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Land and agrarian reform in South Africa: A status report 2004



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Abstract

This is the third in a series of 'status reports' on land and agrarian reform in South Africa published by the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS). These reports set out to assess progress, problems and emerging perspectives within the land sector. The first status report (Turner & Ibsen 2000) discussed the period from 1994 to late 2000. The second status report (Turner 2002) discussed developments in the sector from 2000 to 2002. During 2002 and 2003, PLAAS undertook a wide-ranging study to evaluate progress in each of the key policy areas of land reform. The 'Evaluating Land and Agrarian Reform in South Africa' (ELARSA) project resulted in the publication of a series of nine reports.

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Notions of land and agrarian reform are now well entrenched in post-apartheid South Africa. But what this reform actually means for everyday life is not clearly understood, nor the way it will impact on the political economy. In the Shadow of Policy explores the interface between the policy of land and agrarian reform and its implementation; and between the decisions of policy 'experts' and actual livelihood experiences in the fields and homesteads of land reform projects. Starting with an overview of the socio-historical context in which land and agrarian reform policy has evolved in South Af... Land reform in South Africa: a status report 2008. PLAAS Research Report. 54. , 49pp. Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, Bellville. 55. Lemon, A. (2004). Apartheid and capitalism revisited. South African Geographical Journal. 56. (2): 1–10. 57. MALA (Ministry of Agriculture and Land Affairs) (2001). Land redistribution for agricultural. 58. development: a sub-programme of the land redistribution programme, Pretoria: Ministry. Land reform in South Africa*. Landlessness is one of South Africa's most crippling problems. The Mandela Government tries to tackle these issues in its Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). Land reform is presented as an essential pré-condition for thé RDP to succeed. land restitution, land redistribution, and land tenure reform (Republic of South Africa 1996 u). Map l Republic of South Afncu land reform data. R Land Reform Pilot Project Districts u Restitution Claims E Redistribution. «g^condly, the Maasai suffered from a sévère drought. Several reports were written that the " era of unregulated and free use of

the land resources in the. itado District should be terminated as soon as possible" (Fallon 1962:47). Land Reform and Rural Development. Entities. Agrarian and land tenure da f. Land restitution. Expropriation of land without compensation. The primary mandate of the ARC, as the main agricultural research institution in South Africa, is to conduct research and development, and effect the transfer of technology to promote agriculture and industry, contribute to a better quality of life, and facilitate and ensure the conservation of natural resources. Land Reform and Rural Development. Land plays a multifunctional role in societies which includes economic, environmental and settlement functions. Government has an ongoing commitment to build sustainable rural livelihoods. The need for the current land reform programme arose from the racially discriminatory laws and practices which were in place for the largest part of the twentieth century, especially those related to land ownership. The application of these discriminatory laws and practices resulted in extreme inequalities in relation to land ownership and land use.