting by entity shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget.

The approved budget is prepared on an accrual basis and presented by economic classification.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024.

The unaudited Annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

2. GRAP Standards Approved and Not Yet Effective

The following standards have been approved but not yet effective and have not been adopted by the entity:

Title of the standard and nature of impending changes in accounting policy and expected impact		Effective date (Periods starting on or after)	Financial year in which the entity plans to apply the Standard initially
GRAP 1 (amended) Presentation of Financial Statements	Expected impact not significant.	Not yet set.	Not yet determined.
GRAP 103 (amended) Heritage assets	Expected impact not significant.	Not yet set.	Not yet determined.
GRAP 104 (amended) Financial Instruments	Expected impact not significant.	Not yet set.	Not yet determined.
GRAP 105 (amended) Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control	Expected impact not significant.	Not yet set.	Not yet determined.
GRAP 106 (amended) Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control	Expected impact not significant.	Not yet set.	Not yet determined.
GRAP 107 (amended) Mergers	Expected impact not significant.	Not yet set.	Not yet determined.
Amendments Improvements to Standards of GRAP	Expected impact not significant.	01-Apr-25	2026 Financial year.

3. Property, plant, and equipment

Carrying value of Property, plant, and equipment

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Carrying value as at 31 March 2024			
Computer Equipment	1 116	(1 034)	82
Furniture and Fittings	811	(545)	266
	1 927	(1 579)	348
Carrying value as at 31 March 2023	R'000	R'000	R'000
Computer Equipment	1 116	(912)	204
Furniture and Fittings	761	(471)	290
	1 877	(1 383)	494

3. Property, plant, and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property plant and equipment as at 31 March 2024

	Computer equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Carrying value 31 March 2023	205	290	495
Additions	-	50	50
Transferred net in and out	-	-	-
Cost	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
Depreciation	(122)	(74)	(197)
Cost	1 116	811	1 927
Accumulated depreciation	(1 034)	(545)	(1 579)
Carrying value 31 March 2024	82	266	348

Reconciliation of property plant and equipment as at 31 March 2023

	Computer equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Carrying value 31 March 2022	182	324	507
Additions	186	26	212
Transfer in and out	4	11	15
Depreciation	(168)	(72)	(240)
Cost	1 116	761	1 877
Accumulated depreciation	(912)	(471)	(1 382)
Carrying value 31 March 2023	205	290	495

4. Revenue

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

	2024	2023
	R'000	R'000
Government grants	25 066	35 827

Revenue for non-exchange transactions arising from liabilities assumed by the Department

General expenses- Excluding Research service in kind	3 570	6 612
Research services received in kind	10 382	17 124
Employee related costs	11 064	11 863
Assets transfers -Net	-	15
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	50	212
	25 066	35 827

Service in kind that are significant and cannot be quantified.

Office Accommodation:

Office accommodation is classified as significant; however, it cannot be quantified. The Commission is part of Programme 3 of the Department, which includes Branch Restitution.

The majority of the staff in the Commission are seconded and have shared responsibilities in both Branch Restitution and Commission.

Services received in kind not recognized (not significant to service delivery objectives of the Commission)

Shared services (Finance, HR, Supply Chain)

Audit Fees and Audit Committee Fees

Stationery and Consumables

Other administrative expenses

5. Employee benefits

Employee related costs

Employee Benefits

	2024	2023
	R'000	R'000
Salaries and Wages	7 163	7 420
Performance and other bonuses	386	402
UIF, Pensions and Medical Aid	919	1 118
Allowances	1 806	1 926
Housing benefits and allowances	195	243
Other employee related costs	1	1
Provision for Leave Pay	594	752
	11 064	11 863

6. General expenses

Audit fees	636	596
Accounting fees	558	465
Consulting and professional fees	11 679	21 104
Conferences and seminars	32	12
Telephone and fax	41	40
Transport and freight	705	1 091
Travel – local	301	427
	13 952	23 737

7. Depreciation

Depreciation for the year	197	240
	197	240

8. Prior period error

In the 31 March 2023 financial year, the following accounting errors were made in the preparation and compilation of the Interim financial statements:

1. Revenue for non-exchange transactions and General expenses

Revenue from non-exchange transactions earned by the Commission were understated in the prior year by (R235k) due to an omission of telephone and fax, travel and accommodation costs, conferences and seminar expenditure paid on behalf of the Commission and general expenses were also understated by R235k.

The comparative figures for the 31 March 2023 financial statements have been restated. The effects of the restatement in the financial statements is summarised below:

	2023
Increase in revenue for non-exchange transactions	235
Increase in general expenses	(235)
Increase in Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	-

2. Property , Plant and Equipment and Changes in net Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment was understated due to computer and equipment not allocated when it was purchased in 2021, 2022 and 2023. This resulted in misstatements of cost, accumulated depreciation, depreciation and opening accumulated surplus and revenue from non-exchange transactions. The misstatement was corrected retrospectively. The impact on the comparative is follows

	2022
Computer equipment cost	73
Retained Earnings	(52)
Accumulated depreciation	(21)
Net effect on Accumulated surplus	(0)

	2023
Computer equipment cost	110
Depreciation	49
Accumulated depreciation	(49)
Net Effect	110

	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Statement of financial position			
Property, plant, and equipment	91	113	204
Computer Equipment			

	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Statement of financial performance			
Government grants	35 482	345	35 827
General Expenses	(23 502)	(235)	(23 737)
Depreciation	(191)	(49)	(240)

9. Related parties

Relationships

Controlling entity:

Department of Agriculture , Land Reform and Rural Development

Entities under the same Controlling entity

- Agricultural Research Council
- National Agricultural Marketing Council
- Perishable Products Export Control Board
- Onderstepoort Biological Products
- Deeds Registration Trading Entity
- Agricultural Land Holdings Account
- Office of the Valuer General
- South African Veterinary Council - Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982)
- Agricultural Produce Agents Council - Agricultural Produce Agents Act, 1992 (Act No. 12 of 1992)
- National Council of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals - Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1993 (Act No. 169 of 1993)
- South African Council for Planners - Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act No. 36 of 2002)
- South African Geomatics Council - Geomatics Profession Act, 2013 (Act No. 19 of 2013)
- Wine Certification Authority

Key Management

Chief Land Claim Commissioner (CLCC)	• Ntloko NS
Regional Land Claim Commissioner (RLCC)	• Maphutha LH
Deputy Land Claim Commissioner (DLCC)	• Beukman F
Deputy Land Claim Commissioner (DLCC) (Acting)	• Benyane CJ

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights is a branch that operates under the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and as such, some transactions rendered between the department and the Commission are in kind and/or not at arm's length. Those services or goods received in kind that are quantifiable are disclosed below:

	2024	2023
	R'000	R'000
Related party transactions		
Revenue for non-exchange transactions	25 066	35 827
General expenses- Excluding Research service in kind	(3 570)	(6 612)
Research services received in kind	(10 382)	(17 124)
Employee related costs	(11 064)	(11 863)
Assets transfers -Net		(15)
Assets acquired through non-exchange transactions	(50)	(212)

9. Related parties (continued)

Key Management

As at 31 March 2024

	Basic salary	Bonuses and performance related payments	Other short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Name					
Ntloko NS	1 253	-	537	-	1 791
Maphutha LH	980	136	444	127	1 687
Benyane CJ (Acting)	150	-	68	19	237
Beukman F	800	-	343	-	1 143
	3 183	136	1 392	147	4 858

Acting DLCC's term ended on 1 June 2023 and the new DLCC commenced on 1 June 2023

As at 31 March 2023

	Basic salary	Bonuses and performance related payments	Other short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Name					
Ntloko NS	1 201	-	533	-	1 735
Maphutha LH	858	17	428	112	1 415
Benyane CJ (Acting)	871	83	414	113	1 482
	2 913	191	1 330	217	4 651

10. Going Concern

The Commission on Restitution on of Land Rights are of the opinion that the organisation will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future (next 12 Months) as it still with the department and there is a budget allocated under programme 3.

GOVERNANCE



PART D



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 DALRRD, the CRLR participates in all governance forums and submits statutory and governance plans and reports to the DALRRD. In addition, and as per the requirements of the Restitution 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.



Risk management

The CRLR complies with, and adheres to, the DALRRD'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 11.

Table 11: 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 adjustment and Medium-term Expenditure Framework cycle
Expenditure risks	Under-spending	Monthly expenditure monitoring and cash flow revision(s) to be done
Institutional risks		
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	Ineffectual human resources	Development of revised institutional form and continual training
Process risks	- Delays in implementation of settlements - No standardised business process with time frames	- Developed detailed business process that is elaborated into SOPs and time frames. - Implementation of reviewed settlement models

Risk type	Risk	Risk response/mitigation plan
External 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.
Legal and regulatory risks	- No clear and 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



Report of the Audit Committee

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Audit Committee is pleased to present its report on the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) for the financial year ended 31 March 2024. The Restitution Programme will be reported on in the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development's Annual Report, due to its Financial Reporting being an integral part of the Department's Annual Financial Statements.

Audit Committee members and attendance

During the year under review the Audit Committee consisted of four members. Indicated in the table hereunder and as it relates to the CRLR, the Audit Committee had three Standard Audit Committee meetings wherein matters pertaining to the Interim Financial Statements, Annual Financial Statements and Auditor-General South Africa's Audit Report were deliberated upon. The Restitution Programme will be reported on in the Audit Committee Report of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, as a programme of the Department. The Audit Committee is constituted of persons who possess the correct mix of experience, qualifications, and skills to carry out its responsibilities.

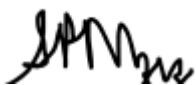
Name of member	Number of standard AC meetings attended regarding the CRLR
Ms P Mzizi (Chairperson)	3
Ms S Sekgobela (Member)	3
Ms AMM Badimo (Member)	3
Ms K Mbonambi (Member)	3

Audit Committee Responsibility

The Audit Committee reports that it complied with its responsibilities arising from section 38 (1) (a) of the Public Finance Management Act, No.1 of 1999, as amended and Treasury Regulation 3.1. The Audit Committee also reports that it had adopted an appropriate formal Terms of Reference as contained in its Charter, conducted its affairs in compliance with the Charter and has discharged its responsibilities as contained therein.

The effectiveness of internal control

The Audit Committee acknowledges that the system of internal controls governing financial reporting at the CRLR were adequate and effective.



Ms P Mzizi CA(SA)

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development; Deeds Registration Trading Account; Agricultural Land Holdings Account and the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights

Date: 31 July 2024



Internal Audit

The objective of the Internal Audit function is to provide Management with independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and to continuously improve the operations of the CRLR. It assists the CRLR to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes.

The Audit Committee is satisfied that the Internal Audit function is operating effectively, and that it has taken into consideration the risks pertinent to the CRLR in its audits.

Reporting

The Audit Committee appreciates that CRLR Reporting submissions were done timeously and appropriately.

Evaluation of the Financial Statements

The Audit Committee reviewed and discussed:

- the Annual Financial Statements to be included in the annual report, with the Auditor-General South Africa, the Chief Land Claims Commissioner and Management;
- significant adjustments resulting from the audits; and
- changes in accounting policies and practices.

Auditor General South Africa

The Audit Committee acknowledges and commends the unqualified audit outcome for the CRLR.

The Audit Committee has met with the Auditor-General South Africa to ensure that there were no unresolved differences.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the Auditor-General South Africa on the Annual Financial Statements and is of the opinion that the Audited Annual Financial Statements should be accepted and read together with the reports of the Auditor-General South Africa.

Conclusion

The Audit Committee expresses its appreciation to the Chief Land Claims Commissioner, Director-General, Management, Internal Audit and the Auditor-General South Africa for their assistance and cooperation in the dispensing of the Audit Committee's functions.

Portfolio Committees

The Portfolio Committee exercises oversight over the service delivery performance of departments.

Provide commentary on the following:

- The dates of the meeting

No	Date of meeting	Committee	Agenda items
1	28/02/2023	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Responses by DALRRD to the SONA and Budget Vote (2023/24)
2	18/03/2023	Joint Meeting: Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development & Select Committee on Land Reform, Environment, Mineral Resources and Energy	- Briefing by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights on the 2023/24 Annual Performance Plans (APPs) and Budget allocation. - Briefings by Entities on the 2023/24 Annual Performance Plans (APPs) and Budget allocation, namely: - Agricultural Research Council (ARC) - Onderstepoort Biological Products (OBP) - National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC)
3	16/05/2023	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Briefing by the DALRRD together with the Special Master of Labour Tenants at the Land Claims Court about the settlement of the Labour tenant's applications; and complementary support services after allocation of land. Further input by DALRRD on the Animals Protection Amendment Bill.
4	23/05/2023	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Briefing by the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights on the progress made towards settlement and finalisation of old order claims including reports submitted to the Land Claims Court. Further, presentation of the status report with regard to implementation of Project Kuyasa.
5	31/05/2023	Portfolio Committee on Public Enterprises	Progress made in resolving land claim issues affecting Safcol and Alexkor.
6	13/06/2023	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Briefing by DALRRD and Entities on the 2022/23 Third and Fourth Quarterly Performance and Expenditure Reports.
7	03/07/2023	Select Committee on Land Reform, Environment, Mineral Resources and Energy	Oversight Visit to Northern Cape: The focus of the oversight visit was on the continued challenges experienced with land reform in communal land areas governed by traditional councils.
8	04/07/2023	Select Committee on Land Reform, Environment, Mineral Resources and Energy	Oversight Visit to Northern Cape: The focus of the oversight visit was on the continued challenges experienced with land reform in communal land areas governed by traditional councils.
9	05/07/2023	Select Committee on Land Reform, Environment, Mineral Resources and Energy	Oversight Visit to Northern Cape: The focus of the oversight visit was on the continued challenges experienced with land reform in communal land areas governed by traditional councils.
10	06/07/2024	Select Committee on Land Reform, Environment, Mineral Resources and Energy	Oversight Visit to Northern Cape: The focus of the oversight visit was on the continued challenges experienced with land reform in communal land areas governed by traditional councils.
11	21/11/2023	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Consideration and adoption of the draft BRRR.
12	Tue, 06 Feb 2024	Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Briefing on the 2022/23 Portfolio Annual Report by the following: - Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) Briefing on the 2022/23 Portfolio Annual Reports by the following: - Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) - Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) - Office of the Valuer-General (OVG) - Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB)

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



PART E

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

Human Resource Operative

The CRLR's Human Resources (HR) management function is performed as a coordination and oversight function at the National Office with DALRRD's National Office and Provincial Shared Service Centres (PSSCs) playing a vital role as a strategic partner.

Historical and current analysis of human capital

Historically, the CRLR had an overall number of 1 442 positions on the approved version 2.9 Departmental structure. A total of 750 positions were approved and funded on the version 2.9 Departmental structure. The version 2.9 structure has since ceased to exist, with the advent of the approved DALRRD structure dated 11 December 2020, as concurred by Minister of Public Service Administration.

The staff establishment in line with the approved structure dated 11 December 2020 is 757 with the total number of filled positions being 699 with 58 vacant positions. This constitutes a vacancy rate of about 8%, slightly below the ideal vacancy rate of 10% as prescribed by National Treasury.

In the month of October 2023, the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development issued a directive on the implementation of cost containment measures aimed at assisting Executive Authorities in managing fiscal sustainability during the process of creating and filling of vacant positions within the Department. This implied that all positions that are vacant and require appointments, shall be reviewed for prioritization and funding against set criteria. The total number of filled positions for levels 12 and below, prior to the moratorium is 50, nationally.

Due the moratorium on filling of vacant positions, the Branch Restitution embarked on an initiative to create opportunities for temporal assignment in business units where there were dire capacity gaps.

Of the 38 senior managers, just over 72% are male. The average age of all staff members is just over 35 years. The average age of SMS members is slightly higher at 49 years. The age composition is therefore relatively young (when measured against the prescribed retirement age), with about 22 SMS at the age band 50 – 60 years. The overall representation of females is 393 against males at 300 which constitutes about 53% and 47% respectively.

There are 15 staff members with disabilities, which constitutes 2,1% of the total establishment. In terms of affording employment opportunities to people living with disabilities, the Branch has slightly exceeded the 2% target. There were about 15 Service Terminations for the period under review which constitute about 2% and 12 were due to resignations, and one was due to death and two due to retirement.

The table below depicts the staff complement and vacancy rate in the Branch Restitution.

Office	Number of funded posts	Number of posts filled	Number of posts vacant	Percentage vacancy rate	Head count
National Office	85	13	7	8%	78
Eastern Cape	66	5	4	6%	62
Free State	34	3	3	9%	31
Gauteng	65	5	3	8%	62
Kwazulu-Natal	113	2	8	7%	105
Limpopo	101	5	9	9%	92
Mpumalanga	117	1	9	8%	108
Northern Cape	35	5	3	8%	32
North-West	73	5	5	7%	68
Western Cape	68	1	7	10%	61
Total	757	50	58	8%	699

Filling of senior management service positions

There have been notable achievements in relation to the provision of human capital at Senior Management Level in the period under review. It is worth mentioning that the appointment of the Deputy Land Claims Commissioner on 1 June 2023 was pivotal in ensuring smooth coordination of the legal unit deliverables. The appointment plays a significant role in overseeing and coordinating the policy unit, development of standard operating procedures and ensuring alignment with broader processes around Land Reform. One of the key responsibility areas attached to the appointment of the Deputy Land Claims Commissioner, relates to coordinating the policy unit, and this presented an opportune moment to (i) maintain momentum in respect of the review of the existing policies; (ii) address the audit findings which have marred the Commission's operating model / business process over time, regarding the dissimilar ways of procedures applied in provinces and (iv) to enforce compliance with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) adopted and approved in line with Project Kuyasa.

Lastly, the appointment of the Director Operational Management: Eastern Cape province on 1 November 2023, was yet another significant highlight in terms of filling of positions at SMS level.

Performance management

The CRLR applies the DALRRD's approved Performance Management Development Strategy (PMDS) 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 89% in compliance with the policy.

Age distribution for SMS members in the Branch Level 13-15

The CRLR has only one Chief Director whose age bracket is between 60-65; however, 16 SMS members are at the age bracket of between 55-59.

Performance assessments were conducted on time and all performance incentives were paid before the end of the calendar year excluding the SMS.

Employee Health and Wellness

Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) within the CRLR utilises the service of the DALRRD, and service providers where necessary for this activity.

Wellness services were offered to the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commission: Northern Cape province. A total of 24 employees received group therapy whilst a total of six individual therapeutic interventions were received by employees. The program also covered the interactive presentation on Work-Life Balance facilitation which focused on the following factors: Work Life integration, Self-Care, Managing, Multiple Demands and Boundary Setting, with Relationship Management being presented in the form of a workshop.



Annexure A

Table 12: List of settled claims

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Eastern Cape					
Ntisana Family	1	-	-	-	-
Davidson Family claim	1	-	2 535 007,50	-	2 535 007,50
Kasibe Individual Family claim	1	-	894 412,50	-	894 412,50
Machibi Community Claim - Phase 2 and Final	1	-	7 709 744,00	-	7 709 744,00
Green Family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Felix Family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Ndinisa Family claim	2	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Kirkwood Community	6	-	118 892 368,00	-	118 892 368,00
Amaqwathi (Gqutyini) Community Claim	1	-	6 272 736,00	-	6 272 736,00
Ngcayisa Family claim	1	-	726 048,78	-	726 048,78
Ncora Community Claim- Phase 3	1	-	76 841 016,00	-	76 841 016,00
Lower Zingcuka, Upper Zingcuka and Lower Ngqumeya Community Claim	2	-	249 079 892,00	-	249 079 892,00
Upper Tabase Community Claim	1	-	220 591 216,00	-	220 591 216,00
Mc Cabe family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Ndleleni Family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Potgieter Family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Madlwabinga Individual Family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Sampu Family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Fortuin family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Classen / Mkonto Family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Thomas Family Land claim	1	-	1 045 456,00	-	1 045 456,00
Klaas Family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Mthwaku Community Claim-Phase 2	1	-	14 636 384,00	-	14 636 384,00
Jantjies Family claim (AKA Whitebooi)	2	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Ntshuntshe Family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Upper Didimana Community Claim	2	-	18 818 208,00	-	18 818 208,00
McCarthy Family claim	1	-	784 092,00	-	784 092,00

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Mbeki Family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Klassen/Elliott Family Land claim	1	-	1 607 350,92	-	1 607 350,92
Jodwana (Gugwini) Community Claim	1	-	23 522 760,00	-	23 522 760,00
Kiddo family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
August/ Grootboom Family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Ndlangisa Family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Bonke Community Land claim	1	-	29 795 496,00	-	29 795 496,00
Scott family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Thwathwa Community Land claim	1	-	9 409 104,00	-	9 409 104,00
Ngxakaxa community claim	1	-	100 363 776,00	-	100 363 776,00
Xwili Community Claim - Phase 2	2	-	169 363 872,00	-	169 363 872,00
Skenjana Family claim	1	-	0,00	-	0,00
Bikizana Community Claim (Phase 2 and final)	1	-	37 636 416,00	-	37 636 416,00
Alcott/Fortuin family claim	1	-	348 485,34	-	348 485,34
Hoga family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Du Plessis (Jantjies) family	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Prinsloo Family Land claim	1	-	636 766,93	-	636 766,93
Draghoender family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Lilyvale Community Claim	1	-	23 000 032,00	-	23 000 032,00
Tutani/Machita Families	1	-	1 557 574,00	-	1 557 574,00
Hansen Family claim	1	-	1 144 433,95	-	1 144 433,95
Total	58	-	1 125 576 295,92	-	1 125 576 295,92

Free State					
Portion O of Farm Berendina No. 337	1	-	2 048 124,19	-	2 048 124,19
Various Properties for the Grabe Family Land claim	1	-	11 318 970,71	-	11 318 970,71
Total	2	-	13 367 094,90	-	13 367 094,90

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Gauteng					
Portions 272, 273, 274, 589 (portion of portion 10), 590, 591, 592, 595 (portion of portion 275), 596 (portion of portion 275), 597 (portion of portion 275), 598 (portion of portion 275), 599 (portion of portion 275), 600, 601 (portion of portion 275), 658, 659, 660 and portion 661 of farm Mooiplaats 367 JR: Mahlangu and Sibanyoni families	1	-	2 641 106,67	-	2 641 106,67
Portion 17 of Klein Zonder Hout 519 JR: Mabena Family	1	-	1 664 309,98	-	1 664 309,98
Portion 32 of the farm Vlakfontein 453 JR: Sepato Family	1	-	843 388,00	-	843 388,00
Portions 7,8,9 and 11 (a portion of portion 7) of the farm Witklip 539 JR: Mahlangu Family	1	-	1 579 482,06	-	1 579 482,06
Portions 12; 13;14; 20; 21 and 60 of the farm Groenfontein 526 JR: Malobola Family	1	-	1 551 116,24	-	1 551 116,24
Portions 28 (remaining extent) and 29 of the farm Nooitgedacht 471 JQ: Ntatiso Family	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Portion 13 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Nooitgedacht 333 JR: Tshabalala Family	1	-	2 822 589,33	-	2 822 589,33
Portion 32 of the farm Vlakfontein 453 JR: Maphosa Family	1	-	628 435,62	-	628 435,62
Portion 0 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Louwsbaken 476 JR: Ntuli Family	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Holding No 69 Ellison Agricultural Holdings: Moropa Family	1	-	519 728,00	-	519 728,00
Portion 8 of the farm Leeuwfontein 492 JR- Ntuli Family	1	-	3 136 368,00	-	3 136 368,00
Portion 9 of the farm Vlakfontein 523 JR- Skosana Family	1	-	1 208 237,20	-	1 208 237,20
Holding No. 22 Steynberg Agricultural Holdings: Dibakwane Family	1	-	519 728,00	-	519 728,00
Lot 52 Bodevha Street in the former Township of Eersterust JR (currently known as portion of Erven 667 and 668 of Eersterust Extension 2 JR)- Malope Family	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Portions 57 and 61 of the farm Boeknhoutskloofdrift 286 JR , portion 0 (remaining extent) of the farm Sonskyn 242 JR and portion 1 (remaining extent) of the farm De Wagendrft 417 JR- Mabena Family	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Portion 9 (remaining extent); 27; 30 and 43 of the farm Groenfontein 526 JR: Sibanyoni Family	1	-	962 864,00	-	962 864,00
Portions 2 (remaining extent), 20 (remaining extent), 162 and 182 of De Onderstepoort 300 JR: Tladi Family	1	-	899 517,85	-	899 517,85
Portion 2 (remaining extent) of the farm Vlakfontein 457 JR- Masilela Family	1	-	4 181 824,00	-	4 181 824,00
Portion 5 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Brakfontein 390 JR: Skosana Family	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Portion 0 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Wolvengat 442 JR: Ntuli Family	2	-	6 802 390,12	-	6 802 390,12
Total	21	-	32 574 725,07	-	32 574 725,07

KwaZulu-Natal					
Malangane Community Land claim (Section 35)	1	29 188 938,00	-	-	29 188 938,00
Mkhobeni Community Claim	1	-	140 804 272,00	-	140 804 272,00
Kwapa Family Land claim	1	-	1 142 127,66	-	1 142 127,66
Rankin Family	1	-	598 039,22	-	598 039,22
The Executor Colin William Field of the Estate of the Late Rustonjee Jalbhoy Rustonjee	1	-	823 500,00	-	823 500,00
Vawda Family claim	1	-	451 851,85	-	451 851,85
Maniwathee Surajpal Family Land claim	1	-	874 333,33	-	874 333,33
Ngidi Family Land claim	2	-	11 634 462,22	-	11 634 462,22
Kaula family land claim	1	-	3 985 069,00	-	3 985 069,00
Twyfelhoek Community Claim	1	-	15 681 840,00	-	15 681 840,00
Toolse Family Land claim	1	-	3 209 277,78	-	3 209 277,78
Crowie Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Dhanapal Perumal Naidoo's Land claim	1	-	848 820,52	-	848 820,52
Maguswana group of families Claim	1	-	11 500 016,00	-	11 500 016,00
Dookie Family	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Coward Family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Shezi Family	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Roseveare Family Land claim	1	-	1 349 761,42	-	1 349 761,42
Amahlubi Community Land claim (S35)- LCC 74/2009	1	65 130 000,00	0,00	23 631 644,30	88 761 644,30

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Parbathy Singh Family Land Claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Mahomed Family Land claim	1	-	320 250,00	-	320 250,00
Singh Family Land claim	1	-	196 023,00	-	196 023,00
Peter Gallagher Family claim	2	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Naidoo Family Land claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Ismail family	1	-	2 889 473,68	-	2 889 473,68
Khumalo Family Land claim	1	-	1 203 042,00	-	1 203 042,00
Ngubane Clan Land claim	1	-	41 818 240,00	-	41 818 240,00
Bergsig Community Land claim (Phase 2)	1	-	17 250 024,00	-	17 250 024,00
Timol Family Land claim	1	-	2 077 085,88	-	2 077 085,88
Hurryminthar Family Land claim	1	-	3 141 500,00	-	3 141 500,00
Dada Family Land claim	1	-	2 934 531,03	-	2 934 531,03
Hariram Nagesar Family Land claim	1	-	3 029 016,00	-	3 029 016,00
Estate Late Esmail Mahomed Paruk	1	-	4 933 823,53	-	4 933 823,53
Shaikh family	1	-	1 668 584,62	-	1 668 584,62
Nyembe Family (S35)	1	-	396 377,67	-	396 377,67
The Pretorius Family Land claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Ramphal Singh Family Land claim	1	-	2 332 352,94	-	2 332 352,94
Moola Family Land claim	2	-	1 561 175,94	-	1 561 175,94
Moodley Family Land claim	1	-	2 440 000,00	-	2 440 000,00
Asmall Trust	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Rasool's Properties Investment (PTY) Ltd	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Phase 2 Ballim Family Land claim	1	-	179 950,00	-	179 950,00
Rampershad Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Fathima Bee Bee Cassim Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Abdul Family land claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Fawnlease Bowthorpe Farm (Ntombikayise Emma Chamane) - S35	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Vinod Deolal Maharaj Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Dingaanstad Families Land claim	4	-	27 181 856,00	-	27 181 856,00
Mbodla Community Land claim	1	-	83 113 752,00	-	83 113 752,00
KwaMakhutha/ Stonehill Community Land claim	3	-	197 591 184,00	-	197 591 184,00
Ntshangase Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
The Estate Late Esmail Mahomed Paruk	1	-	4 202 222,22	-	4 202 222,22
Hariparsad Family Land claim (KRN6/2/3/E/39/812/1925/3)	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Ndlovu Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Dimba Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Deokali Family Land claim	1	-	2 090 912,00	-	2 090 912,00
Luthuli Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Siebalak Family Land claim (KRN6/2/3/E/39/812/1925/237)	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Ashwinlall Rampookar Family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Govender Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
The Late Abdool Gaffar Joosab Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Nomsa Rosemary Potgieter family claim (Section 35)- LCC 85/2020	1	347 460,00	15 032,00	-	362 492,00
Gracie Nagoorodo on behalf of the Packery Family land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Ndlovu Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Ramklass Family Land claim	1	-	1 016 666,67	-	1 016 666,67
The Late Kanthilall Sewnundan Cheddi Family	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Tika Singh Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Thaver Family Land claim (KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/385/37)	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Sookdew Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Shunmugam Family land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Ganesan Family	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
The Late Kisten Govender Family	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Sanjay Lorick on behalf of the Lorick family land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Cain Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Hulley Family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
The Late Thulukanthamma Pillay (Muthen) Family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Phase 2 Kullamma Pillay Family Land claim	1	-	931 944,44	-	931 944,44
Total	85	94 666 398,00	609 207 230,62	23 631 644,30	727 505 272,92

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Limpopo					
16 individual land claims (Steelpoortdrift 365 KT)	16	-	6 086 640,00	-	6 086 640,00
Magunela Community Land claim	1	-	10 144 400,00	-	10 144 400,00
14 Steelpoortdrift 365 KT Individual land claims with KRP numbers as indicated in 2.1.4 above	14	-	5 275 088,00	-	5 275 088,00
Ritavi Settlement (Risenga) Community Land claim Phase 2	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Agnes Green Land claim	2	-	1 240 333,33	-	1 240 333,33
Steelpoortpark 366 KT individual land claims: KRP 4127, 4129 & 4131	3	-	1 217 328,00	-	1 217 328,00
Windsor and Mitchell Families (KRP 1963)	1	-	1 529 392,00	-	1 529 392,00
Thoka A N Land claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Madzimanombe Land claim	2	-	83 636 480,00	-	83 636 480,00
15 Kremetart Individual Land claims	15	-	9 409 104,00	-	9 409 104,00
Seloane Schoeman Frans Land claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Womgololo Community Land claim	1	-	28 750 040,00	-	28 750 040,00
Setobanki Jacobeth Lehabe Land claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Morulane family Land claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
De Hoop individuals land claims: KRP 4245, 4732, 4244, 4731 & 4715	5	-	2 090 912,00	-	2 090 912,00
Makola Mahoye Simon Land claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Riba Community Land claim	1	-	15 681 840,00	-	15 681 840,00
Phooko Tribe Land claim	1	-	172 500 240,00	-	172 500 240,00
Raphahlelo Community Land claim	3	-	349 182 304,00	-	349 182 304,00
Tshitungulwane Community Land claim	1	-	93 045 584,00	-	93 045 584,00
Richard Tomes Land claim	2	-	1 515 368,42	-	1 515 368,42
Mariam Suliman family Land claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Total	75	-	784 874 657,75	-	784 874 657,75

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Mpumalanga					
Mr. Mtwalo Elphus Fakude on behalf of Kaapschehoop community (Phase 2 final settlement)	1	-	-	-	-
Nkosi families Land claim (Vuka Mangwenyane)- De Goede Hoop (full and final settlement) KRP 6569 and 6570	2	-	4 463 536,00	-	4 463 536,00
Phase 2 full and final settlement for Shabangu family, KRP 6530	1	-	2 122 800,00	-	2 122 800,00
Mtshweni family (full and final), Rietfontein 365 JR, KRP 5190	1	-	2 339 782,41	-	2 339 782,41
Mahlangu Family Land claim: Phase 2 and Final Settlement: KRP 10854	1	-	1 420 216,00	-	1 420 216,00
Mgwenya family Land claim (Full and Final) KRP 6529	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Phase 2 and final settlement- Mpongose, Malinga and Motha families land claim, KRP 1647	3	-	608 664,00	-	608 664,00
Mtshweni Family Land claim: Phase 2 and Final Settlement; KRP 12192	1	-	704 550,00	-	704 550,00
Skosana Family Land claim - the Remaining Extent of Portion 6 of the farm Olifantslaagte 378 JS, Phase 2 and final	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Sikhosana Family Land claim: Full and Final Settlement: KRP 11210	1	-	687 225,56	-	687 225,56
Mabuza and Magagula families Land claim, KRP 1857 (Full and Final)	1	-	1 168 236,42	-	1 168 236,42
Mahlangu Family Land claim: Full and Final Settlement: KRP 5360	1	-	3 876 178,81	-	3 876 178,81
Shabangu Family Land claim- Remaining Extent of portion 4 of the farm Vlakplaats 476 JT (full and final settlement)	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Full and Final: Ngqolowa and Ntozonke Families: KRP 950 and 974	2	-	1 001 895,34	-	1 001 895,34
Mahlangu family Land claim KRP 5368 (Full and Final)	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Mahlangu Family Land claim- Portion 6 (R/E) of the farm Welgelegen 221 IR (full and final)	1	-	5 750 008,00	-	5 750 008,00
Makhubu Land claim- portions 41 and 42 of the farm Lovedale 277 JU (full and final settlement)	1	-	2 090 912,00	-	2 090 912,00

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Dhladhla family Land claim, KRP:278 (Full and Final Settlement)	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Mnguni family (Full and Final), Blesbokfontein 459 JR, Z0189	1	-	2 090 912,00	-	2 090 912,00
Phase 2 Full and Final Nkosi Family Land claim KRP 11084	1	-	448 090,30	-	448 090,30
Phase 2 Mahlangu Family- Generaalsdraai, Full and Final settlement: KRP 5087	1	-	940 416,67	-	940 416,67
Mdzibha Family land claim: Phase 2 and Final KRP 300	1	-	1 000 888,00	-	1 000 888,00
Mapitle Community Land claim - Allemansdrift 162 JR (Full and Final Settlement) KRP 703	1	-	25 527 393,26	-	25 527 393,26
Mkhonto family land claim, KRP 5296 (Full and Final)	1	-	528 239,00	-	528 239,00
Baka Nkosi-Ginindza Family Land claim Phase 2 (Full & Final) KRP 12021	1	-	17 895 732,47	-	17 895 732,47
Mbonani Family Land claim	1	-	1 279 356,40	-	1 279 356,40
Skosana Family Land claim- Doornrug (Full and Final Settlement) KRP 5421	1	-	1 968 653,93	-	1 968 653,93
Ntuli Family Land claim- Doornpoort 312 JS, Full and Final Settlement, KRP 11029	1	-	1 062 151,23	-	1 062 151,23
Sibanyoni Family Land claim : Phase 2 and Final Settlement: KRP 11876	1	-	2 352 276,00	-	2 352 276,00
Sethlare Community Land claim - Acornhoek 212 KU, Brooklyn 426 KT, Dingleydale 229 KU, Greenvalley 213 KU, Craigieburn 462 KT, and Rooiboklaagte 215 (Phase Two Full and Final)- KRP 2552 & 5066	2	-	35 806 868,00	-	35 806 868,00
Sambo family claim- Portion 0 of the farm Selde -So 47 JU (Full and Final) KRP 7611	1	-	1 488 989,00	-	1 488 989,00
Phase 2 Full and Final Motsweni Family Land claim (Vlakspruit 292 IS) KRP 10262	1	-	824 788,73	-	824 788,73
Nkosi Family claim (Phase 2 Full & Final) KRP 9109, R/E of Portion 11 of the farm Mooiplaats 147 JT	1	-	15 583 466,67	-	15 583 466,67
Mashiane Family Land claim: Full and Final: KRP 10861	1	1 550 000,00	0,00	-	1 550 000,00
Shabalala Family Land claim- Idalia (Full and Final Settlement) KRP 2068	1	-	1 176 364,00	-	1 176 364,00

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Tshehla Family Land claim: Full and Final Settlement: KRP 7959	1	-	590 036,36	-	590 036,36
Mavuso Family Land claim (Full and final) KRP 10909	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Msibi Family Land claim, KRP 6463 (Full and Final)	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Tshabalala Family land claim- Nederland, KRP 11164 (Full and Final)	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Mtsweni Family Land claim: Phase 2 and Final Settlement: KRP 1041	1	-	1 464 000,00	-	1 464 000,00
Mkhonza Family Land claim- Rietvley 488 IS (Full and final) KRP 9502	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Maseko family claim- Portion 34, Portion 35 and Portion 61 of the farm Kromkrans 208 IS (Full and Final) KRP 271	1	-	1 765 393,19	-	1 765 393,19
Masilela family Land claim- Graspan (Full and Final Settlement), KRP 1384	1	-	1 774 568,64	-	1 774 568,64
Mahlangu family (Full and final), Onverwacht 379 JS, Portion 7, Z0305 (KRP 9818) & KRP 9949	2	-	3 659 096,00	-	3 659 096,00
Lukhele Family Land claim (Full and Final Settlement) KRP 2367	1	-	1 274 082,45	-	1 274 082,45
Phethini Samuel Ngwenyama on behalf of the Ngwenyama family (Full and final) KRP 7871	1	-	2 090 912,00	-	2 090 912,00
Malele Community Phase 2 and Final	3	-	99 056 956,00	-	99 056 956,00
Masango family (Full and final), R/E of Portion 23 of the farm Kameelpoort 202 JR, KRP 318	1	-	1 294 297,33	-	1 294 297,33
Mthombeni Family Land claim :Full and Final Settlement: KRP 9180	1	-	3 110 412,21	-	3 110 412,21
Masilela Family (Full and Final): Portion 21 of the farm Winnaarspoort 350 JT (KRP 5191)	1	-	929 459,24	-	929 459,24
Zulu Family Land claim (Full and Final Settlement) KRP 367	1	-	1 115 364,00	-	1 115 364,00
Total	59	1 550 000,00	258 600 927,62	-	260 150 927,62

North West

Tshabalala Family	2	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Northern Cape					
Fredericks family claim	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Onderplaats Land claim (April Family)	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Boks Family claim (Farm Wit Clay Gat)	1	-	3 114 808,44	-	3 114 808,44
Du Plessis Family Land claim	1	1 130 000,00	-	-	1 130 000,00
Box Family claim (Farm Wit Clay Gat)	1	-	3 659 096,00	-	3 659 096,00
Total	5	1 130 000,00	7 819 360,44	-	8 949 360,44

Western Cape					
Muller Family (Urban Claim) M433	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Dixon Family Tenancy Claim	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Parker & 4 Other Families Claim (Urban) REF: A929	1	-	759 064,47	-	759 064,47
Samuels Family Land claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	479 182,12	-	479 182,12
Moravian Church of Southern Africa (Formerly known as RhyNSE Sending Kerk) (Claim E171)	1	-	1 459 032,32	-	1 459 032,32
Abrahams Family Land claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	231 800,00	-	231 800,00
Davids Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Charles Herman Marais (W396 & W397)	2	-	1 782 273,82	-	1 782 273,82
Flandorp Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Frans Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	390 400,00	-	390 400,00
Pamplin Family (P111) (Ownership) (Urban)	1	-	500 200,00	-	500 200,00
Voetpad Community Claim	1	-	18 295 480,00	-	18 295 480,00
Daniels Family claim	1	-	37 337,74	-	37 337,74
Price Family Land claim (Urban Claim) REF: W266	1	-	632 473,68	-	632 473,68
Reed Family claim (Urban) (D604)	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Robertson Family claim	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Zoutenberg Family claim	1	-	526 125,00	-	526 125,00
Damon Family claim Batch 3 Constantia Group Development Claims	1	-	0,00	-	0,00
Nededitse Gereformeerde Sending Gemeente Caledon now Verenigde Gereformeerde Kerk Suid Afrika Caledon- J788	1	-	1 877 864,00	-	1 877 864,00

Claim (Project)	No of claims settled	Land cost (R)	Financial compensation (R)	Grants/ development (R)	Total award cost
Petersen and Five (5) Other Families Land claim	2	-	0,00	-	0,00
Samaai Land claim	1	-	0,00	-	0,00
Galant Family District Six Batch 30	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Davids Family Land claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	1 887 094,67	-	1 887 094,67
Dutch Reformed Church now known as Uniting Reformed Church-Calitzdorp- P358	1	-	345 412,50	-	345 412,50
Adullatief (A465) and Adonis Families (A596) (Tenancy) (Urban)	2	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
Van Der Ventel & Lakey Families (Urban)	2	-	756 400,00	-	756 400,00
The Trustees of the Mohammedan Congregation Phase 9	2	-	0,00	-	0,00
Rensburg and Barnard Family claims (Urban)	2	-	784 092,00	-	784 092,00
Gool Family Land claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Dyer Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	87 121,84	-	87 121,84
Abdulla Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Hamman Family Land claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	2 289 614,00	-	2 289 614,00
Hamman Family Land claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	1 063 078,29	-	1 063 078,29
Coleman Family claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	522 728,00	-	522 728,00
The Volkskerk van Afrika REF: H88	1	-	545 789,47	-	545 789,47
Appolis Family claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	394 466,67	-	394 466,67
Africa Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	268 400,00	-	268 400,00
Pinto Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	785 309,89	-	785 309,89
Smith Family claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	409 522,98	-	409 522,98
Allie Family claims REF: (A739 & A761)	2	-	631 176,50	-	631 176,50
Kiewitz Family Land claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Manuel Family Land claim (Urban Claim)	2	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Cook Family (1) urban claim. (WC19)	2	-	1 715 947,43	-	1 715 947,43
Parker Family Land claim (P596)	1	-	0,00	-	0,00
Abrahams Land claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	261 364,00	-	261 364,00
Total	54	-	43 202 419,39	-	43 202 419,39

Table 7.2: List of claims finalised

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Eastern Cape					
Mbuse Family Claim	2023-03-02	1	6	Urban	81 155,20
Danster Family Land Claim	2023-02-07	1	17	Rural	78 601,50
Tsita family claim	2022-12-23	1	67	Rural	723 633,87
Dick Family Claim	2023-02-07	1	30	Urban	21 356,63
Jonker family claim	2023-03-30	1	4	Rural	599 768,07
T B Dlamini	2023-06-08	1	0		Non-Compliant
2 Makoro Family Claims (Full and Final)	2019-03-29	2	29	Rural	21 866,57
Waterford Group Claim	2014-12-22	1	4	Rural	33 446,10
Green Family Claim	2023-09-05	1	10	Rural	522 728,00
Nomalizo V Bonda/ Zibonda Family	2023-11-20	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Dondashe Land Claim (on behalf of the Golf Course Land Trust)	2023-11-10	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mpongoshe Family Land Claim	2023-11-09	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Msizi Family	2023-11-09	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Ndancama Community Land Claim	2023-11-20	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Ndinisa Family Claim	2023-09-06	2	9	Rural	261 364,00
Ngcayisa Family Claim	2023-10-25	1	18	Rural	726 048,78
Tshaya Family Claim	2022-12-24	1	41	Rural	R 8 695,20
Ntshuntshe Family Claim	2023-09-06	1	3	Rural	261 364,00
Dlamini family claim	2023-03-30	1	42	Rural	1 482,64
Ncera Community Claim	2024-03-15	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Watusse Vete Family Claim	2024-03-05	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Nonduku Family Claim	2024-03-05	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mangxothwa Family Claim	2024-03-20	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Burgess Family Claim	2024-03-15	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Joseph H Dlamini Family Claim	2024-03-20	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Madlwabinga Individual Family Claim	2023-12-14	1	6	Urban	261 364,00
Thomas Family Land Claim	2023-12-18	1	14	Rural	1 045 456,00
Jantjies Family Claim (AKA Whitebooi)	2023-12-18	2	21	Urban	522 728,00
Fortuin family claim	2023-12-18	1	11	Urban	261 364,00
Klassen/Elliott Family Land Claim	2024-02-20	1	8	Rural	1 607 350,92
August/ Grootboom Family Claim	2024-02-20	1	9	Urban	522 728,00
Spann Family Claim	2024-03-27	2	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Grobbelaar Family Claim	2024-03-26	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Pretorius Family Claim	2024-03-11	2	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Ndleleni Family Claim	2023-12-04	1	4	Urban	522 728,00
Summertown Family Claim	2023-03-02	1	23	Rural	571 934,30

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Prens Family Land Claim	2022-06-30	1	10	Urban	15 216,60
Jordaan Family Claim	2023-03-02	1	26	Rural	811 552,00
Cathcartvale Community Claim: (Sarah Jagers)	2023-03-02	1	1	Rural	405 776,00
Fairview Individual Claims 8 Fairview Group Claim 7 and (Hambridge Family)	2008-10-28 2015-06-10	1	14	Urban	321 888,86
Pieterse Family Land Claim	2023-03-30	1	4	Rural	811 552,00
Khoarai Community Claim	2013-09-19	1	150	Rural	106 531,73
Majola family claim	2022-12-23	1	7	Rural	40 577,60
Davidson Family Claim	2023-06-29	1	1	Rural	2 535 007,50
Amandela Community	2023-08-22	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Sokuyeka Family	2023-08-22	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Ililinge Community	2023-08-22	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Manitshane Family	2023-08-22	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Venter Family	2023-08-22	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Vena Family	2023-08-22	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mqanduli Community	2023-08-22	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mahola Family	2023-03-02	1	11	Rural	811 552,00
Peffer Family Claim	2023-12-01	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Benjamin Sabelo Mpati Family Claim	2023-12-01	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Fortuin Family Claim	2023-12-13	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Felix Family Claim	2023-09-05	1	9	Rural	522 728,00
Koyana Family Claim	2024-01-29	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Daya Family Claim	2024-01-30	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Total		63	609		R15 039 546,07

Free State					
Mangaung	2005-03-08	1	1	Urban	8 333,33
Malakoane Family	2013-03-13 2012-12-12	1	45	Rural	Transfer of state land
Portion 0 of Farm Berendina No. 337	2023-09-06	1	4	Rural	2 048 124,19
Farm Rietkuil No 311 (Mr V Louw)	2024-02-12	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Marantha /Senekal Land Claim	2002-01-31	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through a declaration of funds
Total		5	51		2 056 457,52

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Gauteng					
Portions 0, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Rustfontein 616 JR and Portion 0 (RE) Ekangala 610 JR - Maseko Family	2021-06-28	1	45	Rural	107 048,67
Riverside Land Claim: Lot 84 Riverside	2021-03-26	1	3	Urban	18 186,66
Portions 5 (RE), 17 and 18 of the farm Bothas Kraal 643 IR (Formally undivided six-seventh share in certain Freehold farm Bothas Kraal No. 300- Myburgh Family	2023-04-24	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 25 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Maleka Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 7 Steynberg Agricultural Holdings (Mogaswa Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 32 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Molobela Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 27 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Mashigo)	2023-06-20	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 11 Steynberg Small Holdings (Letsweni Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 3 Steynberg Agricultural Holdings (Mogotsi Family)	2023-06-20	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 24 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Mthombothi Family)	2023-06-20	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holdings Number 6 & 7 Steynberg Agricultural Holdings (Ditshego Family)	2023-06-20	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Schietpoort 507 JR (Mabena Family)	2023-06-08	2	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Erf 217 Main Road, Martindale (Butelezi Family)	2023-06-20	1	1	Urban	Non-Compliant
Half (1/2) share in Portion 15 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Onverwacht 424 JR (Campbell Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 9 Steynberg Small Holdings (Maimane Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 13 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Mashigo Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 17 Steynberg Small Holdings (Shakwane Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 42 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Matebese Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 59 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Mogotsi Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
One half (1/2) share in Holding Number 50 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Maimane Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 62 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Mashilo Family)	2023-06-08	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Lot 113 (currently 360) Struben Street & Lot 418 Asiatic Bazaar	2004-04-20	2	1	Urban	49 600,00
Lot 1470 (Eastwood)	2001-06-06	1	2	Urban	3 333,33

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Holding Number 11 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Maile Family)	2023-07-10	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 77 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Mathebe Family)	2023-08-28	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Portion 34 of the farm Onverwacht 424 JR (Ramasehla Family)	2023-08-22	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Portion 12 of the farm Onverwacht 424 JR (Nong Family)	2023-08-22	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding Number 70 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Moela Family)	2023-08-28	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Portion 39 of the farm Onverwacht 424 JR (Mashilo Family)	2023-09-13	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 35 of Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Pilane Family)	2023-09-13	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 31 of Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Selanhle Family)	2023-09-13	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
CSIR M Naude Road Brummeria Pretoria (De Beer Family)	2023-09-13	1	1	Urban	Non-Compliant
Klopperbos 128 JR (Masilela Family)	2023-09-13	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Lot 521 of the farm Witfontein JR and Witfontein 521 JR (Mahlangu Family)	2023-09-13	2	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Portion 4 of the farm Vlakfontein 453 JR (Masilela Family)	2023-09-13	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Portion 32 of the farm Vlakfontein 453 JR: Sepato Family	2023-06-29	1	15	Rural	843 388,00
Rodman Community- Vygeboschlaagte 236 JQ Ptn 1,3,6 and 7 (Full and Final Settlement)	2020-06-24	1	1325	Rural	1 492,60
Eastwood	2001-06-06	1	2	Urban	4 085,79
Lot No. 1956 45 - 18th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2213 132 - 19th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 35 40 - 1st Street Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1079 146 - 9th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 820 133 - 8th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 893 58 - 8th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 894 57 - 9th Ave Alaxandra Lot No. 764 and 766 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 917 10 - 9th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1014 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Erf 73 and Erf 74 8th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot No. 2170 9th Street Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1239 24 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1593 - 14th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 728 8th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 111 68 - 2nd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1012 51 - 10th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1337 153 - 12th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 481 36 - 5th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1230 11 - 12th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1232 13 - 12th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 501 56 - 6th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
lot No. 107 65 - 2nd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1374 30 - 12th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 129 3rd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1512 118 - 13th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 203 Alexandra Lot No. 205 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1474 44 - 13th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 682 123 - 7th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1514 124 - 13th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1267 52 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	2	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 334 21 - 5th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1119 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1723 70 - 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	2	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2055 18 -18 Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2266 150 - 20th Ave Alexandra (A1489)	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot No. 1728 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 302 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1045 15th Ave Alexandra (A1585)	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1596 53 - 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 602 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 921 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1710 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1419 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 627 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 131 & 1132 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 126 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1483 - 14th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2513 Alexandra	2000-10-09	3	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 244 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2217 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1410 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1904 - 17th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 418 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1420 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2080 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 15 Alexandra Lot No. 16 Alexandra Lot No. 18 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2252 - 20th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1129 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 222 - 4th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Erf 1 Block 61 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 329 Alexandra	2000-10-09	2	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 813 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1410 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 655 - 4th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 226 - 4th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2042 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1897 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 420 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2225 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1437 - 14th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 211 - 3rd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 694 - 7th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 236 - 4th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1192 - 10th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1263 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1948 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1705 - 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 963 - 9th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 142 - 2nd Ave Alexandra (Lot 276 on Title Deed)	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1967 - 17th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 41 - 2nd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1721 - 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 685 - 6th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot No. 2046 - 8th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 640 - 7th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1559 - 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1520 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2180 - 20th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 99 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1657 - 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1966 - 18th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1968 - 18th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1476 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 301 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1458 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1498 - 13th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2340 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2005 - 17th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2017 - 17th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1772 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2121 - 19th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2005 - 17th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1866 - 17th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1972 - 18th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1522 - 13th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2476 - 10th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 233 - 3rd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 739 - 7th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 33 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2125 Alexandra - 19th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot No. 2364 - 7th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1177 - 10th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 235 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1985 - 17th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1640 - 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1091 Alexandra Lot No. 100 Alexandra Lot No. 641 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1091 Alexandra Lot No. 100 Alexandra Lot No. 641 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1111 24 -10th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2156 52 - 19th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1719 66 - 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1670 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1670 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	2	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 423 132 - 4th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1167 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 296 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 296 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 400 96 - 3rd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 400 - 3rd Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1267 - 11th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1504 13th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 514 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1028 70 - 4th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1725 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1307 Alexandra Lot No. 1725 Alexandra	2000-10-09	2	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1455 Alexandra Lot No. 168 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot No. 1771 144 - 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1851 70 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2523 133 -14th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 136 78 - 2nd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 508 - 6th Ave Lot No. 860 John Brand Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 508 - 6th Ave Lot No. 860 John Brand Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2063 36 - 11th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2064 38 - 18th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2063 - 18th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1956 - 18th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2500 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2005 112 - 17th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2017 130 - 17th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1772 143 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2005 112 - 17th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2017 130 - 17th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1772 143 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2005 112 - 17th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2017 130 - 17th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1772 143 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2005 112 - 17th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2017 130 - 17th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1772 143 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2024 Alexandra Lot No. 1987 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1819 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1982 - 18th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2450 - 9th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2451 - Roosevelt Street Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1090 - 10th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 594 Alexandra Lot No. 2420 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 617 - 6th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2275 - 21st Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot No. 1801 Alexandra Lot No. 1768 - 16th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 496 - 6th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2394 76 - 8th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1754 117 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 694 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 480 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 480 33 - 6th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1869 100 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1869 100 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2510 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 545 Alexandra Lot No. 547 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 545 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 482 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1205 Alexandra Lot No. 1206 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot 702 - 7th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 702 - 7th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1037 75 - 5th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2393 73 - 9th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1037 75 - 5th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2393 73 - 9th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 510 - 6th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 985 - 9th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1303 Alexandra Lot No. 1305 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1966 55 - 18th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 1968 57 - 18th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 21 Alexandra Lot No. 22 - 1st Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	2	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1958 - 18th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 690 133 - 7th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1559 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1953 - 17th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot No. 2512 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2512 Alexandra Lot No. 2514 Alexandra Lot No. 2516 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1703 - 15th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot 1356 - 12th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1408 - 12th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1511 113 - 14t Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 873 - 8th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 95 - 2nd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1871 - 16th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 264 Alexandra Lot No. 265 2nd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1352 (8-12th Ave) Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1234 12th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 258 128 - 2nd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2392 74 - 8th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 528 106 - 3rd Ave Alexandra Lot No. 532 110 - 3rd Ave Alexandra Lot No. 534 112 - 3rd Ave Alexandra Lot No. 171 1 - 7 - 3rd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 528 106 - 3rd Ave Alexandra Lot No. 532 110 - 3rd Ave Alexandra Lot No. 534 112 - 3rd Ave Alexandra Lot No. 171 1 - 7 - 3rd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 528 106 - 3rd Ave Alexandra Lot No. 532 110 - 3rd Ave Alexandra Lot No. 534 112 - 3rd Ave Alexandra Lot No. 171 1 - 7 - 3rd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 215 38 - 3rd Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1702 Alexandra Lot No. 1706 Alexandra Lot No. 234 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2472 86 - 10th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2472 10th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot No. 1200 137 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1985 78 - 17th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1239 - 11th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 817 - 7th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1008 50 - 9th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1902 Alexandra Lot No. 1973 Alexandra Lot No. 1760 Alexandra Lot No. 2444 Alexandra Lot No. 411 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1902 Alexandra Lot No. 1973 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 611 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2042 18th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 2022 Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 321 4th Ave Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1659 - 15th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2279 Alexandra Lot No. 2281 Alexandra Lot No. 1908 Alexandra Lot No. 1737 Alexandra Lot No. 2268 Alexandra Lot No. 2364 - 17th Avenue Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1659 - 15th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2279 Alexandra Lot No. 2281 Alexandra Lot No. 1908 Alexandra Lot No. 1737 Alexandra Lot No. 2268 Alexandra Lot No. 2364 - 17th Avenue Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1659 - 15th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2279 Alexandra Lot No. 2281 Alexandra Lot No. 1908 Alexandra Lot No. 1737 Alexandra Lot No. 2268 Alexandra Lot No. 2364 - 17th Avenue Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1659 - 15th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2279 Alexandra Lot No. 2281 Alexandra Lot No. 1908 Alexandra Lot No. 1737 Alexandra Lot No. 2268 Alexandra Lot No. 2364 - 17th Avenue Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot No. 1659 - 15th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2279 Alexandra Lot No. 2281 Alexandra Lot No. 1908 Alexandra Lot No. 1737 Alexandra Lot No. 2268 Alexandra Lot No. 2364 - 17th Avenue Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1659 - 15th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2279 Alexandra Lot No. 2281 Alexandra Lot No. 1908 Alexandra Lot No. 1737 Alexandra Lot No. 2268 Alexandra Lot No. 2364 - 17th Avenue Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 1659 - 15th Ave Alexandra Lot No. 2279 Alexandra Lot No. 2281 Alexandra Lot No. 1908 Alexandra Lot No. 1737 Alexandra Lot No. 2268 Alexandra Lot No. 2364 - 17th Avenue Alexandra	2000-10-09	1	1	Urban	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Lot No. 344, 12th Street Brakpan	2003-09-29	1	1	Urban	8 333,34
Remaining Extent of Portion 12 of Lot No. 4 Claremont	2001-07-23	1	1	Urban	2 857,14
Lot No. 548-10th Street Meyerton	2021-03-27	1	1	Urban	10 000,00
Lot No. 495 Eastern Native	2003-07-31	1	2	Urban	10 000,00
Portion 17 of Klein Zonder Hout 519 JR: Mabena Family	2023-06-29	1	44	Rural	1 664 309,98
Portion 0 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Louwsbaken 476 JR: Ntuli Family	2023-09-08	1	12	Rural	392 045,99
Portions 28 (remaining extent) and 29 of the farm Nooitgedacht 471 JQ: Ntatiso Family	2023-09-07	1	7	Rural	522 728,00
Portion 32 of the farm Vlakfontein 453 JR: Maphosa Family	2023-09-08	1	19	Rural	628 435,62
Portions 12; 13;14; 20; 21 and 60 of the farm Groenfontein 526 JR: Malobola Family	2023-09-07	1	22	Rural	1 551 116,24
Holding 14 Steynberg Agricultural Holdings (Aphane Family)	2023-11-20	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Lot 285 Brander Street Riverside (Seeletsa Family)	2024-02-14	1	1	Urban	Non-Compliant
Holding No. 22 Steynberg Agricultural Holdings: Dibakwane Family	2023-12-04	1	6	Rural	519 728,00
Portion 9 of the farm Vlakfontein 523 JR-Skosana Family	2023-12-04	1	64	Rural	1 208 237,20
Portions 57 and 61 of the farm Boeknhoutskloofdrift 286 JR , portion 0 (remaining extent) of the farm Sonskyn 242 JR and portion 1 (remaining extent) of the farm De Wagendrift 417 JR-Mabena Family	2023-12-19	1	5	Rural	522 728,00

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lot 52 Bodevha Street in the former Township of Eersterust JR (currently known as portion of Erven 667 and 668 of Eersterust Extension 2 JR)- Malope Family	2023-12-19	1	7	Urban	522 728,00
Portion 8 of the farm Leeuwfontein 492 JR- Ntuli Family	2023-11-20	1	80	Rural	3 136 368,00
Remaining Extent of Portion 17 (a Portion of Portion 12) of the farm Sklipsruit 298 IQ(Pudule Family)	2024-03-11	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding No. 42 Steynberg Small Holdings (Onverwacht No. 576) (Ingwane Family)	2000-07-07	1	1	Rural	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Portion 9 (remaining extent); 27; 30 and 43 of the farm Groenfontein 526 JR: Sibanyoni Family	2024-02-20	1	25	Rural	962 864,00
Portion 13 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Nooitgedacht 333 JR: Tshabalala Family	2023-09-07	1	78	Rural	7 755,90
Steynberg 21 Portion 2113 (Tabane Family)	2000-07-07	1	1	Rural	Claim finalised through declaration of funds
Holding No 69 Ellison Agricultural Holdings: Moropa Family	2023-10-25	1	4	Rural	519 728,00
Holding 65 Ellison Agricultural Holdings (Mashigo Family)	2023-12-13	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Lot 933 Riverside (Maboea Family)	2024-01-24	1	1	Urban	Non-Compliant
Remaining Extent of Portion 1 of Erf 88 Klipriviersoog Estate Township IQ (currently known as Erven 7640, 7641, 7642, 7643, 7660, 7661, 7662, 7663, 7677, 7678, 7679, 7680, 7681, 7682, 7700, 7701, 7702, Portion of Eliot Street and a Portion of Cook Place Street in Eldorado Park Ext 9 Township IQ) (Loonat Family)	2024-01-24	1	1	Urban	Non-Compliant
Total		287	2 023		R13 217 098,46

KwaZulu-Natal					
Ramjathan Family land claim	2022-12-23	1	12	Urban	318 664,00
Phase 2 of Ramjathan and Ramasar Land Claim	2023-02-07	3	6	Urban	333 122,78
Kunene Family Land Claim	2023-03-28	1	1	Rural	405 776,00
Narain Singh Family	2022-12-23	1	29	Urban	33 814,65
Mr Vejendranath Behari Jogessar	2023-03-23	1	5	Urban	278 312,50
Ndhlovu Family Land Claim	2023-03-30	1	13	Urban	2 840 432,00
Nyende Mission Claimants Land Claim	2022-09-30	1	35	Rural	405 786,00
Mr J Naidoo	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr E Osman	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Ms G Singh	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr I Adams	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr P Reddy	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Mrs P Wagner	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Naidu Perumal	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
TE Cotton	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Makaradoji Sharwan Kumar	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr JM Cordy	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Kushyalchundra Rochan	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Hoosen Sadia	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
R Singh	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr JE George	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr Y Moosa	2023-08-17	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Peach Hill Community- Ms Nelilie Mampepe Stone	2023-08-17	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Govender Family Claim	2023-03-30	1	1	Urban	202 888,00
Foster Family land claim	2023-03-30	2	4	Rural	476 025,93
Naidoo Family land claim	2023-03-23	1	4	Urban	288 494,12
Dhanapal Perumal Naidoo's Land Claim	2023-10-09	1	1	Urban	848 820,52
The Executor Colin William Field of the Estate of the Late Rustumjee Jalbhoy Rustumjee	2023-09-06	1	3	Urban	823 500,00
Maniwathee Surajpal Family Land Claim	2023-09-06	1	2	Urban	874 333,33
Kwapa Family Land Claim	2023-09-06	1	2	Rural	1 142 127,66
Rankin Family	2023-09-06	1	13	Rural	598 039,22
Kaula family land claim	2023-09-07	1	16	Rural	3 985 069,00
Ngidi Family Land Claim	2023-09-07	2	22	Rural	11 634 462,22
Crowie Family Land Claim	2023-10-02	1	7	Urban	261 364,00
Jugathpaul Family Land Claim	2022-12-23	1	1	Urban	1 790,00
Nyembe Family (S35)	2023-07-25	1		Rural	396 377,67
Peter Gallagher Family Claim	2023-11-21	2	2	Rural	261 364,00
Fawnlease Bowthorpe Farm (Ntombikayise Emma Chamane)- S35	2023-11-27	1	31	Rural	811 552,00
Shezi Family	2023-10-25	1	3	Rural	522 728,00
Dookie Family	2023-10-25	1	4	Urban	522 728,00
Coward Family Claim	2023-10-26	1	1	Urban	261 364,00
Timol Family Land Claim	2023-12-14	1	7	Urban	2 077 085,88
Yenketsamy Family	2023-03-31	1	2	Urban	202 888,00
Dhanpath Family Land Claim	2023-03-30	1	8	Urban	202 888,00
Cupusamy Moodley Family Land Claim	2023-03-30	1	10	Urban	252 540,00
Mlondo Family Land Claim	2023-03-30	1	1	Urban	405 776,00
Soni Chugan Popat	2023-03-29	1	12	Urban	2 530 370,00
Thilakchund Ramphal Family Land Claim	2023-03-30	1	5	Urban	322 704,88

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Vawda Family Claim	2023-03-30	1	10	Urban	1 321 666,67
Asmal Family Land Claim	2023-03-29	1	11	Urban	844 414,28
Ramdath Family Land Claim (Ladysmith)	2008-07-25 2023-03-23	1	6	Urban	412 394,37
Suleman Jadwat Ahmed & Abdulla Moola	2023-02-17	2	7	Urban	725 222,22
Sithabathaba Bruce Yeni	2022-12-23	1	32	Urban	56 975,88
Khumalo family Land Claim	2023-03-30	1	3	Rural	405 776,00
Bhika Family	2022-12-23	1	7	Urban	202 888,00
Nasir Shaik Habibullah Hassan	2023-03-30	3	3	Urban	3 665 400,50
Cato Manor Land Owners	2001-09-26	1	1	Urban	92 480,00
4 Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Ngwant Nomasomi Princess Mazibuko Thembane Victoria	2023-03-23	2	2	Urban	759 823,75
3 Batched Cato Manor Tenants: John Mazibuko	2023-03-29	1	1	Urban	520 745,81
2 Batched Cato Manor Tenants: Nondaba Alfred Bafana Mathonsi Mlingani James	2023-03-30	2	8	Urban	405 776,00
Timol Family Land Claim	2023-02-17	1	4	Urban	405 776,00
Shaik Family Land Claim	2023-03-31	1	3	Urban	1 830 000,00
Total		72	361		R46 172 527,84

Limpopo					
Ms Julia Scholastica Southon Land Claim	2023-03-30	1	4	Urban	202 888,00
Joosub Tayob Land Claim	2023-03-30	1	7	Urban	202 888,00
Tsakani Sunnie Miyambu Land Claim	2023-03-30	1	4	Rural	405 776,00
Hosana Family Land Claim	2023-03-31	3	6	Rural	2 215 442,00
Masha family land claim- KRP 4579 and 4619	2023-03-02	2	36	Rural	811 552,00
38 individual land claims (37 on the farm Steelpoortdrift 365 KT and 1 on the farm Steelpoortpark 366 KT with KRP numbers as indicated in 2.1.1 above	2023-02-09	30	563	Rural	10 144 400,00
Windsor and Mitchell Families (KRP 1963)	2023-06-29	1	3	Rural	1 529 392,00
Thoka A N Land Claim	2023-06-29	1	1	Rural	405 776,00
14 Steelpoortdrift 365 KT Individual land claims with KRP numbers as indicated in 2.1.4 above	2023-06-29	9	105	Rural	3 246 208,00
Agnes Green Land Claim	2023-06-29	2	24	Urban	1 240 333,33
Mengoai Family Land Claim	2021-06-28	1	8	Rural	53 524,37
Phetwane Land Claim- KRP No. 11120	2022-12-24	1	279	Rural	405 775,00
Ontevreden Individual Land Claims	2021-01-23	1	0	Rural	53 524,33

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
38 individual land claims (37 on the farm Steelpoortdrift 365 KT and 1 on the farm Steelpoortpark 366 KT with KRP numbers as indicated in 2.1.1 above	2023-02-09	2	0	Rural	405 776,00
14 Steelpoortdrift 365 KT Individual land claims with KRP numbers as indicated in 2.1.4 above	2023-06-29	1	0	Rural	405 776,00
16 individual land claims (Steelpoortdrift 365 KT)	2023-06-29	12	146	Rural	4 463 536,00
Steelpoortpark 366 KT individual land claims: KRP 4127, 4129 & 4131	2023-06-29	3	22	Rural	1 217 328,00
Steelpoortdrift 365 KT (Ms Masha Masegahe)	2024-01-29	1	0		Non-Compliant
Steelpoortdrift Individuals Land Claims (44 Individuals)	2022-02-24	3	0	Rural	315 297,07
Morulane family Land Claim	2023-12-05	1	3	Rural	522 728,00
Seloane Schoeman Frans Land Claim	2023-12-04	1	11	Rural	522 728,00
Magunela Community Land Claim	2023-06-29	1	167	Rural	405 776,00
15 Kremetart Individual Land Claims	2023-12-04	11	152	Rural	7 318 192,00
14 Steelpoortdrift 365 KT Individual land claims with KRP numbers as indicated in 2.1.4 above	2023-06-29	2	0	Rural	902 851,59
38 individual land claims (37 on the farm Steelpoortdrift 365 KT and 1 on the farm Steelpoortpark 366 KT with KRP numbers as indicated in 2.1.1 above	2023-02-09	1	0	Rural	811 552,00
Lentsoane Land Claim	2022-07-29	1	4	Urban	239 742,70
15 Kremetart Individual Land Claims	2023-12-04	3	0	Rural	1 568 184,00
Total		97	1 545		R40 016 946,39

Mpumalanga					
Mashele Family claim- Wales 250 KU (Full and Final) KRP 11857	2023-02-17	1	16	Rural	405 776,00
Aphane and Mashilo families Land Claim: Full and Final Settlement: KRP 1111	2023-02-07	1	25	Rural	1 097 143,44
Magane and Makunyane Families Land Claim: Phase 2 and Final Settlement: KRP 10994 and 10283	2023-02-06	1	5	Rural	107 027,28
Mahlangu Family Claim (Full and Final)- Alternative land (KRP 11723)	2021-12-21	1	19	Rural	177 457,00
Mr Tshetsheme Johannes Mofshwa	2023-04-24	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mkhonto family land claim, KRP 5296 (Full and Final)	2023-10-20	1	13	Rural	528 239,00
Mnguni family (Full and Final), Blesbokfontein 459 JR, Z0189	2023-10-02	1	52	Rural	2 090 912,00
Mahlangu Family Land Claim: Full and Final Settlement: KRP 5360	2023-09-06	1	29	Rural	852 759,34

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Mtshweni family (full and final), Rietfontein 365 JR, KRP 5190	2023-06-29	1	9	Rural	487 454,65
Mgwenya family Land Claim (Full and Final) KRP 6529	2023-06-29	1	13	Rural	405 776,00
Busane Elijah Mahlangu's Land Claim- Full and Final Settlement, Portion 9 of the farm Van Wyksvlei 407 JT (KRP 9766)	2021-06-29	1	21	Rural	333 600,00
Peter Mbalekwa Mahlangu on behalf of the Mahlangu Family (Phase 2 Full and Final)	2023-02-17	1	49	Rural	405 776,00
Tshaane Family Claim, Portion 15 of the farm Klipspruit 245 JR (Full and Final Settlement) KRP Z 0155	2023-02-17	1	61	Rural	12 215,61
Phase 2 and final settlement- Mpongose, Malinga and Motha families land claim, KRP 1647	2023-06-29	2	7	Rural	376 141,50
Dhladhla family Land claim, KRP:278 (Full and Final Settlement)	2023-09-07	1	18	Rural	522 728,00
Mahlangu family Land claim KRP 5368 (Full and Final)	2023-09-07	1	53	Rural	522 728,00
Msibi Family Land Claim, KRP 6463 (Full and Final)	2023-12-18	1	9	Rural	522 728,00
Phase 2 Full and Final Motsweni Family Land Claim (Vlakspruit 292 IS) KRP 10262	2023-12-04	1	9	Rural	824 788,73
Ntuli Family Land Claim- Doornpoort 312 JS, Full and Final Settlement, KRP 11029	2023-10-26	1	9	Rural	1 062 151,23
Mdzibha Family land claim: Phase 2 and Final KRP 300	2023-10-09	1	61	Rural	1 000 888,00
Makhubu Land claim- portions 41 and 42 of the farm Lovedale 277 JU (full and final settlement)	2023-09-07	1	16	Rural	522 728,00
Shabalala Family Land Claim- Idalia (Full and Final Settlement) KRP 2068	2023-12-14	1	23	Rural	1 176 364,00
Sibanyoni Family Land Claim : Phase 2 and Final Settlement: KRP 11876	2023-10-02	1	43	Rural	452 460,48
Mathebula Family Land Claim: Full and Final Settlement (KRP 6642)	2021-09-30	1	18	Rural	54 698,23
Mdaka family land claim- Remaining Extent of the farm Schoemansdal 581 KU (Full and Final) KRP No. 10191 & 9912	2022-09-08	2	22	Rural	5 108,40
Sundlane Family Claim - KRP 11064 and 7830 (Full and Final)	2018-10-24	1	1	Rural	245 624,61
Mahlangu Family Land claim- Portion 6 (R/E) of the farm Welgelegen 221 IR (full and final)	2023-09-07	1	37	Rural	522 728,00
Mavuso Family Land Claim (Full and final) KRP 10909	2023-12-18	1	16	Rural	522 728,00
Nkosi Family Claim (Phase 2 Full & Final) KRP 9109, R/E of Portion 11 of the farm Mooiplaats 147 JT	2023-12-04	1	13	Rural	15 583 466,67

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Tshabalala Family land claim- Nederland, KRP 11164 (Full and Final)	2023-12-18	1	5	Rural	522 728,00
Malambe family Land Claim Phase 2 full and final settlement- KRP 11068	2023-03-23	1	30	Rural	13 725 000,00
Mdaka family claim- Remaining Extent of the farm Dip 408 JU (Full and final) KRP 11386	2022-09-30	1	14	Rural	27 051,73
Aphane Family Claim, Portion 15 of the farm Klipspruit 245 JR (Full and Final Settlement)- KRP 12530	2021-03-08	1	72	Rural	21 409,73
Mathaba family land claim- Remaining Extent of the farm Coulter Oos 549 JU (Full and Final) KRP No. 2361	2022-08-22	1	56	Rural	3 757,19
Phase 2 full and final settlement for Shabangu family, KRP 6530	2023-06-29	1	8	Rural	2 122 800,00
Mabuza and Magagula families Land claim, KRP 1857 (Full and Final)	2023-09-06	1	8	Rural	1 168 236,42
Mtshweni Family Land Claim: Phase 2 and Final Settlement; KRP 12192	2023-06-29	1	2	Rural	704 550,00
Mtobela Family - Klippan 452 JS	2023-10-06	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Total		40	862		R49 117 729,24

North West					
Portions of the farm Zwartkoppies 296 JQ (Bapo Ba Mogae Community)	2023-08-22	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
588 Fanie Street, Willemklopper Location	2001-03-24	1	1	Urban	40 000,00
Mia Family Claim (Brakfontein 404 JP currently known as Erf 672, 673 and Part of Muhl's avenue in Rodeon Ext 3)	2023-03-23	1	15	Urban	405 776,00
Tontonyane II Families	2017-11-30	1	220	Rural	19 159,31
211 Land Street, Makweteng-Potchefstroom (Willem Klopperville)	2001-03-24	1	2	Urban	1 666,76
252 Greyling Street. Willemklopperville)	2001-03-24	1	5	Urban	40 000,00
611 Fanie Street Willemklopper Location	2001-03-24	1	1	Urban	40 000,00
Lot 312,314,493 & 494 Outstanding Urban Mix Klerksdorp	2004-06-30	3	1	Urban	190 400,00
Total		10	246		R737 002,07

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Northern Cape					
Onderplaats Land Claim (April Family)	2023-10-02	1	25	Rural	522 728,00
Stinkfontein Land Claim	2019-03-19 2019-03-29	1	64	Rural	13 340,00
Keimoes Urban Land Claim: Erven 408 & 409	2009-07-20 2023-03-30	1	150	Urban	1 500 000,00
Barkly West Urban Restitution Claim Concerning Individual Properties of the Thatjane and Sehenye Families	2023-03-23	2	21	Urban	811 552,00
Dyason's Klip 454 (Louw Family)	2022-06-23	1	114	Rural	546 922,67
Total		6	374		R3 394 542,67

Western Cape					
Moravian Church of Southern Africa (Formerly known as Rhyne Sending Kerk) [Claim E171]	2023-06-29	1	1	Urban	1 459 032,32
Steurhof Group Claims: VW Marinus	2006-11-21	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Hoffman Family claim	2020-02-28	1	15	Urban	9 704,44
Daniels Family Claim	2023-09-07	1	5	Urban	37 337,74
Pamplin Family (P111) (Ownership) (Urban)	2023-09-06	1	1	Urban	500 200,00
Price Family Land Claim (Urban Claim) REF: W266	2023-09-07	1	9	Urban	632 473,68
Reed Family Claim (Urban) (D604)	2023-10-02	1	4	Urban	261 364,00
District Six Tenants: NJ Dlova	2000-11-26	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: MM Salie	2017-02-25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (15) Owners: Ebrahim Family (Chafeker)	2015-03-09	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Gabriels Family	2015-03-09	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: Martheze Family	2017-02-25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: Cloete Family	2017-02-25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (26) Owners: Allie Family	2014-03-24	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Adams Baba & Swano Family Claims	2020-09-30	2	13	Urban	138 944,45
Johnson Family Claim (Urban Claim)	2022-06-23	1	6	Urban	119 275,34
Davis Family Claim	2016-04-02 2021-12-21	1	8	Urban	58 095,23
District Six (245) Owners: F Behardien (Hendricks Family)	2017-02-25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: E Perters Family Claim	2017-02-25	1	4	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: R Allie Family Claim	2017-02-25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
4 Former Tenants of farm Houtbosch: Gozongo Family Claim	2008-04-01	1	1	Urban	866,31

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Welcome Estate 4 Development Group Claim (Alternative Land): Adams Family	2012-03-09	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Jason Family Claim	2023-02-07	1	7	Urban	223 666,67
African Methodist Episcopal Church in Goodwood REF B664	2023-03-23	1	1	Urban	4 152 504,47
Late Rutton Mancherjee as the Director of Pine Nuttal (Pty) Ltd (Urban Claim)	2022-06-27	1	1	Urban	681 764,71
Grever Family (Urban Claim)	2022-12-23	1	2	Urban	738 100,00
Paarl Group Claim: Witten Family Trust	2011-02-14	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Paarl Group Claim: Elizabeth Scheepers Family Trust	2011-02-14	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
April family individual claim	2022-02-23	1	43	Urban	2 485,06
Kruger Family (Urban Claim)	2023-03-23	1	6	Urban	202 888,00
Matoti Family Claim	2023-03-31	1	5	Urban	202 888,00
Parker Family Land Claim (Urban Claim)	2023-03-23	1	16	Urban	1 217 328,00
Parker Family Land Claim (Urban Claim) A935/M1416	2023-03-23	2	0	Urban	955 086,98
Sadien Family (Ownership) (Urban)	2023-03-23	1	19	Urban	372 888,78
District Six: Sydow Family	2000-11-26	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Paarl Group Claim: Daniels Family Claim	2011-02-14	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Parker Family Land Claim	2018-03-29 2019-05-31	1	1	Urban	373 393,93
Hoosen Land Claim (Urban Claim) H433	2023-03-30	1	4	Urban	202 888,00
Parker Family Land Claim (Urban Claim)	2023-03-23	1	0	Urban	5 223 110,66
Petersen Land Claim (Urban Claim)	2022-09-30	1	2	Urban	202 888,00
Cloete Family Land Claim (Urban Claim) REF: C396	2023-03-23	1	8	Urban	811 552,00
Tygerberg Development: Ludick Family	2011-12-11	1	5	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six Tenants: Van Niekerk Family Claim	2000-11-26	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Nederduitse Gerformeerde Sending Gemeent Vanrhynsdorp now known as Verenigende Gereformeerde Kerk Suid Afrika Vanrhynsdorp- M413	2023-03-30	1	0	Urban	1 713 487,46
Parker Family Land Claim	2022-06-21	2	11	Urban	Transfer of state land
Parker Family Claim REF A941 Urban Claim	2022-09-29	1	16	Urban	Transfer of state land
Dixon Family Tenancy Claim	2023-06-29	1	14	Urban	202 888,00
Samuels Family Land Claim (Urban Claim)	2023-06-29	1	11	Urban	479 182,12
Fakier Family Land Claim	2021-11-10	1	9	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: Khan Family Claim	2017-02-25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six 1698 Tenants: Dirk Family Claim	2000-11-26	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land

Name of project/claim	Approval date	No of claims finalised	No of Ben finalised	Type of claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
District Six 1698 Tenants: BL Kannemeyer (Davids Family)	2000-11-26	1		Urban	Transfer of state land
The Late Lawrence Erasmus Dell Claim REF M349 Urban Claim	2023-02-27	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
S Adhikari	2023-12-13	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
B Bowkers	2023-12-13	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
I Daniels	2023-12-13	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
S Penkin	2023-12-13	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
C Titus	2023-12-13	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
Total		61	272		R 21 176 284,35



NOTES

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