



ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23

Return of land is fundamental to
the transformation of our society

CRLR | ANNUAL REPORT 2022/2023

ANNUAL REPORT

Commission on Restitution of Land Rights



1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023



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 2023 for tabling in Parliament. This is in compliance with section 21 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, Act No. 22 of 1994, as amended, which prescribes that the CRLR submits this report no later than 1 June every year.

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

Yours faithfully

Ms Nomfundo Ntloko
Chief Land Claims Commissioner

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Abbreviations, acronyms and terminology

AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
APP	Annual Performance Plan
CLCC	Chief Land Claims Commissioner
COE	Compensation of employees
CPA	Communal Property Association
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRLR	Commission on Restitution of Land Rights
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)
LAMOSAs 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.
LAMOSAs 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 LAMOSAs 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 task of ensuring that all South Africans share in the country's wealth is far from complete, as stated by the President in the 2023 January 8th political statement. The government remains committed to ensuring equitable access to land to reverse apartheid spatial planning and increase participation of historically disadvantaged communities in agriculture and other land-based industries. The adoption of the Expropriation Bill by the National Assembly, which provides for expropriation without compensation in certain circumstances, will help to accelerate land reform process.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE IN THE PRECEDING PERIOD

The Commission in the seventh LAMOSA report, submitted to the Land Claims Court (LCC) 24th of January 2023, indicating a total of 6571 outstanding claims from 1 April 2022 to 30 November 2022. Prior to that, the sixth LAMOSA report, submitted on 29 June 2022, stated a total of 6685 outstanding claims. Simply put, the Commission had managed to settle 114 claims in the period of seven months. This indicates that the Commission is speeding up the settlement of land claims.



During the 2022/23 financial year, the Commission settled 355 claims from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, which constitutes 8 681 households, of which 3 583 are female-headed households and 32 people with disabilities. In terms of awards to claimants, the Commission settled as follows:

- financial compensation (totalling over R1 billion) and
- land compensation (totalling R2,7 billion), indicating that the Restitution programme has met and continues to meet its objectives.

In addition, an amount of 29943,0274 hectares of land has been restored to restitution beneficiaries in the same period.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS SUPPORTING LAND RESTITUTION

It goes without saying that a sustainable land restitution programme requires a supportive broader government policy landscape, and this further underscore the need for complementarity between the various land reform programmes. For this reason, the following policy developments are highlighted as they support restitution.

Policy Developments

The purpose of the Restitution act is to provide for the restitution of rights in land to persons or communities disposed of such rights after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially-discriminatory laws or practices; to establish a Commission on restitution of Land Rights and a Land Claims Court; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

The Auditor-General's findings prompted the Commission to embark on an improvement process. This turnaround project was named "Project Kuyasa," and it included several organisational improvement goals such as the development and implementation of improved business processes and systems, a claims backlog reduction strategy and financial settlement options development.

Further policy development is underway to increase participation, ownership and access to resources and opportunities by women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Update on the Land Court Bill

In September 2022, the National Assembly passed the highly anticipated Land Court Bill whose intent is to replace the Land Claims Court with a Land Court that would have broader powers and capacity to deal with intricate and emotive land matters.

The establishment of the Court would thus greatly assist the commission in dealing with the accumulated backlog of cases that the institution is obliged to refer to the Land Claims court as prescribed in section 14 of the Restitution Act. The Restitution Act established both the Commission and the Land Claims Court and the latter being responsible to deal with insoluble and intricate matters that require judicial adjudication. It is therefore common cause that an effective and efficient restitution programme requires both an effective commission and an effective court to deal with land related matters.

Progress on processing of the Expropriation Bill

We note as well, that on the 28th of September 2022, the National Assembly passed the Expropriation Bill following extensive consultation conducted by the Portfolio committee on Public Works and Infrastructure with a range of stakeholders. The bill seeks to replace the existing apartheid era Expropriation Act of 1975 by providing a common framework in line with the constitution to guide processes and procedures for the expropriation of properties by organs of state. The bill further provides for instances where there could be expropriation with nil compensation for both public purpose and public interest.

Together with the requirement of just and equitable compensation that's provided by the Constitution, the Expropriation Bill when passed will provide an additional tool in mechanisms that are available to the DALRRD and the Commission in acquiring land for land reform more cost effectively.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and the LAMOSA 1 and 2 Constitutional Court judgements, all impress upon the Commission and the state to take all necessary measures to ensure that the processing and settlement of old order claims is expedited.

Finally, in presenting the Commission's 2022/23 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



The Commission continues to show improved performance, which results from the development and incremental execution of the turnaround strategy we call “Project Kuyasa”. The 7th LAMOSA report which the Commission submitted to the Land Claims Court on the 24th of January 2023 reflected great progress in the key delivery areas of the turnaround strategy.



As indicated before the delivery areas include:

- The development and implementation of improved business processes and systems,
- the development of a claims backlog reduction strategy,
- the development of financial and settlement model options, and
- the establishment of the Commission as an autonomous entity

I am glad to report that, to date 95 % of project Kuyasa deliverables and the following is an update on the progress registered thus far in the four delivery areas.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPROVED BUSINESS PROCESSES AND SYSTEMS

Operational policies and Standard Operating Procedures were approved, and full implementation commenced on 1 October 2022.

DEVELOPMENT OF A CLAIMS BACKLOG REDUCTION STRATEGY

The development of a Claims Backlog Reduction Strategy is now completed. The importance of the backlog strategy would help the Commission establish a verified backlog as well as put in place a plan to expedite the settlement of outstanding old order claims to address the concern raised in the LAMOSA judgments.

DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL AND SETTLEMENT MODEL OPTIONS

Consultation of the draft settlement models has been completed and approval process is underway. The purpose of the settlement models is to expedite the settlement of land claims. The completed draft settlement models include Financial, Agriculture, Forestry, Sugar Cane, Mining, Tourism / Conservation, and Urban / Mixed Developments.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION AS AN AUTONOMOUS ENTITY

The Commission developed and completed the Business Case as part of Project Kuyasa. The business case analyses and determines the Commission's eligibility to be a Schedule 3A entity in detail.

NEW ORDER CLAIMS

The Strategy on processing new order claims has been developed and the approval process is underway. The objective is to commence with the 5 of the 9 provinces (North West, Northern Cape, Gauteng, Free State and Western Cape) who are anticipated to settle the remaining outstanding claims in the next 5 years subject to additional budget allocation and human resource.

IMPROVED GOVERNANCE

The Commission has resuscitated the Commission's Policy Forum and members have been appointed. In support of the above, Section 4 of the Act establishes the Commission as a statutory body that is expected to develop its own policies and procedures that regulate and standardize the way certain functions/ processes are undertaken. Therefore, the requirement for a collaborative effort between national and provincial offices of the Commission is of paramount importance in the development of policies and procedure in a manner that ensures that Commission policy instruments meet the requirements and challenges of regional implementers.

EXPENDITURE REPORT

The Commission received a budget of 3 918 164 for 2022/23 financial year. From the allocated budget, the Commission expenditure was 3 903 116 which equates to 99.62%.

PERFORMANCE ACHIEVED

The Commission has achieved 355 land claims over the target of 336 for the financial 2022/23. In terms of finalization, 429 land claims were finalized over the target of 372 land claims. Thus, the Commission has overachieved its targets, the performance was sterling given the available resources.

My staff and I are grateful for the Minister's ongoing support in the implementation 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

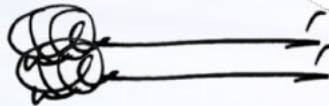
To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm that:

- 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 2023.

Yours faithfully



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



PART A



GENERAL INFORMATION

Contact details

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Chief Land Claims Commissioner

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Regional Land Claims Commissioner

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REGIONAL OFFICES

Eastern Cape

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Northern Cape

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Tel: 053 807 1340

Western Cape

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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 dispossessions.

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 a 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 lodgment of new claims for a further period of five years. On 27 July 2016, in terms of the first Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA 1), the Constitutional Court declared it 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 processing them with an anticipated date of completion. The CRLR should also indicate the nature of any constraints, whether budgetary or otherwise, it faced in meeting its anticipated completion date.

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

Organisational structure



Honourable Ms Thoko Didiza

(MP) - Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development



Nomfundo Ntloko

Chief Land Claims Commissioner



Lebjane Maphuta

Regional Land Claims Commissioner



Cindy Benyane

Acting Deputy Land Claims Commissioner

Restitution Management Team

Chief Director: KwaZulu-Natal	Chief Director: - Adv. Bheki Mbili
Chief Director: Gauteng	Chief Director: - Ms Cindy Benyane
Chief Director: Western Cape	Chief Director: - Dr Wayne Alexander
Chief Director: North West	Chief Director: - Mr Lengane Bogatsu
Chief Director: Free State	Chief Director: - Vacant
Chief Director: Mpumalanga	Chief Director: - Mr Sam Nkosi
Chief Director: Limpopo	Chief Director: - Mr Tele Maphoto
Chief Director: Eastern Cape	Chief Director: - Mr Zama Memela
Chief Director: Northern Cape	Chief Director: - Dr Mangalane Du Toit
Chief Director: Restitution Management Support	Chief Director: - 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.

PART B



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Commission prepared the overview of its performance in the Annual Report against predetermined objectives in accordance with the requirements of sections 40(3)(a) and 55(2)(a) of the PFMA, Chapter 18, section 18.3.1(b) of 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 355 claims against a target of 336, and finalised 429 claims against a target of 372.

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 in order 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, as 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 will lead to the development of SOPs, which will set out 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. It is chaired by former Deputy President, David Mabuza. 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 with illegal occupiers. These have been referred to the legal unit within the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure for intervention.

Strategic outcome-oriented goals

1

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

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

2

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

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

3

Organisational change management

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, to improve information and project management, to improve governance and communication, and to improve customer satisfaction and communication.

Overall performance and delivery in terms of the Annual Performance Plan

The overall performance against the strategic objective to facilitate the restoration of land rights and alternative forms of equitable redress, as set out in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) 2022/23 is contained in Table 3.1 below.

Table 1: Report against Annual Performance Plan

Performance indicator	Actual performance against target		Reasons for variance
	Target (2022/23)	Actual (2022/23)	
Number of land claims settled	336	355	The settlement of projects with multiple claims i.e. Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and Western Cape.
Number of land claims finalised	372	429	The over performance is attributed to the non-compliant claims which are planned for; however, no targets were set as the Commission would not be able to plan for when the final non-compliance letter would be signed.

Table 2: Number of land claims settled: 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Province	Target Total	Total Actual Performance	Performance Percentage %	Variance on Annual Total
Eastern Cape	70	65	93%	-5
Free State	0	1		+1
Gauteng	14	20	143%	+6
KwaZulu-Natal	100	95	95%	-5
Limpopo	57	69	121%	+12
Mpumalanga	40	51	128%	+11
North West	2	1	50%	-1
Northern Cape	5	5	100%	-
Western Cape	48	48	100%	-
GRAND TOTAL	336	355	106%	+19

Number of land claims settled per province: 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

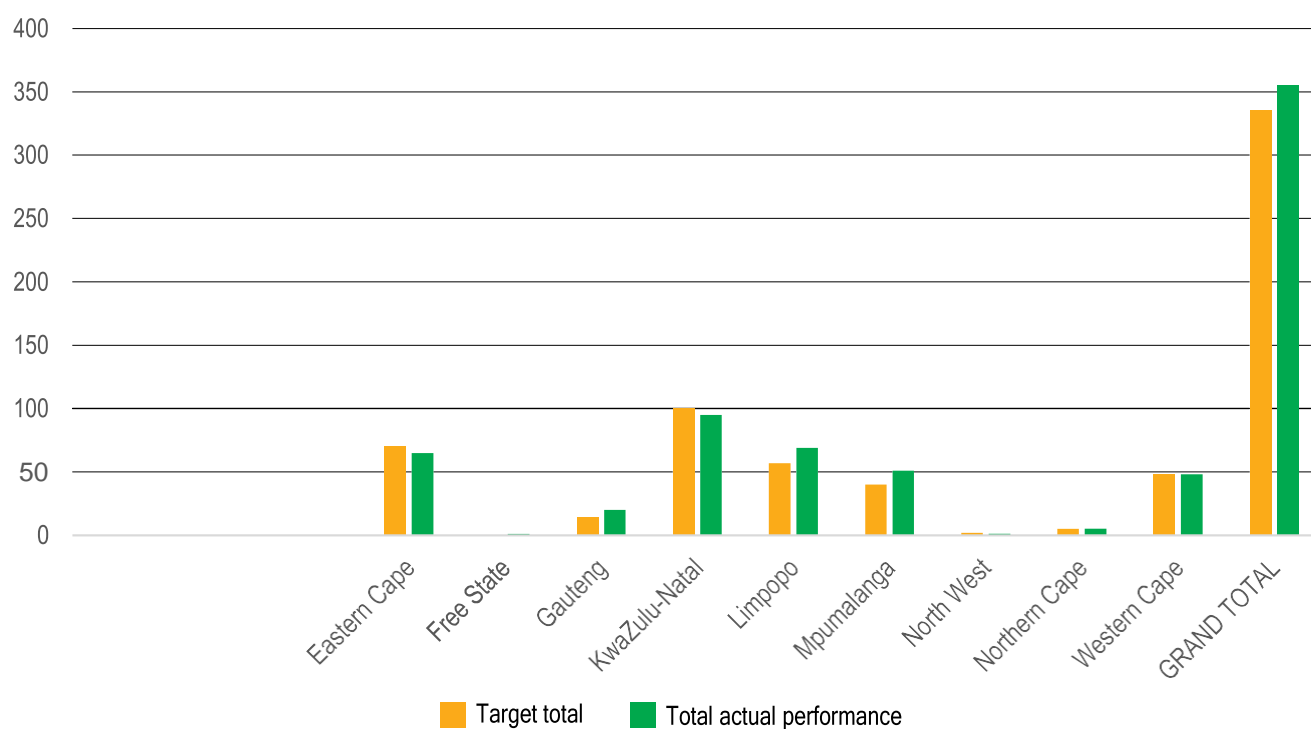


Table 3: Number of land claims finalised: 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Province	Target Total	Total Actual Performance	Performance Percentage %	Variance on Annual Total
Eastern Cape	75	58	77%	-17
Free State	8	5	63%	-3
Gauteng	30	85	283%	-55
KwaZulu-Natal	120	93	78%	-27
Limpopo	16	58	363%	+42
Mpumalanga	45	44	98%	-1
North West	8	20	250%	+12
Northern Cape	10	5	50%	-5
Western Cape	60	61	102%	+1
GRAND TOTAL	372	429	115%	+57

NOTES

Number of land claims finalised per province: 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

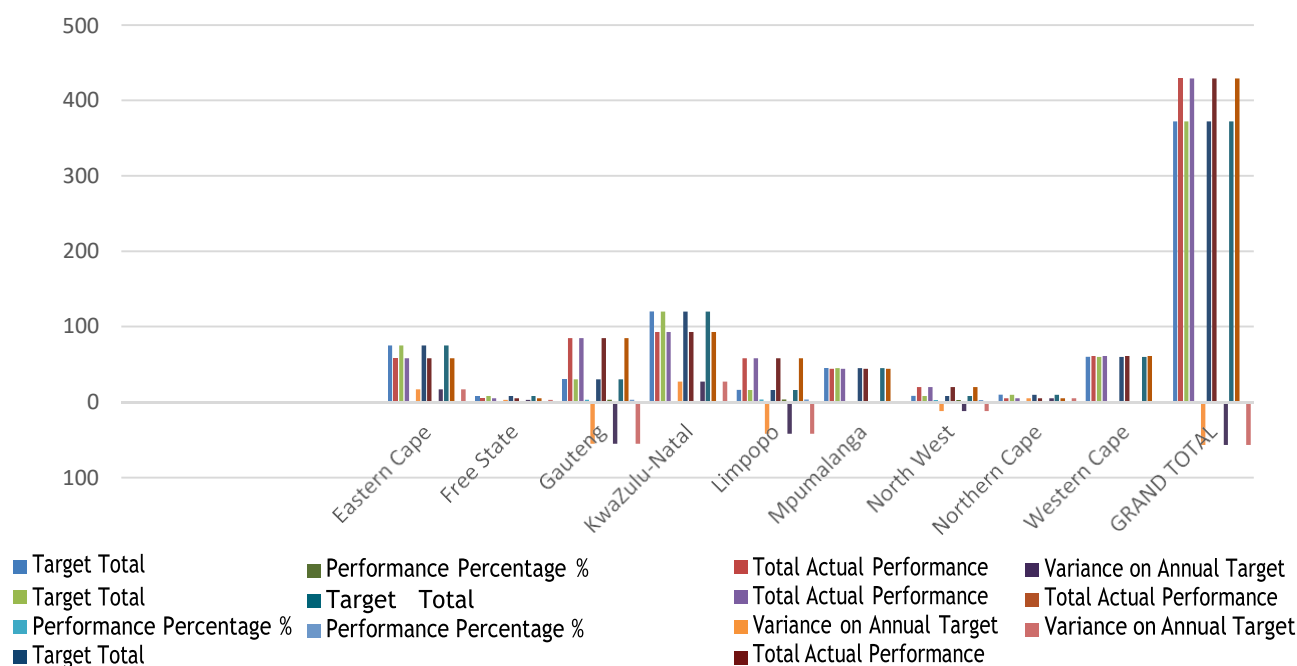
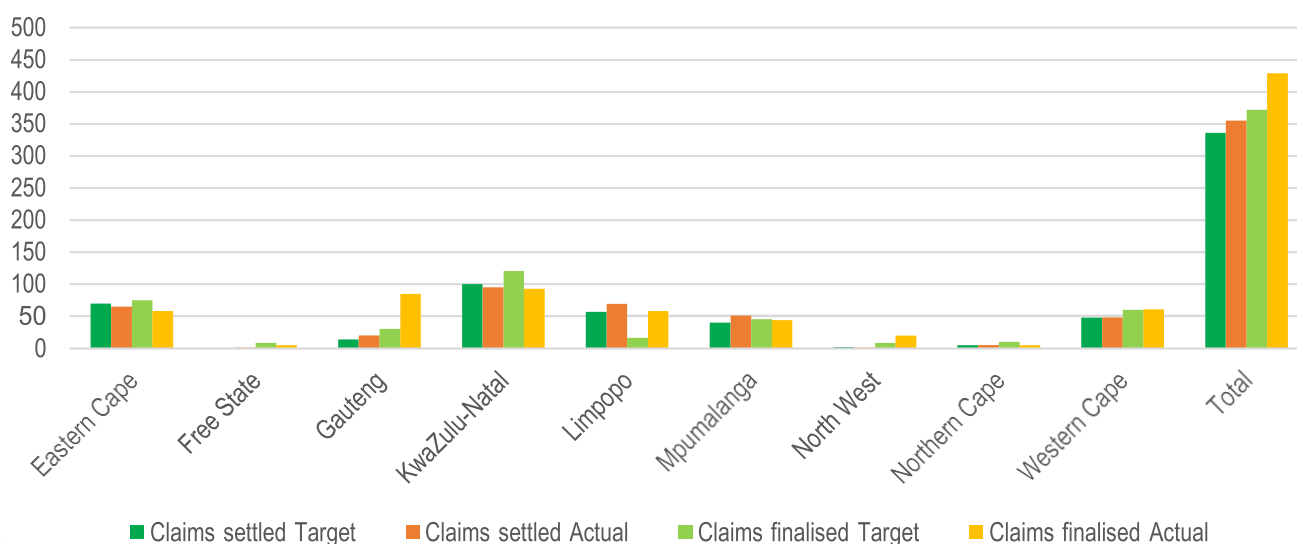


Table 4: Number of land claims settled and finalised per province: 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Province	Claims settled		Claims finalised	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Eastern Cape	70	65	75	58
Free State	0	1	8	5
Gauteng	14	20	30	85
KwaZulu-Natal	100	95	120	93
Limpopo	57	69	16	58
Mpumalanga	40	51	45	44
North West	2	1	8	20
Northern Cape	5	5	10	5
Western Cape	48	48	60	61
Total	336	355	372	429

Number of land claims settled and finalised per province: 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023



Number of beneficiaries and hectares awarded per quarter

During the year under review the number of **65911** beneficiaries benefited to total number of **29943,0274** hectares awarded.

Quarter	Beneficiaries	Hectares Awarded
Quarter 1	9775	1950,9939
Quarter 2	14180	15984,9270
Quarter 3	15282	2807,5310
Quarter 4	26674	9199,5755
TOTAL	65911	29943,0274

Table 5: Selected performance statistics per province

Province	Hectars awarded	Land Cost	Financial compensation	Grants	Total award
Eastern Cape	4402	84 026 804,00	1 566 508 775,46	-	1 650 535 579,46
Free State	-	-	6 094 656,00	-	6 094 656,00
Gauteng	-	-	16 856 284,00	-	16 856 284,00
KwaZulu-Natal	5 662	550 264 553,00	231 333 563,48	35 302 363,00	816 900 479,48
Limpopo	2 547	10 548 250,00	730 620 079,00	-	741 168 329,00
Mpumalanga	11 570	61 867 354,08	158 295 538,16	-	220 162 892,24
North West	1 766	28 988 815,00	11 263 800,42	-	40 252 615,42
Northern Cape	3 994	359 955 507,90	26 818 208,67	-	386 773 716,57
Western Cape	1,3851	-	35 835 353,44	-	35 835 353,44
GRAND TOTAL	29943,0274	1 095 651 283,98	2 783 626 258,63	35 302 363,00	3 914 579 905,61

The information in Table 5 reflects the statistics for all approvals in 2022/23, inclusive of phased 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 6: 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
Eastern Cape	65	55	10	16	4 643	1 717	-
Free State	1	1	-	-	12	3	-
Gauteng	20	18	2	28	139	83	-
KwaZulu-Natal	95	45	50	50	1 025	542	28
Limpopo	69	64	5	-	1 738	967	-
Mpumalanga	51	49	2	2	832	192	-
North West	5	3	2	3	8	6	1
Northern Cape	1	-	1	-	153	41	3
Western Cape	48	-	48	-	131	32	-
GRAND TOTAL	355	235	120	99	8 681	3 583	32

Performance information per province

The Annual Report provides a selection of highlights of claims settled and finalised during the 2022/23 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 75 land claims during the 2022/23 financial year. It succeeded in settling 65 land claims and finalising 58 claims.

The total expenditure for claims was

R1 650 535 579

Land claims settled

65

Actual

70

Target

Land claims finalised

58

Actual

75

Target

HOLY CROSS PARISH LAND CLAIM



THE HISTORY

The dispossession of the Holy Cross Parish of their rights in land started in 1951 when the Minister made an application for a certificate of registered Crown Title to be issued in favour of the Republic of the Union of South Africa. This was approved, and the land was registered under Crown Title 91/51.

In 1957 the land was transferred to Department of Health through a Permission To Occupy (PTO) certificate and it was used as a state hospital.

In 1966 the rights in land in Mkambati were transferred and vested in the Government of Transkei by Proclamation No. R 93, 1966 in terms of Section 59 of the Transkei Constitution Act, Act No. 48 of 1963. The rights in land were later transferred to the Transkei Department of Health in terms of Section 67 of the same Act.

In 1976 the Mkhambati Leprosy Institute was closed, and the land was transferred to the then Department of Agriculture and Forestry of Transkei.

In 1977 the area was proclaimed as a Nature Reserve by Government Gazette Notice No. 45 dated 27 April 1977 in terms of the Transkei Conservation Act, No. 6 of 1971.

The Holy Cross Parish was dispossessed of their land as a result of the application of Proclamation R93, of 1966 which invokes provisions of Section 59 of the Transkei Act, Act No. 48 of 1963.

The claimants argue that they were never compensated for the rights lost at the time of dispossession. There is no evidence to suggest that any form of compensation was afforded for the rights lost by the church.

The Holy Cross Parish is claiming beneficial occupational rights to the land, which they lost as a result of dispossession, which was effected through Proclamation R93, of 1966.

The Holy Cross Parish utilized the land as residential, farming, to provide medical services and church services.



THE ADMINISTRATION

The claim was lodged with the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Eastern Cape and was accepted as having met the criteria provided for by Section 11 (1) read together with Section 2 of the Restitution Act and amplified by Rules 3 and 5 of the Rules of the Commission in that:

The land claim submitted substantially meets the criteria of the prescribed claim form. The claim is not precluded by the provisions of Section 2(1) or 1(a) of the Restitution Act in that:

The dispossession was effected after 19 June 1913, as provided for in Section 2(1)(a) of the Restitution Act No 22 of 1994 and Section 25(7) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No 108 of 1996.

The claim was lodged with the Office of Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Eastern Cape prior to the cut-off date of the 31 December 1998 as set out in terms of Section 2 (1)(e) of Restitution Act.

The claimants were forcibly removed for the purposes of furthering the objectives of application of Government of Transkei by proclamation No. R 93, 1966 in terms of Section 59 of the Transkei Constitution Act, Act No. 48 of 1963, in that:

The claimants were dispossessed of their ownership rights in a form of Permission to Occupy rights and use of the claimed property.

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 property.

The Holy Cross Parish Mission land claim was gazetted by the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape in accordance with Section 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act (No 22 of 1994), as amended and was published through the **Government Gazette No.41456 as Notice No. 133 of 2018, dated 23 February 2018.**

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Eastern Cape invited interested parties to submit their comments and objections regarding the lodged claim.



THE SETTLEMENT

The Holly Cross Parish under the Diocese of Umzimvubu is the originally dispossessed institution and entitled to a restitution claim as provided for in the Restitution of Land Rights Act No 22. of 1994 as amended, and duly represented by Mr Clive Holweni, who is the church representative.

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development as represented by the Office of Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Eastern Cape acting as a respondent on behalf of the state and any proposal with regard to the settlement of this claim is subject to the approval of this submission by the Chief Land Claims Commissioner.

All relevant parties have agreed to the settlement of this claim and the settlement agreement has been drafted to outline the points of agreement for the settlement of this claim.

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development as facilitated by the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner shall pay financial compensation of **R20 746 528.65 (Twenty Million Seven Hundred and Forty-Six Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight Rand Sixty-Five Cents)** to Holy Cross Parish in respect of the claimed property in full and final settlement of this claim.

WITBOOI INDIVIDUAL FAMILY CLAIM



THE HISTORY

The dispossession of people's land in the apartheid South Africa was structural in that coercion was built in web of discriminatory laws and institutions restricting freedom of movement and access to land by the "so called non-white" groups. These "so called non-white groups would be dispossessed in terms of racially discriminatory laws. The Group Areas Act that was passed by the National Party government in 1950 paved the way for the systematic removal of the non-white people from the inner city to the outskirts of the city in order to ensure that they can be as far away as possible from all amenities and the suburbs which were in prime areas and had been earmarked for use, occupation and ownership by white people only.

Parcels of land in areas identified for white occupation and ownership but were still in the hands of non-white groups were targeted for removal. The Group Areas Act, Black Urban Act 25 of 1945, as well as the Black Affairs Administration Act 45 of 1971, as amended, were used to remove Black, Indian and so-called Coloured people and resettle them on locations far away from the city.

The Group Areas Act also provided for the proclamation of group areas for the various population groups, except for Blacks, for whom there was a separate legislation namely the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 25 of 1945. There was a series of other legislation that were an extension of the Group Areas Act. The Group Areas Act championed regulation of ownership, acquisition and occupation of immovable property in and outside group areas. Distinction was then made between “disqualified persons” and “qualified persons”, which would be used when removing people. Proclamations would be made in order to deal with the specific cases.

Properties that were in areas earmarked for ownership and occupation by a specific group but such properties were owned by persons of another group other than the specific group were categorized as “affected properties” and would be demolished and the owner would be resettled in an area proclaimed for their own racial group.

To proceed with segregation of the people of South Africa in terms of the Group Areas Act, boundaries for the city of Port Elizabeth were established. These boundaries stated clearly where the boundaries of which racial group started and ended in a specific area. Proclamation 144 of 1961 clearly gave effect to the declaration of Group Areas and future group Areas in the district of Port Elizabeth by expressly stating where the boundaries of each group area started and ended

It was against this background that the Witbooi family were forcefully removed from the subject property. The claimant family was categorized coloureds in apartheid South Africa and was therefore disqualified from owning and occupying the subject property. Subsequently, the subject property was taken by the Community Development Board in August 1978, for the purpose of developing a suburb for ownership and occupation by the white people.

This family lost primary rights of land ownership as well as secondary rights in the form of beneficial occupation as they conducted informal business of having tenants on their property and doing subsistence production of fruit and vegetables. These informal businesses which almost all landowners in Fairview conducted, were a source of income which enabled them to enjoy a comfortable lifestyle and be self - sufficient. As mentioned earlier, Coloureds owned and occupied large properties in Fairview and through the dispossession they lost ownership rights and all the other benefits derived from utilizing their land not only for residential purposes but for small informal businesses.



THE ADMINISTRATION

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

The land claim submitted by the claimant meets the criteria of the prescribed claim form;

The claimants are persons as defined in terms of Section 1 of Act 22 of 1994 and therefore competent in terms of Section 2 of Act 22 of 1994, to bring a restitution claim;

The claim was not precluded by the provisions of section 2(1) or 1(a) of Act 22 of the 1994 in that ; The claimants were dispossessed of their rights to ownership and beneficial occupational use of the subject property.

The claimants were forcefully removed for the purposes of furthering the objectives of racially discriminatory laws and practices.

The dispossession was affected after 13 June 1913, as provided for in Section 2 (1)(a) of Act 22 of 1994 and Section 2 (1)(c) of Act 22 of 1994 as amended. The claim was lodged prior the cut-off date of the 31st December 1998 as set out in terms of Section 2(1) (c) of 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 property.

The claim was gazetted in accordance with Section 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act (No 22 of 1994) as amended and published in the following Government Gazette Notice with the following details.

Claimant	KRO Number	Property Claimed	Gazette No.	Notice
1.Gordon James D. Witbooi	6/2/3/D/51/797/697/19	Erf 194 Fairview measuring 1 993 sq/m	31535/ 2008	1335 dated 31 October 2008

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner invited all interested parties to submit their comments or objections pertaining to gazetting of the subject property. However, the office did not receive any comments from anyone regarding the published gazette notice.



THE SETTLEMENT

The claimants have been workshopped on the restitution settlement options and each option was explained in detail, with its merits and demerits.

The claimants have opted for financial compensation, as the form of settlement they prefer. Financial compensation has been chosen because the claimants have established themselves in the areas to which they were relocated. The issue of family members who are scattered with some settled in other provinces has also been cited as the main reason behind the choice of financial compensation.

The claimant family indicated through an Options Resolution Form that was signed by the family, that they choose financial compensation in full and final settlement of their claim.

The monetary value of the claim

The calculation of the monetary value of the claim is based on recommendations made by the Office of Valuer General.

In calculating the monetary value of the claim and the amount of compensation to be paid to the claimants, OVG determined the historical value of the subject property (Land and Structures) and the amount of compensation that was paid to the claimants at the time of dispossession. The shortfall thereof was established and was converted to today's monetary value using the CPI (Consumer Price Index).

The CPI method was applied and recommended as the best reflection of just and equitable redress as it also addresses the question of underpayment as well as loss suffered by the claimants over the years since dispossession.

It was therefore requested that the amount R762 500. 00 (Seven Hundred and SixtyTwo Thousand Five Hundred Rand) be accepted as the monetary value of the Witbooi Family claim for Erf 194 Fairview. This constitute of 09 households for 24 beneficiaries with 06 female headed households.



FREE STATE



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, the Free State projected finalising 08 land claims during the 2022/23 financial year. It succeeded in finalizing 5 claims

The total expenditure for claims was

R6 094 656

Land claims settled

1

Actual

0

Target

Land claims finalised

5

Actual

8

Target

EERSTE ZENDING FAMILY LAND CLAIM



THE HISTORY

Mr. Majara Mopeli stated that King of the Basotho, King Moshoeshoe asked one of his sons, Chief Paulus Mokhachane Mopeli to relocate and occupy the area called Maboela in Clocoland on the east of the Free State Province and later on Chief Paulus Mokhachane Mopeli approached the then President, Brand to ask permission to occupy the areas of Qwaqwa after the Makgolokoe clan had fled during the times of war. President Brand granted and allocated him the area called Kudumane, which extends to Maboela. Mr. Majara Mopeli said the name of current Maboela in Qwaqwa is derived from Maboela in Clocoland.

Chief Paulus Mokhachane Mopeli upon realizing that there are missionaries coming into the country to preach the gospel, took a trip to Bloemfontein to request President Brand to send missionaries in the areas of Qwaqwa. President Brand agreed and the first missionary to arrive was Reverend Maeder.

Mr. Majara and Tsolo Mopeli explained clearly that they are from the royal family and have never mandated anyone to lodge a claim on their behalf. They made it clear that they intend to lodge a claim on some of the properties that once belonged to their forefathers including Farm Eerste Zending No. 776 because they are the custodians of the land. The presiding statement is indicative of the fact that the Mopedi family never took physical occupation of the land but were the custodians holding it in trust for their subjects. This is further corroborated by the fact that there is no evidence of graves belonging to the Mopedi family. It should be noted that there are distinct graves not bearing the Mopeli or Tsolo surname.



THE ADMINISTRATION

The Office of the Regional Land Claim Commissioner for Free State has satisfied itself that the Eerste Zending 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). As a result, the claim was thereafter gazetted and published in the Government Gazette.

The claim was researched, validated and subsequently gazetted and published under Government Gazette No. 39823, Notice 124 of 2016



THE SETTLEMENT

The restitution option considered by claimants for settlement of the Eerste Zending Land Claim is just and 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 the Claim (hereinafter MVOC) was calculated and determined by conducting a historical valuation.

A service provider, namely; A & Sons Property Group Pty (Ltd) was appointed to conduct Historical Valuation on Farm Eerste Zending No.776. The Valuer arrived at an applicable market rate of R42.00/hectare for the claimed land.

The Valuer arrived at an amount of R18 000.00 as the Historical Market Value of the land at the time of dispossession, which was then endorsed by the Office of the Valuer General (OVG).

To arrive at the Total Monetary Value of the Claim (MVOC), the current value of the land which amounts to R3 660 000.00 and the total amount for the Comprehensive Individual Housing Quantum Subsidy for payment of improvements amounting to R2 434 656.00 were added together to arrive at an amount of R6 094 656.00 as the Monetary Value of the Claim for settlement of the Eerste Zending Land Claim.

The Total MVOC for settlement of this Eerste Zending Land Claim concerning Farm Eerste Zending No 776 measuring 428.2660 hectares situated in the Registration Division of Harrismith, Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality in the Thabo Mofutsanyana District; Free State Province amounts to R6 094 656.00.

GAUTENG



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, Gauteng projected settling 14 land claims and finalising 130 land claims during the 2022/23 financial year. It succeeded in settling 20 land claims and finalising 85 claims.

The total expenditure for claims was

R16 856 284

Land claims settled

20

Actual

14

Target

Land claims finalised

85

Actual

30

Target

HENDERSON OLIPHANT FAMILY CLAIM



THE HISTORY

The Township Erasmuskloof Extension 3 was established in 1976 and registered in favour of the Pretoria Municipality under title deed number T27906/1976. Portions 0 (remaining extent) of Erf 190 and 0 (remaining extent) of Erf 489 Erasmuskloof Extension 3 JR were initially registered in the name of Pretoria Municipality by title deed number T27906/1976. Portion 0 (remaining extent) of Erf 489 Erasmuskloof Extension 3 JR is still held by the Municipality Pretoria under the same title deed. Portion 0 (remaining extent) of Erf 190 was transferred to PJJ Van Vuuren Beleggings and later Denel Pty Ltd by deed of transfer T67575/1996 and T38845/1993 respectively.

During oral interviews, the substitute land claimant Mr. Gerhard Henderson indicated in the affidavit that his late parents, Mr. Green Dube and Ms. Loraine Henderson arrived on the farm Erasmuskloof around the year 1940. They found the white person by the name of Mr. A. J Erasmus who offered Mr. Green Dube employment on the farm. Mr. Green Dube was getting paid while working for Mr. Erasmus on the farm. Mr. Green Dube was also allocated a piece of land to use for residential and cultivation.

During oral interview, the substitute land claimant Mr. Gerhard Henderson indicated in the affidavit that things started to change in 1960. The Henderson family received an instruction from the Department of Defense to vacate the farm. The substitute land claimant further mentioned that his late father, Mr. Green Dube was threatened that if he does not vacate the farm, his work permit will be revoked. The Henderson family was subsequently removed from the farm by the soldiers. The substitute land claimant further mentioned that his family was removed because the Department of Defence wanted to occupy the land for departmental related activities. The Department of Defence later built the ARMSCOR (Department of Defence Military Acquisition Agency) Head Office on the land. Mr. A. J Erasmus was also forced to surrender the farm to the Department of Defence.

The Henderson family did not resist the removal because they feared the soldiers and the apartheid government. In 1963, the family relocated to Eersterust, in the far eastern side of the City of Pretoria. They were offered neither compensation nor alternative land.

The originally dispossessed persons had acquired unregistered rights to the properties. The beneficiary's ascendants had acquired unregistered rights in the form of labour tenancy and beneficial occupation rights to the properties by having occupied and using them for a continuous period of more than ten (10) years (1940's to 1963)

The Henderson family had utilised the land for their homestead, cultivation and grazing. They were also granted the right to bury their loved ones.



THE ADMINISTRATION

The Olifant (Henderson) 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 in the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 as amended in that:

- It substantially complied with the requirements as contained in the prescribed land claim form.
- The claim was lodged before 31 December 1998, which was on 6 April 1998.
- The land claimant lodged this 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.
- 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.



THE SETTLEMENT

The Henderson (Oliphant) family has opted for financial compensation as their final option and also as a manner in which their land claim should be finalized because the family does not consider going back to the properties.

An offer of R699,813.00 (Six Hundred and Ninety- Nine Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirteen Rand) dated 10 March 2021 was previously presented to the land claim's beneficiaries. The beneficiaries contested the number of hectares being 1.3460 on the approved Rule 5 research report and refused to accept the offer based on their objection.

Amendment of the historical valuation certificate was therefore requested from the office of the Valuer General for the year 1963 based on the 8.0694 hectares. This was used to arrive at an amount offered to the claim's beneficiaries. The average Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 2016 was also used to escalate the historical land values of the properties. The OVG has therefore recommended the total historical value of R40,000.00.

The table below briefly illustrates the historical valuation amount as recommended by office of the Valuer General (OVG), escalated amount and housing quantum amount as per the approved Financial Compensation Policy:

Farm name & number & land use	Extent lost	Historical property market value per ovg (1963)	1963 vs 2016 consumer price index (cpi) value (122/1.5 cpi latest year /cpi relevant year x historical value)	Accepted offer to claimants
Portion 0 (remaining extent) of erf 190 and portion 0 (remaining extent) of erf 489 Erasmuskloof Extension 3 JR	8.0694 ha	Right in land: R40,000.00 @ R4,957.00 per hectare	122/1.5 X 40,000.00 = R3,253,333.33	R3,253,333.33
Cultivation, Grazing & Homestead		Improvements: Housing Subsidy X 01 Household	R202,888.00 X 1 Household	R202,888.00
Total				R3,456,221.33

Upon approval of the financial compensation offer by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, it was presented to the Henderson (Oliphant) family and all processes were explained in terms of how it was formulated. The offer was duly accepted and the settlement amount will be paid to the qualifying beneficiaries as guided by the family tree.

MS. NEILIE NFUNGELINA NDALA CLAIM



THE HISTORY

The entire farm then known as Olievenhoutbosch 552 (later changed to 389), measuring a total of 4497,519 morgen (or 3852.268 hectares) was given as a Government Grant (Government Transport) to one DJ Oosthuizen on 16/12/1859. The land had been white owned for approximately 69 years already by the time of claimants' settlement on the land. Subsequently, on the 20th of September 1906, portion B of the farm measuring 1499 morgen 173 square roods (1284.1884 hectares) was transferred from the Estate of the late LC Erasmus to Martha Francina Erasmus and John Elardus Erasmus by deed of transfer T6878/1906.

Remaining extent of the farm measuring 611 morgen 428 square roods was transferred from joint owners to Michael Christiaan Opperman by deed of transfer T3228/1914 on the 12th of May 1914. The farm became subdivided further and these portions changed hands between white private individuals with surnames Erasmus; Opperman; Le Roux; Strydom etc. Deeds search data in the surrounding farms show the Erasmus surname as owners of several other farms in the area.

According to the land claimant Ms. Bella Thandi Mnguni, the first members to arrive on the claimed land were her parents Lawrence Koos Motshweni and Neilie Nfungelina Ndala in 1940. Her parents arrived at the farm to work. She indicated that her father was

employed by a white farmer known as Bokkie Erusmas and the farm was also referred to as Ka Bokkie. The farm had maize; ground nuts and dairy. The father to the claimant worked as a general worker on both sides of the farm i.e. maize during the season and on the dairy side in exchange of accommodation on the farm. The father, Mr. Lawrence Koos Motshweni, was given his own portion and built mud houses. The family had chickens as well as smaller area for crop farming and they planted crops such as potatoes and maize meal.

According to oral evidence, the Motshweni family was evicted in 1975. The claimant stated in the affidavit that the GG arrived in big trucks and they told her parents that it is long that they have been asking the family to vacate the land. At that time, the government was already evicting a lot of families taking them mostly to Kwaggafontein, Van Der Bijl Park, Stinkwater, Tsebe, Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Klipgat, Winterveldt etc. People were asked what language they spoke and relocated to any off the areas depending of the language spoken without their consent. According to the claimant, the main reason for removal was that there were white people who must come and live on the land. All the blacks were supposed to go to the above-named places because they did not belong in Olievenhoutbosch as it was an area for white people.

According to the claimant her family and their belongings were loaded on a truck and transported to Winterveld. The family had used the land for grazing, residence, burial and cultivation. On the 6th of June 1958, the farm Olievenhoutbosch 389 JR was declared a White Area in terms of the Group Areas Act 41 of 1950. The claimant mentioned that there was no compensation at the time of forced removals.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF RIGHTS LOST

The originally dispossessed persons had acquired unregistered rights in the interest of labour tenancy and also beneficial occupation rights to the property. They have occupied and used the property for a continuous period of more than ten (10) years from 1940 until 1975 when they were removed. Prior to the removal, they had utilised the farm for residential, cultivation, burial of deceased family members and grazing of livestock.



THE ADMINISTRATION

The Motshweni family land claims were found to be compliant and the Regional Land Claims Commissioner accepted that processes to finalise 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:

- a. The land claims substantially complied with the requirements as contained in the prescribed land claim form.
- b. The land claims were lodged on 3 October 1997 and stamped by SAPS on 15 December 1997.
- c. The land claimants lodged these land claims on the basis of labour tenancy and beneficial occupation land rights.
- d. The land claims are neither frivolous nor vexatious.
- e. 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.
- f. Subsequent to the acceptance and gazette, these land 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.

The land claim lodged by Ms. Bella Thandi Mnguni referenced P 0081 was previously published in the government gazette number 32483 dated 14th August 2009 as notice number 1089 of 2009. The latter blanket gazetting of land claims was improper in that preliminary research of these claims were not conducted. It is for the latter reason that incorrect property was gazetted (i.e. Randjiesfontein 405 JR) instead of portion 34 of the farm Olievenhoutbosch 389 JR situated in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. However, the claim was properly gazetted under notice 1402 in the government gazette number 42812 dated 1st of November 2019. Landowner was notified about the claim and given time to submit representations and no objections to the claim were received.



THE SETTLEMENT

The office engaged the claimants in the workshops to determine their desired option in the settlement and finalisation of these land claims. Principles' workshop and final option workshop were conducted on two different dates as per the approved Standard Operations Procedures. Furthermore, claimants were taken through financial compensation policy to enable them to make an informed decision. The claimants have considered financial compensation as their final option and also as a manner in which their land claims should be settled and finalised.

The claimed land was at the time of land dispossession used for grazing fields for livestock, cultivation and residential purposes. Calculation of the financial compensation is based on the land use of the property at the time of dispossession and also as per the recommendations by the office of the Valuer General.

The historical values obtained from the valuation certificate were used to arrive at the amount to be offered to the beneficiaries in the claim. The average Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 2016 was also used to escalate the historical land values of the properties. The recommended historical amount by the OVG for the claimed property is R48,000.00 which is the amount for the land extent under claim which is 0.8000 hectares as at the year of dispossession 1975.

The following table briefly illustrates the historical valuation amount as recommended by office of the Valuer General (OVG), escalated amount and housing quantum amount as per the approved Financial Compensation Policy:

Farm name & number & land use	Extent lost	Historical property market value per ovg (1975)	2016 vs 1975 cpi value (122/3) cpi latest year x historical value	Accepted offer to claimants
Portion 34 of the farm Olievenhoubosch 389 JR	8000 m ²	Right in land: R48,000.00 @) R6.00 per m ²	122/3 X R48,000.00 = R1,952,000.00	R1,952,000.00
Agricultural (Cultivation, Grazing) & Homestead		Housing Quantum X1 household (Improvements)	R202,888.00 X01HH	R202 888.00
Total				R2,154,888.00

Upon approval of the financial compensation offer by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, it was presented to the Motshweni family and all processes were explained in terms of how it was formulated. The offer was duly accepted, and the settlement amount will be paid to the qualifying beneficiaries as guided by the family tree.

MR PHAHLE SOLOMON MSIZA CLAIM



THE HISTORY

The property under land claim Wolvengat 442 JR was first registered under the ownership of Mr. S Michealson on the 18th of March 1907 transferred by the then Government under Title Deed No. 1589/1907. For several years, it changed hands of ownership amongst various white owners and on the 1st of September 1915, it was registered under the ownership of Jacobus Johannes Hamma under Title Deed No. 5394/1915 until the late 1929 when portions of the property were being transferred to Mr. Alexander Herry van Der Byl on the 22nd of October 1929 under Title deed No: 12798/1929.

The claimants' parents were born on the farm and there were already white people owning the land which was known to them as the farming community around the year 1918. As per Msiza family's oral testimony, the claimant's parents and the late claimants

themselves were born on the farm Wolvengat 442 JR as the Msiza family grew on the farm. The claimants went to school called Wolvengat school and as they grew up, they got married and the land owner allowed them to acquire pieces of land to build their houses next to the their parent's house with the agreement that they also work for him on the farm as he was practicing crop farming. They were required to render services for a period of six (6) months every year in return for being allowed to live on and use the farm. The other six (6) months they were ploughing their field to feed themselves.

Early in the year 1960, the landowner named Mr. Alexander Herry Van Der Byl was getting older and he got sick. He decided to put his sons in charge of the farm until he passed on. When the landowner's sons took over, the lives of the claimants started to change, they were made to pay rent for staying on the farm. The relations between the Msiza family and the new landowners immediately soured. There were number of issues that led to the eviction of the Msiza family, firstly the claimant's father was working for Mr. Van der Byl on the farm for more than 10 years while the claimant's elderly brother was also working on the farm. The elder brother got a job in Bronkhorstspuit since the salary he was earning was not sufficient for his family's needs because the landowner made them work for six (6) months without a salary. The new job was assisting him to maintain his family. Mr. Van der Byl was against the fact that the late claimant was living on his farm without working for him. So he ordered him to leave the job to come and work on the farm because the agreement was that they must work so they can have rights to live on his land. Mr. Van der Byl gave him and his family a choice that it was either he leaves the other job or they should leave his property. The family tried to negotiate with him a number of times explaining to him that their standard of living has improved so it will be difficult for their son to leave the job. Mr. Van der Byl did not understand that and ordered them to leave the farm in 1967.

The family was finally evicted by Mr Van der Byl's elder son Mr. Alexander Herry Van der Byl who was the landowner in 1967. They took everything that was owned by the family leaving behind the cultivated land, a house and two huts. They went to look for a place to stay and ended up landing in a place called Phuku next to Dennilton where they stayed for +- 5 years and then moved to Kwaggafontein around 1977. The family was exercising residential, cropping and grazing rights. It was government policy to oppose any acquisition of land by Native outside a so-called released area.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF RIGHTS LOST

The claimants had unregistered rights on the farm and the originally dispossessed only worked there as labour tenants. They also had beneficial occupation 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. The total extent on portion 0 (remaining extent) of the farm Wolvengat 442 JR is hectares 2437.1383 hectares, however the Msiza family only lost their land rights on 3.9451 hectares as they were labour tenants.



THE ADMINISTRATION

The Msiza family land claims were found to be compliant and the Regional Land Claims Commissioner accepted that processes to finalise them be embarked on through negotiations and settlement in terms of section 11 read with Rule 5 of the Rules of the Commission in that:

- a. They substantially complied with the requirements as contained in the prescribed land claim forms.
- b. Two (02) land claims were lodged before the cut-off date of the 31st December 1998.
- c. The land claimants lodged their land claims on the basis of unregistered land rights.
- d. The land claims are neither frivolous nor vexatious.
- e. 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 claims.
- f. Subsequent to the acceptance and gazette, this claims were 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 were given any form of compensation, either financially, 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 claims were duly accepted as compliant in terms of Rule 5 of the Rules governing the Procedures of the Commission. The property under land claims was therefore gazetted. The claims were also not part of any blanket gazetting and were gazetted under notice number 1579 of 2021 in the government gazette number 45616 dated 10 December 2021 in terms of section 11 (1) (c) of the Restitution Act. There were no objections or any representation from the landowners. The farm Wolvengat 442 JR was also presented in the Claims Research Committee (CRC).



THE SETTLEMENT

During the option workshop held on the 29th of March 2021, the beneficiaries in the land claims have opted for financial compensation for settlement and finalisation of their land claims arguing that the majority of family members are residing in other provinces e.g. Gauteng and Mpumalanga and have their own homes and they have moved on with their lives.

The land under claim by Msiza family was utilised for grazing fields, cultivation and residential purposes at the time of dispossession. Calculations or determination of financial compensation is based on these land use rights. It should be noted that the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province applied historical valuation figures recommended by the office of the Valuer General for Masimula family who stayed on the same portion of farm Wolvengat 442 JR, portion 0 (remaining extent) and were also dispossessed in 1967, however their land rights are not overlapping.

The recommendation by the office of the Valuer General will be used as a base for the determination of land values for financial compensation. The average Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 2016 was also used to escalate obtained historical land valuations. It was therefore concluded that the historical valuation for Msiza family should be calculated as follows: $R500/4.6392$ (Masimula extent) = $R107.77 \times 3.9451$ (Msiza extent) = $R425.16$ (OVG certificate of Masimula family was used as it is the same farm and same year of dispossession). Therefore, when escalated, the historical value is equal to $R30,511.73$ which when divided by the five (5) affected households of Msiza family is $R6,102.29$ that they each were supposed to receive. This amount is less than the housing quantum for each household.

This determined valuation amount cannot be used as a settlement offer because value is less than the approved housing quantum of $R202,888.00$ for each household. Section 12.2 of the approved Financial Compensation Policy states that:

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	Proposed offer to claimants
Portion 0 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Wolvengat 442 JR	3.9451 ha	Housing subsidy for rights in land X5 households	R1,014,440.00
Cultivation, Grazing & Homestead		Housing subsidy for Improvements X5 households	R1,014,440.00
Total			R2,028,880.00

The accepted offer of $R2,028,880.00$ was presented to the direct descendants of the five dispossessed households with the anticipation for settlement agreement to be reached. The settlement and finalisation of these two (02) land claims will contribute towards achieving the office's APP targets. The payment of beneficiaries will also contribute towards expenditure of the allocated households' budget and will be based on the attached approved verification report and list.

NOTES

KWAZULU-NATAL



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, KwaZulu-Natal projected settling 100 land claims and finalising 120 land claims during the 2022/23 financial year. It succeeded in settling 95 land claims and finalising 93 claims.

The total expenditure for claims was

R818 900 479

Land claims settled

95	100
Actual	Target

Land claims finalised

93	120
Actual	Target

MATHULINI COMMUNITY LAND CLAIM



THE HISTORY

The Mathulini Community was first removed from the Bluff area in Durban in 1858 and initially settled in uMgababa under Inkosi Mnini. A dispute later arose between Inkosi Mnini and Inkosi Luthuli's brother, Bhoshongweni. Some of the members of the Mathulini Community left uMgababa and sought refuge further south and settled in the new area which was then allocated to Chief Fynn. Bhoshongweni became Inkosi of the Amathuli clan that left with him after the dispute with Inkosi Mnini. The area they occupied was later referred to as Mathulini, located between Location No. 3 and 4. The forefathers of the Mathulini community settled in the area under a traditional system where they used the land for housing, ploughing, grazing and the collection of firewood and medicinal plants. They stayed on the land for many decades prior to dispossession and had beneficial occupational rights, which they derived as members of a traditional community with shared norms and values.

In 1914 a government notice was published where the whole area called County of Alexandra (South Coast) including the area hereinabove was declared an area for white occupation, and rent paying, sharecropping, and labour tenancy arrangements were prohibited. This paved a way for evictions that would later follow.

The first white farmer to arrive in the area in 1920 was Mr. Nelson Fletcher who settled on the farm and began to evict families that were residing on the farm for the reason that the land was reserved for white occupation. The eviction of the Mathulini community members intensified in 1940 as more 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. At the time of dispossession, the Mathulini Community held beneficial occupation rights as defined in the Restitution Act. The rights of some of the members of the community were gradually reduced to labour tenancy, and farm labourers.



THE ADMINISTRATION

A claim for restitution of rights in land was lodged by Mr. Alpheus Zakhele Mlotshwa in his capacity as the Chairman of the Mathulini Land Claims Committee on behalf of the Mathulini claimant community with the Regional Land Claims Commission: KwaZulu-Natal in the prescribed manner on the 30th June 1998. Claimant verification was conducted by linking the claimants to the dispossession and identifying the original dispossessed, 115 households identified, 666 estimated number of beneficiaries and 45 female headed households. The Mathulini Communal Property Association was established to hold and manage the land on behalf of their beneficiaries.



THE SETTLEMENT

A substantial portion of the landowners whose properties were under claim formed an organization called Bexmate Proprietary Limited trading as Hibberdene Management Group (HMG), to facilitate the finalisation of the claim and to negotiate with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner ("RLCC") and the Mathulini Claimant Community. On the 17th December 2010 the RLCC, HMG, the Mathulini community land claimants, and the affected Landowners entered into an agreement headed "Heads of Agreement". On the 17th February 2012 phase 1 was approved for the acquisition of properties in extent of 2115.6662 hectares for the amount of R80 900, 000.00 and final settlement was approved 31 March 2023 pursuant to the Court Order dated 14 March 2023 for the acquisition of properties in extent of 3341.2235 hectares for the amount of R417, 200, 000.00.

UBIZO COMMUNITY LAND CLAIM



THE HISTORY

In 1893, when the Colony of Natal was established, it immediately began resurising the British Government for the annexation of Zululand to the Colony of Natal. On the 1st of January 1898, Zululand became a Colony. The second Anglo-Boer War (1899 - 1902) delayed any movement towards land settlement but in 1902 the Natal Parliament appointed a Land Delimitation Commission for Zululand. The Commission tabled its final report on 18 October 1904 which was accepted on 7 June 1905 by the Natal Parliament. The Commission in terms of Annexation Act 37 of 1879,

and Establishment of the Zululand Reserve by means of the Deed of Grant No.7638/1909h had demarcated reserves for Zululand totalling 1,586,266 hectares leaving 1,066,352 hectares for white settlement. The Land Delimitation Commission created Reserve No. 5 for occupation by blacks. However, it later transpired that Reserve No. 5 was well suited for sugarcane cultivation and the said Reserve bordered the Empangeni Lands and the Okulu River, which was the only permanent water source running through Reserve No. 5 (forming its eastern boundary) flowed alongside the area. A surveyor by the name of Augustus Hammar, commenced the survey of the Empangeni lands (Lots 167 - 214) and Okulu Lots 221 - 227 between the years 1908 to 1910. The Okulu Lots were on the western side of the Okulu River. Both the Empangeni Lands and Okulu Lots were also occupied by blacks but during September 1909 these farms were surveyed, subdivided and in 1910 and 1911 allocated to 78 white sugar cane farmers along the Okulu River towards the Nseleni River.

The first sugar mill was constructed by the Zululand Sugar Milling Company Limited ("ZSM") at Empangeni in 1911. The Mill commenced crushing in August 1913. In 1922, George Armstrong, the first Managing Director of ZSM, approached the Chief Native Commissioner about the possibility of exchanging approximately 10,000 acres of Reserve No. 5 land for white crown land. On the 25th of January 1924, Armstrong and General Wylie, the Chairman of the Zululand Sugar Milling Company, personally visited Deneys Reitz, the then Minister of Lands, in Cape Town to discuss the proposal and managed to convince Reitz on the merits of his case. Two days later, Reitz notified the Secretary of Lands that he was in agreement with the proposal. Accordingly, the Government commenced with the removals of both Chief Nsiyana Mthembu and Ncinzeni Cebekhulu and their respective subjects and ceded 10,000 acres of land to the Zululand Sugar Milling Company Limited on condition that the company exchange a different piece of land and pay £10,000 compensation to the Trust created for the benefit of those who could move to the new area. On their arrival at Ntambanana new area Chief Mncinzeni of the Cebekhulu Tribe and 6 of his Indunas who were initially opposed to the proposal of the land exchange discovered that the Ntambanana Lands were considered malaria area and bad for cattle. In 1927, government finally succeeded to forcefully remove the remaining kraals of the Ubizo/Cebekhulu Tribe from reserve 5 with much bitterness on the side of their Chief Mncinzeni. Three to four years later the Chief begged to be returned to the former land of subsistence due to hardships of living in the new land but was told to accept the situation and his being adamant in complying would deter his interests. Resistance to move out of and requests to be returned to the original land after forced removal did not help the natives of the Ubizo/Cebekhulu Tribe that had previously lived in Reserve 5. The Ubizo/Cebekhulu claimant community lost their residential and subsistence rights



THE ADMINISTRATION

A land claim was lodged by Inkosi Nsikayezwe Cebekhulu on behalf of Ubizo claimant community on 20 April 1995 in accordance with the acceptance criteria, as provided for in section 11 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994. Claimant verification was conducted by linking the claimants to the dispossession and identifying the original dispossessed, 149 households identified, 894 estimated number of beneficiaries and 28 female headed households. The Ubizo Communal Property Association was established to hold and manage the land on behalf of their beneficiaries.



THE SETTLEMENT

Pursuant to the establishment of the legal entity, the beneficiaries opted for land restoration. The Ubizo community land claim was settled in full and the claim was approved in various phases for land restoration in the extent of 5327,15025 hectares to the total value of R262 178 943.00.

NOTES

LIMPOPO



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, Limpopo projected settling 57 land claims and finalising 16 land claims during the 2022/23 financial year. It succeeded in settling 69 land claims and finalising 58 claims.

The total expenditure for claims was

R714 168 329

Land claims settled

69

Actual

57

Target

Land claims finalised

58

Actual

16

Target

BATLHABINE COMMUNITY LAND CLAIM



THE HISTORY

The dispossession of rights in land occurred after 19th of June 1913 as prescribed by the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994, as amended. Nonetheless, the Phase 1 submission and the acceptance report provides an elaborate and comprehensive account of the history of dispossession of Batlhabine community, respectively on the specific farm provided for in this submission.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF RIGHTS LOST

Investigations conducted show that the claimants had customary ownership rights over the claimed land. Over a certain period of time these rights were reduced dismally to those of a labour tenant. Beneficial occupation rights also developed by virtue of staying on this land over an uninterrupted period of not less than ten years. These rights include and are not limited to settlement, burial, grazing and cultivation of land, free hunting, conducting traditional ceremonies such as initiation schools and other social gatherings. This aspect of nature of rights lost is also recorded on the attached Phase 1 submission and acceptance report.

The total extent of the land lost by Batlhabine Community in respect of this Phase 6 submission measures about 216.7621 hectares.



THE ADMINISTRATION

The land claim by Kgoshi Sakia Ledikwa Mogoboya was investigated and found to be compliant with the requirements of Rule 3 and 5 of the Rules of the Commission as read with Section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994 (as amended)).

The claimants were dispossessed of their right in land as defined by Section 2 of the Restitution Act 22 of 1994, as amended:

- a. The dispossession was affected in terms of the Native Land Act of 1913
- b. The dispossessions took place after 19 June 1913, i.e. from 1916 till 1979
- c. The land claim was lodged before the 31st of December 1998.
- d. The claimants did not receive any form of compensation at the time of dispossession. The claimants were forcefully removed from their land and sought a place to stay with no assistance from government. They were not given an opportunity to negotiate compensation when they were removed.
- e. The dispossession was effected under or for 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 the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996, (Act No. 108 of 1996).
- f. After research the claim was gazetted on 3rd of March 2006 and published in Government Gazette No. 28552, Notice 319 of 2006.



THE SETTLEMENT

The land from which the claimants were removed is feasible for restoration. It is currently kept as a natural bush.

The claimants opted for restoration of their original land.

The Offers to purchase were initially approved on the 22nd of May 2019 and presented on the 30th of May 2019. The current land owner (HMH) rejected the offered amount because the value of standing timber was not included in the valuations. Therefore, as a result, the value of standing timber was included in valuation reports resulting in the adjustment of offers to purchase by the 07th of April 2020.

The adjusted offer was then presented to the land owner (HMH) who eventually accepted the amount of R 3 268 000.00.

The Settlement Agreement will be signed by the designated members of the Executive Committee of the Batlhabine Communal

Property Association; and the Regional Land Claims Commissioner (RLCC) will sign on behalf of the State. Batlhabine Communal Property Association will take transfer and occupation of the claimed properties upon registration.

HASSIM MOTI (PTY) LTD LAND CLAIM



THE HISTORY

According to the claimant and information from the deeds of transfer, the company bought Remaining Extent of Erf 184 in 1914 for business purpose and register it as Hassim Moti (PTY) LTD with four Directors. The Directorship of the company changed hands to direct descendants of former Directors until it was in the hands of Mr. Haroun Moti (deceased), Cassim Moti, Doctor Moti (deceased) and Aziz Moti (deceased), they all had equal shares. The Hassim family operated the business until 1978 when they were expropriated.

The Department of Community Development instructed them that they should sell their property to the State since they are operating in an area which is earmarked for White occupation only. However, the claimants did not agree on the price and the property was then expropriated on the 24th July 1978, the claimants were compensated with an amount of R60,000.00. The property was then transferred to the Community Development Board.

The claimants were dispossessed of formal/registered rights in the form of business rights since they purchased the Remaining Extent of Erf 184 for Hassim Moti (PTY) LTD under Title deed T4170/1914. The claimants were residing and doing business on the property.

The size of the land lost by claimants in this submission is 1428.0000 SQM in extent.



THE ADMINISTRATION

The land claim form submitted substantially meets the requirements of the prescribed manner of lodgment.

The claimant is a direct descendent as defined in terms of section 1 of Act No.22 of 1994, as amended and therefore competent in terms of section 2 of the aforesaid Act to submit a restitution claim.

The claim is not precluded by the provisions of section 2(1) or 1C of Act No.22 of 1994, as amended, in that:

The claimants were dispossessed of their rights in land as defined by section 1 of Act No.22 of 1994, as amended.

The dispossession was effected in terms of Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act No. 36 of 1966). This Act proclaimed certain areas to be for exclusive occupation for specific race, for an example, whites, Indians, Coloureds and Blacks only.

The dispossession took place after 19 June 1913, i.e. 1978.

The claim was lodged with the Commission before the cut-off date of 31 December 1998. Just and equitable compensation was not paid at the time of dispossession.

The dispossession was effected under or 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 Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) as amended.

The land claim is not frivolous or vexatious.

On the basis of the above-mentioned facts and information, the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo has accepted the land claim by Mr. Haroun Moti on behalf of Hassim Moti (PTY) LTD as a “prima-facie” valid land claim in terms of Section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) as amended, and as read with Rules 3 and 5 of the Rules Regarding the Procedure of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights.

The Hassim Moti (PTY) LTD land claim was gazetted on the 16th of September 2016 under Notice Number: 1034 of 2016, Gazette Notice No.40279.



THE SETTLEMENT

The land from which the claimants were removed is not feasible for restoration because the land is currently used for residential and business purposes.

The claimants opted for financial compensation.

The claimants were compensated with an amount of R60,000.00 when expropriated in 1978. The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner in Limpopo appointed the services of Limpopo valuers to conduct historical valuation which will determine whether the amount paid to the claimant was just and equitable or not.

The outcome of the historical valuation as per the initial valuation indicates that the value of the property in 1978 was R173,430.00 (One Hundred and Seventy Three Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty Rands only) and the claimant only received the amount of R60,000.00 (Sixty Thousand Rand only), therefore, there was a shortfall of R68,520.00 (Sixty Eight Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty Rands only) in 1978.

However, after careful consideration by the Office of the Valuar General the value of the property in 1978 was R128,520.00, therefore there was a shortfall of R68,520.00. The amount to be offered is R2,038,887.80. This offer is an escalation using the most recent annual average CPI of 2017 which is 122.0.

It is in the light of the above that the Regional Land Claims Commission: Limpopo has taken a decision that the claimant will be compensated as per below table:

Historical valuation (1978)	Compensation received (1978)	Shortfall	Calculated to 2015 CPI
R128,520.00	R60,000.00	R68,520.00	R2,038,887.80

A letter of offer based on the total amount of R2,038,887.80 was presented to the claimants and they formally accepted the offer.

38 INDIVIDUAL LAND CLAIMANTS (37 LAND CLAIMS ON THE FARM STEELPOORTDRIFT 365 KT AND 1 LAND CLAIM ON THE FARM STEELPOORTPARK 366 KT)



THE HISTORY

The claimants were not dispossessed of land rights from the farm Steelpoortdrift 365 KT. Oral evidence that was provided by the claimants indicates various farms, dates and difference circumstances surrounding the dispossession.

Most of the reasons for removal was because the land was going to be used for cultivation by white farmers and for mining purposes.

After the forceful removal, most of the claimants went to stay at Ga-Masha village and surrounding villages.

Research indicates that these land claimants lost unregistered rights most of which were labour tenancy rights.



THE ADMINISTRATION

These 38 land claims were lodged with the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights before the cut-off date of 31 December 1998. All the claim forms were signed on the 2nd December 1998.

The dispossession occurred because of past racially discriminatory laws and practices.

The claimants were dispossessed of their rights in land as defined by Section 1 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act 22 of 1994) as amended.

At the time of dispossession, the claimants did not receive just and equitable compensation.

The claimants are individuals as defined in terms of Section 1 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act 22 of 1994) as amended and therefore compliant in terms of Section 2 of the aforesaid Act to submit a restitution claim.

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

Based on the above-mentioned facts and information, the Regional Land Claims Commissioner has accepted the land claims by the 38 individual Land claimants as a 'prima-facie' valid, 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 Rule 5 research report was approved on the 25th November 2022.

These above mentioned 38 land claims were published in the government gazette number 47653, notice 2831 of the 5th December 2022.



THE SETTLEMENT

All the 31 claimant households have opted for financial compensation as final settlement of their land claims. The claimants' decisions were mainly guided by the current land use of the land under claim. Some of the farms are currently communal land whereas others are used for mining, (refer to the current land used as summarized in item 5.2.2 of the attached approved Rule 5 report.

Valuation of the claimed land was not conducted. The office will use the latest financial compensation policy to determine the financial compensation award.

The financial compensation is comprised of the Land value based on the Standard settlement offer (SSO) for the rights in land that the claimants were dispossessed of, and a further housing subsidy for the improvements that were lost by the claimants at the time of dispossession.

Therefore, in line with the financial compensation policy, the 31 households in this submission will each receive the financial compensation award to the amount of R405,776.00 i.e R202,888.00 to compensate for the land and another R202,888.00 to compensate for the value of improvements that were lost at the time of dispossession.

This award will constitute a full and final Settlement of the 38 individual land claims in this submission



MPUMALANGA



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, Mpumalanga projected settling 40 land claims and finalising 45 land claims during the 2022/23 financial year. It succeeded in settling 51 land claims and finalising 44 claims.

The total expenditure for claims was

R220 162 892

Land claims settled

51

Actual

40

Target

Land claims finalised

44

Actual

45

Target

BORHOLE COMMUNAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION LAND CLAIMS



THE HISTORY

The claimants are the members of the Borhole Community. According to oral account from Mr. Scontjie Kleinbooi 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 Kleinbooi 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 out of 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 they 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 out of 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 to continue 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

It is submitted that the claims meet the acceptance criteria as required by Section 2 of the Restitution Act and amplified by Rule 3 of the Rules Regarding the Procedures of the Commission, in that:

- 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 claims are not frivolous or vexatious.
- The claimants are a community entitled to restitution of a right in land as defined in terms of Section 1 of the Restitution Act, and therefore competent in terms of Section 2 of the Restitution Act to bring the restitution claim.
- 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 out of 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 to continue 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 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.

The office of the Valuer-General (OVG) appointed a Professional Valuer: MINISTERB Dagada Valuations to conduct property valuation on Portion 1 (Remaining Extent), Portions 6 and 9 of the farm Bankplaats 239 JS.

The OVG issued OVG Property Valuation Certificate and Recommendation after Property Valuation was conducted by a Professional Valuer; MINISTERB Dagada Valuations through the Office of the Valuer General. Portion 1 (Remaining Extent), Portion 6 and 9 of the farm Bankplaats 239 JS were valued for an amount of R32 600 000.00 (Thirty-Two Million Six Hundred Thousand Rand Only).

Landowner through its Representatives: Cox & Partners made representation to the Office of the Valuer General in a Letter and counter Valuation Report as prepared by Mr. Jacques Grobblelaar of JG Valuations whereby Portion 1 (Remaining Extent), Portion 6 and 9 of the farm Bankplaats 239 JS were valued for an amount of R38 200 000.00 (Thirty-Eight Million Two Hundred Thousand Rand Only).

The Office of the Valuer General considered representation from Cox & Partners and issued a Revised Valuation Report and Revised OVG Property Valuation Certificate recommending that an amount of R35 080 000.00 (Thirty-Five Million Eighty Thousand Rand Only) for the purchase of Portion 1 (Remaining Extent), Portions 6 and 9 of the farm Bankplaats 239 JS.

Land Purchase Offer Portion 1 (Remaining Extent), Portions 6 and 9 of the farm Bankplaats 239 JS for an amount of R35 080 000.00 (Thirty-Five Million Eighty Thousand Rand Only) was prepared by the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Mpumalanga Province, approved by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner on the 19th October 2021 and accepted by the Landowner on the 09th March 2022.

The Land Development Support (previously known as Recapitalization and Development Programme) of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development has been working with the Borhole Communal Property Association and facilitated the release of grants on the already transferred portions: Portion 5 (Remaining Extent) and Portion 7 of the farm Bankplaats 239 JS under Phase Two.

As a result, Land Development Support (LDS) will continue to offer support to the Borhole Communal Property Association upon transfer of Portion 1 (Remaining Extent), Portions 6 and 9 of the farm Bankplaats 239 JS.

The land is currently used for residential and agriculture.

THE MDAWE GROUP LAND CLAIM



THE HISTORY

According to oral account from the elders the claimants started occupying the land in the 1800's, the claimant Mr. Vulasengene July Mndawe was born on the farm Geluk which they traditionally called Ngugwane in 1901 before the arrival of the first white person Mr. Wally Siptop in the early 1920's.

The claimants were living under Nkayishane Mndawe, Ntjweba Mndawe and Hwanqa Mndawe as their Induna's from acquisition until dispossession.

They were using the land for grazing of livestock, subsistence crop farming, residential purposes and for burying their deceased community members.

The claimants stated that the white farmer Mr. Wally Siptop started to evict some of the community members as early as the 1920's because they refused to work for him or provide family members to work on the farm.

Most of the claimants were removed from the farm in the early 1980's after they were told not to continue keeping and grazing their livestock on the farm, by the landowners (Mondi Forest) since they are destroying the forestry plantation. The last removals took place in 1984.

The claimants were only given verbal notice to leave the farm in 15 days or be physically removed by security guards hired by farm owners. The claimants are currently scattered around Pienaar, Mahushu, Kanyamazane and other villages in the Ehlanzeni region.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF RIGHTS LOST

Mndawe Group was stripped off their beneficial occupation rights through the Native Land Act, 1913 (Act No. 27 of 1913) which prohibits blacks from occupying land classified for only white occupation. In the event blacks occupy such areas they were regarded as black spot and removed.

These claimants can be regarded as having had unregistered rights to the land as they had worked and lived on the farm for many years. Their parents' graves are still evident on the farms.

The claimants therefore lost the following rights on the property.

- Burial rights
- Grazing rights
- Unregistered land ownership rights



THE ADMINISTRATION

It is submitted that the land claims meet the acceptance criteria as required by Section 2 read with Section 11 of the Restitution Act and amplified by Rule 3 of the Rules Regarding the Procedures of the Commission, in that:

The land claims were lodged on the prescribed forms before the 31st December 1998. The land claims have 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 Restitution Act and were accepted.

These land claims were processed in terms of the rules of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Mpumalanga Province is satisfied that they conform to the acceptance criteria.

The dispossession of Mndawe Group happened after 19 June 1913 as required by Section 2 (1) (a) of the Restitution Act.

The dispossession was as a direct result of racially discriminatory laws and practices.

The claims were lodged before 31st December 1998.

The claimants did not receive just and equitable compensation at the time of dispossession.

The claims are not frivolous or vexatious.

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

The land claims were accepted as meeting the requirements of Section 11 of the Restitution Act and subsequently published in the Government Gazette No. 28427 of 2006, Vol. 488, Notice 132 of 2006, dated 03 February 2006.

The families did not receive just and equitable compensation at the time of dispossession and they were not given enough time to relocate with all their belongings. They were not provided with an alternative land.

The area in which the claimants relocated was neither suitable nor adequate for all of them since they were unable to practice their subsistence farming for food security and enjoy residential rights.



THE SETTLEMENT

The Mndawe Group opted for both financial compensation and restoration of the land for the land rights lost, and improvements lost during dispossession. It should be noted that this submission only talks to financial compensation.

Alternatively, to the historical valuation method in determining compensation for the category of rights will be the payment of the housing subsidy for the right in land the claimant was dispossessed of and a further housing subsidy for the improvements belonging to the claimants at the time of dispossession. In other words, the housing subsidy multiplied by two". The RLCC MP office used the double Standard Settlement Offer (SSO) to determine the value of the property and the improvements lost during dispossession.

In line with the approved Financial Compensation Policy 11.4.5 which states that "a labour tenant shall be entitled to the payment of a housing subsidy for the right in land the claimant was dispossessed of and a further housing subsidy for the improvement belonging to the claimants at the point of dispossession" the offers were made per Originally Dispossessed Individuals (ODI) in line with the adopted family verification in terms of payment of Standard Settlement offer (SSO) to the qualifying claimants where R202 888.00 (Two Hundred and Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Eight Rands Only) will be paid for the land and the other R202 888.00 (Two Hundred and Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Eight Rands Only) will be paid to compensate for the improvements lost during dispossession.

The total amount to be paid to each household will be R405 776.00 (Four Hundred and Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six Rands Only).

NTHITE FAMILY CLAIM



THE HISTORY

According to deeds records, the farm Wynruit 168 JR (formerly Wynruit No 9) was initially registered on the 18th of November 1892 when it was transferred to Charl Andreas Celliers by deed of transfer T2746/1892. The farm was later subdivided into two portions, namely portion 1 and Remaining Extent of portion 0 of the farm Wynruit 168 JR. The Remaining Extent of the farm measuring 539 morgen 433 aquare roods (462.7889 hectares) was transferred by certificate of registered Title to South African Native trust, a body corporate constituted under section 1(T) of the Native Trust and land Act 18 of 1936. The transfer of the portion was done in terms of T13284/1943BP.

The claimant is from the Northern Sotho speaking of the Bakone Tribe which descended from Soutpansberg and settled in Marble Hall around 1850 in an area called Nyane. After the disintegration of the tribe, various clans and families went separate ways and some settled around Vlakfontein, Seabe and Marapyane areas in the North of Pretoria. The claimant's grandfather Mr. Shadrack Nthite ultimately ended up on the farm Wynruit around 1928 and permanently settled there from Vlakfontein farm.

Mr. Jeremiah Nthite was born at the same farm in 1935 and grew up there. His parents started residing on the farm in 1928 as earlier alluded to and lived harmoniously with Magolego clan and other clans that settled on the farm. The claimant's grandfather was also one of those subjected to annual taxation through the Native Commissioner's office for staying on the farm and for keeping cattle on the farm.

During oral interview, the claimant averred that his grandparents found no one living on the farm when they arrived at the farm from Vlakfontein in 1928 and neither was it under white people's ownership. The land was administered by the Department of Native Affairs. The claimant stated in an Affidavit that his family lived harmoniously with Maolego clan and other clans that resided on the farm. They used the land for residential, grazing and cultivation. Some of the members of Nthite family were buried on land, the late the late grandfather, Mr Shadrack Lekwapa Nthite, the late grandmother Helena Nthite, and the late uncle Samuel Nthite. According to the claimant the family was able to bury family members on the claimed land even after the forced removals.

The claimant's family and other families, who resided on the claimed property, had large number of cattle and were later informed by Native Commissioner not to keep more than 5 heads of cattle on the farm. Any excess number should be surrendered to the Native Commissioner who bought them and close to no fee, way down the actual market price. Certain families who had large number of cattle could not afford to surrender them to Native Commissioner and decided to leave the farm instead. This was a discriminative practice that compelled other families to move out of the land and as a result lost rights in land. The order was an indirect eviction of these families by the Native Commissioner.

According to the family testimony, they were ordered by then Native Commissioner in 1963 to leave the farm due to the fact that Bakgatla Ba Mocha Tribe assumed ownership of the land, as the tribe alleged it bought it from the government. The claimant and other families who were residing on the land had no choice but to oblige in order to avoid getting arrested for trespassing, as threatened by the Native Commissioner and left.

According to the claimant his family suffered hardships because they were ordered not to plough while preparing to vacate the farm and left without food reserves to sustain their lives. The family scattered after the removals. The claimant's grandmother and her children relocated to Marapyane (Skeelpadfontein).



THE ADMINISTRATION

It is submitted that the claim meets the acceptance criteria as required by section 2 read with section 11 of the Restitution Act, and amplified by Rule 3 of the Rules Regarding the Procedure of the Commission in that:

The claim was lodged on a prescribed claim form and it substantially meets the requirements of the Restitution Act.

The claimants were dispossessed of their rights in land in 1963, which is the date after 19 June 1913 as required by section 2 (1) (a) of the Restitution Act.

The claimants did not receive any form of compensation at the time of dispossession

The claim is neither frivolous nor vexatious.

The claim was validated, accepted and published in the Government Gazette number 42474; Vol. 665, Notice 732 of 2019 dated 24th May 2019.



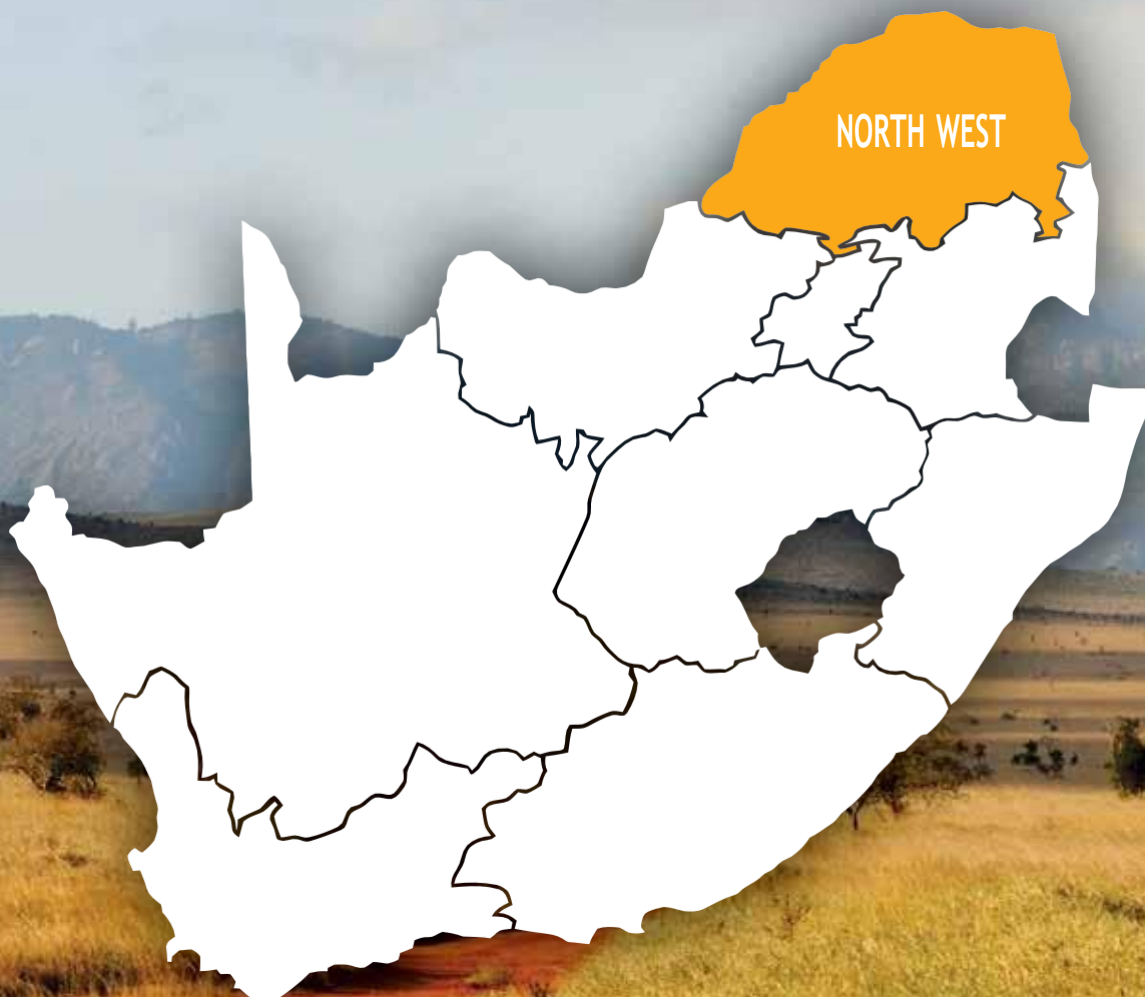
THE SETTLEMENT

The claimants have resettled in various areas around Gauteng Province as well as areas around Pankoppen farm under Dr. J.S. Local Municipality in Mpumalanga Province hence they opted for financial compensation in lieu of the claimed land in settlement of their land claim.

The claimant family has since accepted the Financial Compensation Offer as made by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, which is an amount of R3 698 440.00 (Three Million Six Hundred and Ninety-Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Forty Rand Only) being full and final settlement for Nthite Family land claim against the Remaining Extent of the farm Wynruit 168 JR.



NORTH WEST



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, North West projected settling 2 land claim and finalising 8 land claims during the 2022/23 financial year. It succeeded in settling 1 land claims and finalising 20 claims.

The total expenditure for claims was

R386 773 716

Land claims settled

1

Actual

2

Target

Land claims finalised

20

Actual

8

Target



THE HISTORY

The claimants are claiming unregistered rights that amount to beneficial occupational rights, customary rights and interests shared by community, these included agricultural and residential activities by the community of Doornkop 166 IP. Secondly customary law interest manifested through shared rules governing the land use and administration.

During the site inspection with the claimants in April 2005, it was evident that physical evidence in terms of ruins and graves which the families mentioned during oral research is still on the farm.

The properties were used by the community for grazing, agricultural and livestock farming purposes.



THE ADMINISTRATION

This claim has met the acceptance criteria as set out in Section 2 of the Act and the Rules of the Commission. The land claim as illustrated in this submission was subjected to a validation process to ensure that it complies with the Act and was accepted as *prima facie* valid.

This claim was processed in terms of the Rules of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. The Regional Land Claims Commissioner is satisfied that it conforms to the acceptance criteria.

The original owners were dispossessed of land rights after 19 June 1913.

The dispossessions were as a direct result of racially discriminatory laws and practices.

The claim was lodged before the cut-off date of the 31 December 1998.

The claimants did not receive just and equitable compensation at the time of dispossession.

The claim is not frivolous or vexatious.

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, based on the above, accepted the claim as valid. The claim was thereafter gazetted with a correction notice and published in the Government Gazette No. 28216 as notice 1244 of 2005 dated 18th of November 2005, in terms of Section 11 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994, as amended.

Soon upon the publication of the claim in the Government Gazette, interested parties were notified directly and indirectly. Directly by means of registered mail and at the 1st stakeholders' meeting and indirectly by means of posters that were pasted in the vicinity of the claimed property, in other instances Gazette Notices and notification letters were hand-delivered to interested parties. During the stakeholders' meeting held on the 04th of November 2005, the majority of landowners indicated that they are opposing the validity of the claim.



THE SETTLEMENT

The option workshop was conducted and it was explained to the claimants that the award will be guided by the responses at the options workshop and that there will be an offer made in terms of Section 42D of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act no. 22 of 1994), as amended. The land claimants were also advised that they have the right to ask the court to make them an award. The options presented to the land claimants were restoration, alternative land, financial compensation and a combination of any of the aforementioned options.

The claimants opted for financial compensation for the remaining two (2) portions which are under discussion to finalise the claim.

Dipati community as represented by a democratically elected Land Claim Committee registered as Dipati CPA.

The State as represented by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner.

The Office of the Valuer-General conducted historical valuation of the land in question which is remaining extent and portion 9 (portion of portion 4) of the farm Doornkop166 IP.

The total award will therefore be an amount of R11 045 066.67 (Eleven Million Forty Five Thousand Sixty Six Rand and Sixty Seven Cents Only) towards the settlement and finalization of the land claim for the 35 households.

MEKGARENG COMMUNITY LAND CLAIM



THE HISTORY

The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: North West Province accepted the land claim as prima facie valid. Evidence considered in accepting the land claim for Mekgareng community included: ruins; mapping exercise report; graves (with marked tombstones); claimants' oral interviews and archival materials.

In terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 as amended defines 'right in land' as any right in land "whether registered or unregistered, and may include the interest of a labour tenant and sharecropper, a customary law interest, the interest of a beneficiary under a trust arrangement and beneficial occupation for continuous period of not less than 10 years prior to the dispossession in question".

The research findings indicated that claimants held unregistered rights. A variety of historical accounts embrace inhabitation of those properties by the claimant community of Mekgareng. One such account is traced back as far as the nineteenth century. This is around the same era as the initial arrival of White Afrikaans on an escape route from British Colonial rule from the Cape Colony. It is in the same era of Mfecane in which Mzilikazi was on a rampage in pursuit of creating a super tribe of the Ndebeles by conquering smaller tribes towards the Western Transvaal.

According to the oral information from the forefathers of Mekgareng, out of desperation and due to the imminent defeat they were faced with from Mzilikazi, the claimants forefathers sort an uneasy alliance with the 'Voortrekkers' Afrikaners. Mzilikazi and his army were subsequently defeated and repelled out of the area.

After the war the community saw an additional influx of the Boers into their territory. The establishment of the Boer controlled territory was officially implemented through the creation of the Western Transvaal which incorporated most of the lands of this Community. A campaign in pursuit of acquisition of black owned land was waged and implemented through the Natives Land Act of 1913 and the Native Trust and Land Act of 1936.

It should be noted that prior to the implementation of the above two racially motivated legislations, white people had already commenced with the process of accumulating and subdividing the land amongst themselves. Prior to the arrival of white Afrikaners the land was held communally. However this arrangement was changed upon their arrival as they began to subdivide and register individual title in their favour. The situation became unbearable to the majority of the members of the community and a huge exodus from their beloved land followed.

The above-mentioned scenario compelled blacks to vacate their own area because if they did not they would have been deemed trespassers and be subjected to criminal proceedings. The only ones to be left behind were labour tenants who operated as farm labourers on white owned properties. No equitable alternative land was designated for the land claimants' forefathers.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF RIGHTS LOST

The community lost their ancestral rights and beneficial occupational rights on the land. Traditional and customary rituals could no longer be practiced. The entire social fabric of the community was depleted as a result of the removal.



THE ADMINISTRATION

This land claim has met the acceptance criteria as set out in Section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No 22 of 1994 as amended) and the Rules of the Commission.

The land claim as illustrated in this submission was subjected to a validation process to ensure that it complies with the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No 22 of 1994 as amended) and was accepted as *prima facie* valid.

This land claim was processed in terms of the Rules of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: North West Provinces is satisfied that they conform with the acceptance criteria:

The original owners were dispossessed of land rights after 19 June 1913 that is in the period between 1958 and 1970.

The dispossessions were as a direct result of racially discriminatory laws and practices.

The land claim was lodged before 31 December 1998 that is on 14 November and 16 December 1998.

The land claimants did not receive just and equitable compensation at the time of dispossession.

The land claim is not frivolous or vexatious.

Neither the Minister nor the Land Claims Court has made an order in respect of the land under claim.

The land claimants were not compensated financially, nor did they receive any form of compensatory land. Most of the victims of the removals relocated to areas such as Makau, Ramogodi (Hoekfontein), Ga-Rankuwa, Mabopane, Johannesburg and some of them are spread all over South Africa.

The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: North West Provinces, based on the above, accepted the claim as *prima facie* valid.

The land claim was thereafter gazetted and published in the Government Gazette No 26778 of 17 September 2004 as Notice No. 1962 of 2004.



THE SETTLEMENT

During the option workshop it was explained to the claimants that the award will be guided by the responses at the options workshop and that there will be an offer made in terms of Section 42D of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act no. 22 of 1994), as amended. The land claimants were also told that they have the right to ask the court to make them an award. The options presented to the land claimants were restoration, alternative land, and financial compensation.

The land claimants have opted for restoration, as they need land to perform various farming activities. The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner has satisfied itself that it is feasible to restore the properties to the claimants.

CURRENT USE OF THE RESTORED LAND

On the land restored to the claimants, Portion 162, Portion 165, Portion 167, Portion 170, Portion 173 and 174 Of the farm Hartebeespoort 482 JQ are currently known as Oberon Holiday Resort, which attracts tourist all over South Africa and nearby countries. Portion 120 (R/E), 121, 143 and 211 of the farm Broederstroom 481 JQ, is Sangiro Abattoir and the previous landowner is paying lease rental to Mekgareng CPA on monthly basis.

The claimants are scattered around the country. The majority are currently living in an area that is essentially of a rural nature, characterized by poor infrastructural development. Secondary industry in this area is poorly developed, as there is a high rate of unemployment.

The local steering committee will be established whereby all relevant stakeholders and role players are well represented and are actively involved in integrated development planning and implementation. The local steering committee will be linked to the landreform forum at a district level. The following are some of the issues that will be addressed in order to render an effective and efficient business management service for this project:

- Sound administration, organizational and management structure: and
- Well organized and effective system of governance.

TSHWAANE COMMUNITY CLAIM



THE HISTORY

The claimants held customary and beneficial occupational rights. They were born on this land and their grandparents and great grandparents were also born there. Claimants argued that initially there were no white people occupying these properties prior to 1913. Most of white people started to move into the area around 1915 and started to live together with the black communities.

Claimants have also submitted affidavits supporting that they have resided on the claimed properties. They argued that they had other rights like residential and grazing rights on this land, and also practicing subsistence farming. During the site inspections conducted on the 14th to 25th June 2005 respectively, the claimants identified graves and ruins as evidence in support of their land claim.

According to the Mediwane and Lekaba families, they were forcefully removed in the year 1938 after the passing of the Natives Trust and Land Act of 1936. This information was verified to be authentic because all black people who were occupying other farms surrounding the claimed farm Draailaagte were given notices to vacate the said farms by the Native Land Commissioner.

The claimants were the rightful owners of the land in question in terms of customary and beneficial occupational rights. They were born on this land in the early 1900's and their grandparents were also born there. They were subsistence farmers in their own right and were sustained by agricultural activities they were engaged in.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF RIGHTS LOST

The claimants were the rightful owners of the land in question in terms of customary and beneficial occupation rights. The claimants lost the rights to visit graves of their ancestors which are sentimental to them and their huts were demolished. They were not even offered relocation assistance. Their sense of belonging as families was affected because most people moved to different parts of Lehurutshe and others to different parts of the North West Province. They lost their rights in land and their residence, livestock and most of their furniture.



THE ADMINISTRATION

This land claim has met the acceptance criteria as set out in Section 2 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No 22 of 1994 as amended) and the Rules of the Commission. The land claim as illustrated in this submission was subjected to a validation process to ensure that it complies with the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No 22 of 1994 as amended) and was ultimately accepted as valid.

This land claim was processed in terms of the Rules of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: North West Province is satisfied that it conforms with the acceptance criteria:

- a. The dispossession occurred after 19 June 1913.
- b. The dispossession was as a direct result of racially discriminatory laws and practices.
- c. The land claim was lodged before 31 December 1998 that is on 30th December 1998.
- d. The land claimants did not receive just and equitable compensation at the time of dispossession.
- e. The land claim is not frivolous or vexatious.
- f. The Land Claims Court has made no order in respect of the land under claim.

No form of compensation was paid or given to the claimants. They had to find themselves alternative accommodation. Most of the people belonging to the tribe are currently settled in Shupingstad whilst others joined nearby communities and the rest relocated to other parts of the Province and country. Our analysis, does suggest that the claimed land is better than some of the villages that the claimants relocated to after dispossession.

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner investigated and accepted the claim in accordance with the applicable rules of the Commission. It was published in the Government Gazette Number 27324 of 4 March 2005 as Notice Number 326 of 2005.



THE SETTLEMENT

During the option workshop it was explained to the claimants that the award will be guided by the responses at the options workshop and that there will be an offer made in terms of Section 42D of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act no. 22 of 1994), as amended. The land claimants were also told that they have the right to ask the court to make them an award. The options presented to the land claimants were restoration, alternative land, and financial compensation.

The land claimants have opted for restoration as they need land to perform various farming activities. The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner has satisfied itself that it is feasible to restore the properties to the claimants.

A legal entity has been registered in 2007 on behalf of this community and the name of the legal entity is Tshwaane CPA.

The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner commissioned DVN Property Services to conduct property valuations on Portion 1 of the farm Petrusdam 55 JP and Portion 14 (a portion of portion 13) of the farm Roode Kopjes Put 32 JP as they belonged to one land owner and he offered them together at the same time. A valuation report dated 18th September 2016 was subsequently received.

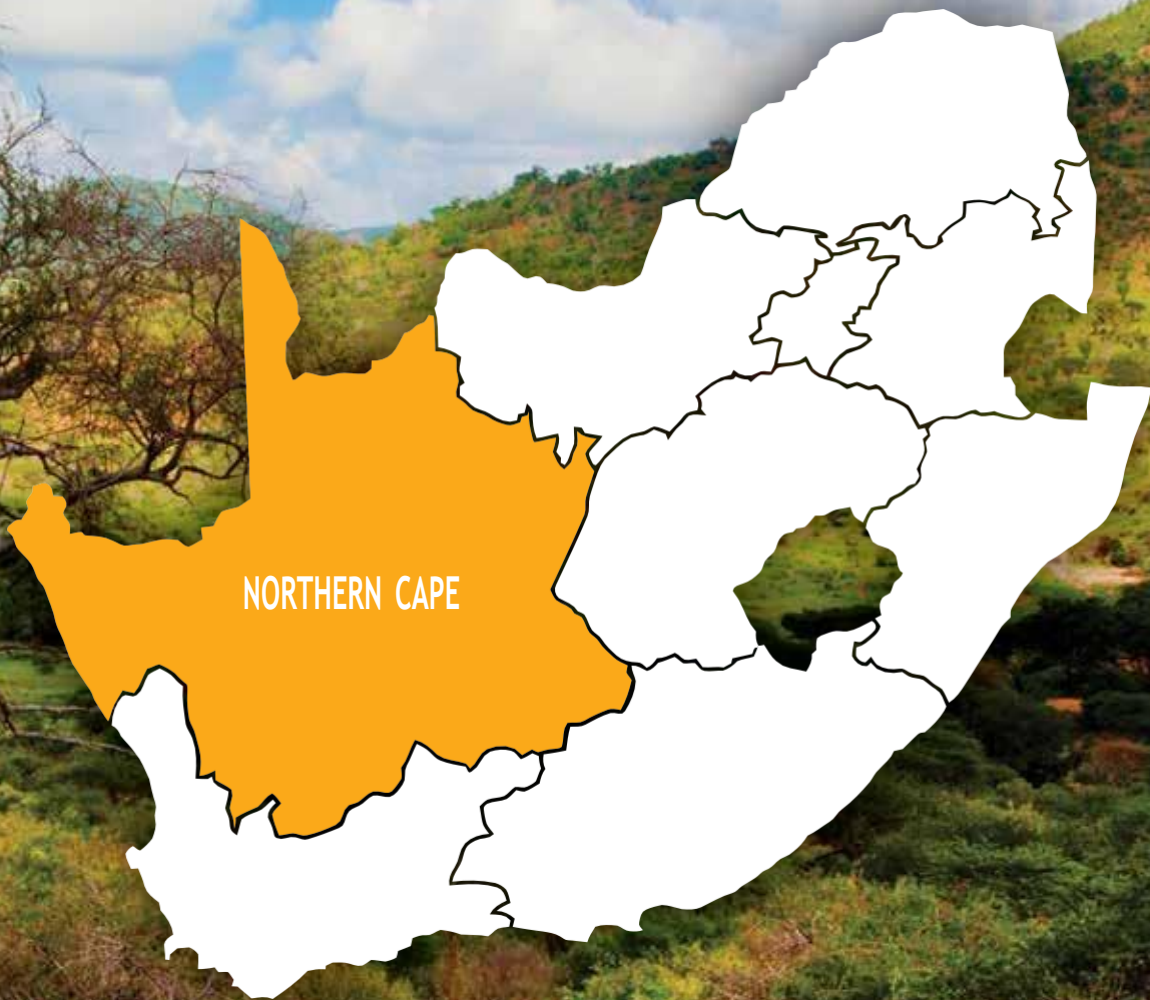
Upon receiving the valuation report, it was then forwarded to the Office of the Valuer General for consideration and determination of an offer to be presented to the landowner.

The valuation report was received and analyzed by the Office of the Valuer General, and a recommendation on the offer was on the two properties as follows:

Farm	Current owner	Valuation amount	Recommended and approved amount by rlcc and accepted by owner
Portion 1 of the farm Petrusdam 55 JP and Portion 14 (a portion of portion 13) of the farm Roode Kopjes Put 32 JP	Michigan Farming Pty Ltd	R22 400 000.00	R16 700 000.00

NOTES

NORTHERN CAPE



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, the Northern Cape projected settling 5 land claim and finalising 10 land claims during the 2021/22 financial year. It succeeded in settling 5 land claims and finalising 5 claims.

The total expenditure for claims was

R40 252 615

Land claims settled

5

Actual

5

Target

Land claims finalised

5

Actual

10

Target

LEPELFontein LAND CLAIM



THE HISTORY

Farm Lepelfontein was granted as a token of gratitude by the Colonial Regime to Hendrik Epnaar and his descendants through a Certification of Reservation on 04 February 1852, for military service rendered in world war. The land was granted on condition that they were never to leave (abandon) the farm and to be passed on to his descendants. Leaving would result in the farm being forfeited to the Colonial Government.

Dispossession

On 02 March 1966, Farm Lepelfontein No 556 was registered in the name of the Republic of South Africa through a Certificate of Registered State Title (CRST) through T3730/1966.

On 20 December 1967 through the Deed of Grant T156/1967, Portion 1 of the Farm Lepelfontein was transferred to the Bishop of Keimoes of the Roman Catholic Church. This was done through Section 4 of the Mission Stations and Communal Act 1909 (Act No 29 of 1909).

It must be noted that in terms of Proclamation 232 of 1959, the provisions of Part II of the Mission Stations and Communal Act 1909 (Act No 29 of 1909) were applied to the Rietpoort Communal Reserve, consisting of the Farm Lepelfontein.

Rural Areas Act 24 of 1963 and this was in turn replaced by the Rural Areas Act 9 of 1987. In terms of this the Minister holds the land on behalf of and for the benefit of the inhabitants. The Act provides for the control, improvement and development of rural areas and settlement, the disposal of such land in such areas and incidental matters. It therefore means that the community's right to the use of the land was thereby limited through the application of these piece of legislation and related practices

The descendants of Epnaar lost the right to exclusive use and beneficial occupation of land.



THE ADMINISTRATION

The Regional Land Claim Commissioner is thus satisfied 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, No. 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 has been researched and gazetted by the Office of The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Western Cape.

Two claims were lodged with the Office of The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Western Cape on 21 and 31 December 1998, respectively. They were lodged by Christopher Donovan Epnaar and Willem Frans Owies against Erf 47 Lepelfontein No 556. The two claims were allocated reference numbers E219 & O187.

Proclamation 232 of 1959, the provisions of Part II of the Mission Stations and Communal Act 1909 (Act No 29 of 1909) were applied to the Rietpoort Communal Reserve, consisting of the Farm Lepelfontein.

Rural Areas Act 24 of 1963 and this was in turn replaced by the Rural Areas Act 9 of 1987. In terms of this the Minister holds the land on behalf of and for the benefit of the inhabitants. The Act provides for the control, improvement and development of rural areas and settlement, the disposal of such land in such areas and incidental matters. It therefore means that the community's right to the use of the land was thereby limited through the application of these piece of legislation and related practices



THE SETTLEMENT

The restitution option considered by claimants for settlement of the Epnaar family Land Claim is equitable redress in the form of both financial compensation and land restoration as contemplated in Section 42D (1c) 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.

A service provider, Spectrum Valuations and Asset Solutions was appointed to conduct a historical valuation of the claimed land. The valuer used the original extent of the property when it was first granted to Hendrik Epnaar which was 3402 morgan and 2588 roods (2914.29376ha) in extent. According to the valuation conducted Farm Lepelfontein was valued at R 87 500.00 in 1966.

In terms of the family tree, he had eight (8) descendants, two died without children and as a result six (6) descendants' families are still in existence and five (5) households' descendants, totaling 197 have been verified for financial compensation. The sixth (6th) household with a total of 18 beneficiaries were verified and they have opted for land restoration. The total number of beneficiaries for this claim is 215.

The restitution award of R6 279 411.76 (Six Million, Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine Thousand, Four Hundred and Eleven Rand Seventy Six-Cents Only) will be divided between 6 households. Each household is therefore entitled to R1 046 568,62 (One Million Forty-Six Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-Eight Rand and Sixty-Two Cents Only) from the restitution award as determined by the historical valuation.

The financial compensation award for claimants that opted for this settlement option is R5 232 843.10 (Five Million, Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty-Three Rand and Ten-Cents Only), which will be divided between five (5) household of Jan Epnaar, Susanna Owies, Sarah Owies, Mietjie Pieters and Grietjie Van Der Westhuizen, with each household awarded R1 046 568,62 (One Million Forty-Six Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-Eight Rand and Sixty-Two Cents Only) as financial compensation.

The settlement award for the sixth (6th) household descendants of Dawid Epnaar whom have opted for land restoration as their preferred settlement option is R1 046 568. 66 (One Million, Forty-Six Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty-Eight Rand and Sixty-Six Cent Only), the claimants will use the same amount to be awarded to purchase an alternative proportion of land in the market for their household.



WESTERN CAPE



Summary of performance

In its Annual Performance Plan, the Western Cape projected settling 48 land claims and finalising 60 land claims during the 2022/23 financial year. It succeeded in settling 48 land claims and finalising 61 claims.

The total expenditure for claims was

R35 835 353

Land claims settled

48

Actual

48

Target

Land claims finalised

61

Actual

60

Target

THE AFRICAN UNITED NATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH LAND CLAIM



THE HISTORY

African United National Baptist Church acquired Erf 104142 at Welcome Estate in terms of the following Title Deed no. TD18506/1955.

The area where the property was situated was proclaimed a Coloured Group Area by Proclamation 147 of 1965 and became affected.

The dispossession occurred because the dispossessed institution was classified as a “Native Group” and the area where this property was situated was proclaimed for “Coloured Group” only so the Church had to move out of the Welcome Estate Area.

Erf 104142 was subsequently dispossessed and transferred to Joseph Aaron Wicomb through Title Deed no. T27460/1967.



THE ADMINISTRATION

The claim was submitted with the Regional Land Claims Commission: Western Cape on the 04th of May 1998 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

This claim was published in the Government Gazette and the Gazette Notice number is 799 of 2022.



THE SETTLEMENT

A Historical Valuation was conducted, and it was established that the property under claim was valued as follows:

Compensation received as indicated on the Title Deed no. T27460/1967 was R11,000.00. Historical valuation was conducted by Professional Property Partners and the Office of the Valuer General for Erf 104142 at Welcome Estate and it was established that at the time of dispossession the property was valued at R12,400.00 The dispossessed was therefore under compensated by an amount of R1,400.00 escalated based on the CPI of 2016 to the historical monetary value of = R100, 470.59 (Annexure D: Valuation Report from Professional Property Partners and Valuation Certificate from Office of the Valuer General).

Having regard to factors mentioned in Section 33 of the Restitution Act, the State would require such compensation to be deducted from the award herein.

Formula: $(\text{CPI of the latest year} / \text{CPI of the relevant year}) \times \text{Amount under compensation}$

= $(\text{CPI of 2016} / \text{CPI of 1967}) \times \text{R } 1,400.00$

= $122.0/1.7 \times \text{R } 1,400.00$

= R100, 470.59 (Escalated to an award of housing quantum R202, 888.00)

NB The value of the property as determined through historical valuation falls below the housing subsidy, therefore according to the approved financial policy, the claim qualifies for R202, 888 in line with the new SSO Policy.

CLANWILLIAM COMMUNITY CLAIM



THE HISTORY

Dispossessions in respect of farm Augsberg started off first with a small loss of livestock in 1981 for Slingers family which resulted in subsequent years in the eviction from their houses of families of Klara Slinger, Gert Titus and Willem Keyer Between 1983 and 1987 respectively.

Willem De Wee was evicted by the farm owner when he was no longer able to continue to work on Elizabethfontein. The farms were situated was proclaimed a White Area by Proclamation 334 of 1966. According to claimants when the Group Areas Act came into force they were pressured to vacate the farms, the seven (7) claimant households started to vacate between 1981 and 1987.



THE ADMINISTRATION

The claim was lodged on the 21 December 1998 in compliance with Section 2(1) and Section 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act of 1994 as amended and Section 25(3) of the Constitution.

The claim was lodged individually by the representative of the originally dispossessed individuals and processed individually in terms of the Rules of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights.

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

- A composite of rights in land was lost post- 19 June 1913.
- As a result of past racially discriminatory laws and practices.
- Just and equitable compensation was not received at the time of dispossession.
- The claim was lodged before the closing date of 31 December 1998.
- The claim is not frivolous or vexatious; and
- The Land Claims Court has made no order in respect of the land under claim
- The claim with reference A834 Clanwilliam farms has been published in the Government Gazette No. 46598 Notice 1103 of 2022 dated 24 June 2022.



THE SETTLEMENT

The various restitution options were introduced, clarified, and thoroughly presented to the 7 household claimants and the claimants accepted financial compensation award for tenancy claims which is R202, 888.00(Two Hundred and Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight Rands Only) as full and final settlement of their land rights lost.

As this submission aims to settle these claims through financial compensation, all restitution option was explained to the claimants and the claimants indicated the preferred choice for financial compensation.

The total value of this submission is R1, 420, 216.00 (One Million Four Hundred and Twenty Thousand Two Hundred and Sixteen Rand Only).

The sum of R202, 888.00 (which is the Restitution Financial Compensation award for tenancy claims) is awarded for every tenancy right that was lost.

Type of Land rights	Claimants Households	No. of rights	Total award
Tenancy land rights	7 X R202, 888.00	7	R 1, 420, 216.00

Having regard to all relevant circumstances, the compensation received at the time of the dispossession was not just and equitable as contemplated in Section 25(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

As per the current standard practice and policy application to determine the historical valuation and Monetary Value of this Claim in this submission, compensation received at the time of the dispossessions had to be considered.

The claimant accepted financial compensation as full and final settlement of the claim

PART C



FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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 7: Summary of budget expenditure the 2022/23 financial year

Economic classification	2022/23						
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current payments	602 108	25 488	636	628 232	613 201	15 031	97,61%
Compensation of employees	410 318	3	-	410 321	395 306	15 015	96,34%
Goods and services	191 790	25 475	636	217 901	217 885	16	99,99%
Interest and rent on land	-	10	-	10	10	-	100%
Transfers and subsidies	2 427 794	- 413 513	-	2 014 281	2 014 264	17	100,00%
Provinces and municipalities	7 732	- 2 608	-	5 124	5 123	1	99,98%
Households	2 420 062	- 410 905	-	2 009 157	2 009 141	16	100,00%
Social benefits	955	- 42		913	913	-	100,00%
Other transfers to households	2 419 107	- 410 863		2 008 244	2 008 228	16	100,00%

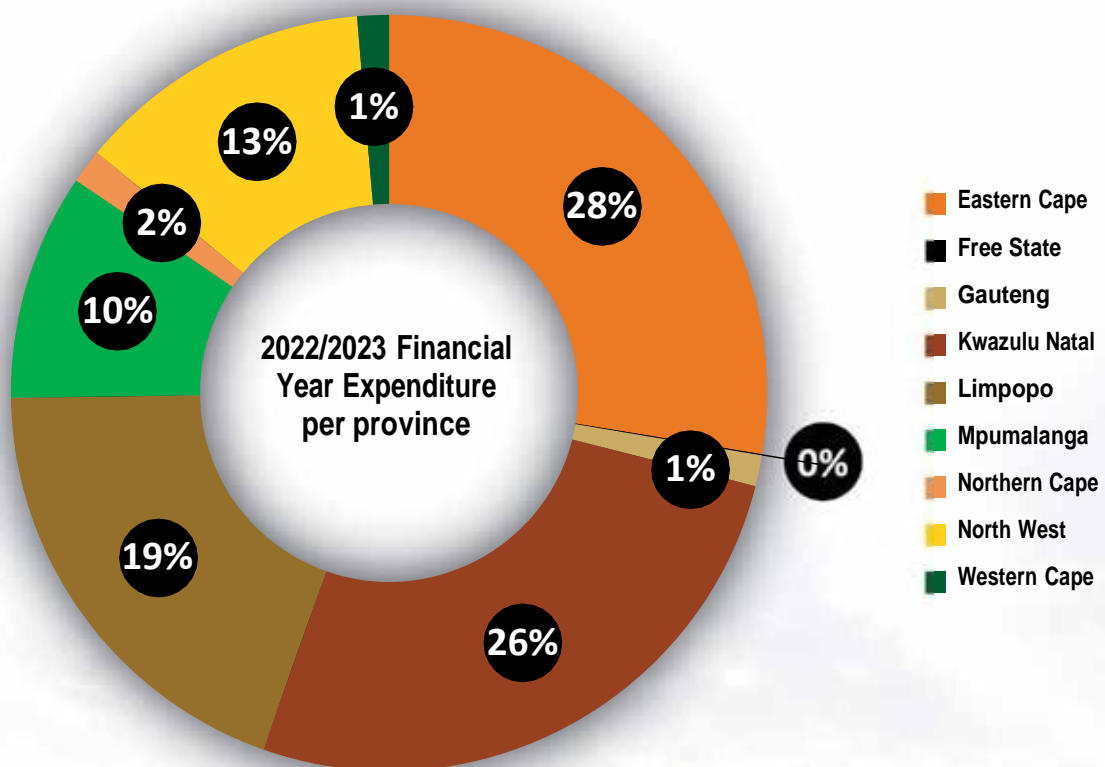
Payments for capital assets	743 550	504 880	25 969	1 274 399	1 274 399	-	100,00%
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	16 327	-	16 327	16 327	-	100,00%
Machinery and equipment	11 138	3 184	-	14 322	14 322	-	100,00%
Land and sub-soil assets	732 412	485 369	25 969	1 243 750	1 243 750	-	100,00%
Payment for financial assets		1 252		1 252	1 252	-	100,00%
Total	3 773 452	118 107	26 605	3 918 164	3 903 116	15 048	99,62%

Table 8: Project expenditure summary per province for the 2022/23 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	75 624	-	-	23 910	797 799	897 334
Free State	-	553	-	1 120	-	1 673
Gauteng	-	-	3	20 306	22 616	42 926
Kwazulu Natal	447 250	131 583	2 485	22 424	255 798	859 540
Limpopo	3 651	81 613	-	8 232	537 265	630 763
Mpumalanga	34 143	79 620	32 500	81 901	87 398	315 562
Northern Cape	-	27 212	10 990	3 179	6 221	47 603
North West	135	360 596	1 542	30 491	19 777	412 543
Western Cape	520	1 209	-	8 688	33 615	44 034
Total	561 324	682 387	47 523	200 254	1 760 490	3 251 978

Table 9: Commitment reduction breakdown between backlog and new claims for the 2022/23 financial year

Province	Expenditure - claims approved prior to 2022/23	Expenditure- claims approved 2022/23	Total Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Eastern Cape	195 671	701 663	897 334
Free State	1 673	0	1 673
Gauteng	28 129	14 797	42 926
KwaZulu Natal	192 128	667 412	859 540
Limpopo	154 259	476 504	630 763
Mpumalanga	129 067	186 495	315 562
Northern Cape	13 004	34 599	47 603
North West	34 633	377 910	412 543
Western Cape	34 918	9 116	44 034
TOTAL	783 482	2 468 496	3 251 978



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 **71-83** which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts 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 at 31 March 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows 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 auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the public 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 2022 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the unlisted entity at, and for the year ended, 31 March 2023.

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 GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA, 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 public entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the financial statements

10. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole 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 financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

12. The entity is not required to prepare a report on its performance against predetermined objectives, as it does not fall within the ambit of the PFMA and such reporting is not required in terms of the entity's specific legislation.

Other information in the annual report

13. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report.
14. My opinion on the financial statements do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
15. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information 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 received 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 it is corrected this will not be necessary.

Internal control deficiencies

17. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2023



Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

1. 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

2. 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 unlisted entity's internal control
 - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer.
 - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer's 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 Commission on Restitution of Land Rights 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 unlisted 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

3. 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.
4. 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

For the period ended 31 march 2023

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Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2023

		2023	Restated 2022
	Notes	R '000	R '000
Non-current assets		382	455
Property, plant and equipment	3	382	455
Current assets		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		382	455
Net Assets		382	455
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		382	455
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Current liabilities		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		382	455

Statement of Financial Performance as at 31 March 2023

		2023	Restated 2022
	Notes	R '000	R '000
Revenue			
Revenue for non-exchange transactions			
Government grants	4	35 482	29 268
TOTAL REVENUE		35 482	29 268
Expenses			
Employee related costs	5	(11 863)	(13 116)
General Expenses	6	(23 501)	(16 083)
Depreciation	7	(191)	(210)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(35 555)	(29 408)
CONTINUING OPERATIONS SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX TAXATION		(74)	(140)
		-	-
CONTINUING OPERATIONS SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX		(74)	(140)
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX		-	-
TOTAL SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD NET OF TAX		(74)	(140)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets as at 31 March 2023

	Notes	Accumulated Surplus R '000	Total net assets R '000
Balance at 31 March 2021		638	638
Prior Period Error	8	33	33
Restated Surplus/(Deficit) for the year - restated		(76)	(76)
Balance at 31 March 2022: Restated		595	595
Restated Surplus/(Deficit) for the year - restated	8	(140)	(140)
Balance at 31 March 2022		455	455
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(74)	(74)
Balance at 31 March 2022		382	382

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31 March 2023

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;

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- 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 recognise 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 recognise 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.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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 01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023.

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:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• GRAP 25 (as revised): Employee Bene-fits	01-Apr-23	No impact on the financial statements
• iGRAP 7 (as revised): Limit on defined benefit asset, minimum funding re-quirements and their interaction	01-Apr-23	No impact on the financial statements
• Guideline: Guideline on the Application of Materiality to Financial Statements	01-Apr-25	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• iGRAP 21: The Effect of Past Decisions on Materiality	01-Apr-23	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Improvements to the standards of GRAP	01-Apr-23	Impact to be assessed
• GRAP 1 (amended): Presentation of Financial Statements	01-Apr-23	Impact to be assessed

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	Cost R '000	Accumulated Depreciation R '000	Carrying Value R '000
Carrying value as at 31 March 2022			
Computer Equipment	1 059	(928)	130
Furniture and Fittings	718	(394)	325
	1 777	(1 322)	455

Reconciliation of property plant and equipment as at 31 March 2023

	Computer equipment R '000	Furniture & Fittings R '000	Total R '000
Carrying value as at 31 March 2022	130	325	455
Additions	76	26	102
Transferred net in and out	4	11	15
Cost	(202)	17	(185)
Accumulated depreciation	206	(6)	200
Depreciation	(119)	(72)	(191)
Cost	933	761	1 694
Accumulated depreciation	(842)	(471)	(1 312)
Carrying value 31 March 2023	91	290	382

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

3. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property plant and equipment as at 31 March 2022

	Computer equipment R '000	Furniture & Fittings R '000	Total R '000
Carrying value as at 31 March 2021	208	387	595
Additions	63	6	69
Prior Period Error	-	-	-
Depreciation- Restated	(141)	(69)	(210)
Cost	1 059	718	1 777
Accumulated depreciation	(928)	(394)	(1 322)
Carrying value 31 March 2022	130	325	455

4. Revenue

Revenue from non-exchange transactions	2023 R '000	2022 R '000
Government grants	35 482	29 268
Major classes of services received in-kind		
Research services received in kind	17 124	10 893
Revenue for non-exchange transactions arising from liabilities assumed by the Department		
General expenses	23 501	16 083
Employee related costs	11 863	13 116
Assets transfers -Net	15	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	102	69
	35 482	29 268

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

Shared services (Finance, HR, Supply Chain)
Office Accommodation,
Audit Fees and Audit Committee Fees,
Stationery and Consumables
Other administrative expenses

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

5. Employee benefits

Employee related costs Employee Benefits	2023 R '000	2022 R '000
Salaries and Wages	7 420	8 262
Performance and other bonuses	402	619
UIF, Pensions and Medical Aid	1 118	1 245
Allowances	1 926	2 103
Housing benefits and allowances	243	263
Other employee related costs	1	2
Provision for Leave Pay	752	622
	11 863	13 116

6. General expenses

	2023 R '000	2022 R '000
Audit fees	527	711
Accounting fees	465	590
Consulting and professional fees	21 104	13 346
Conferences and seminars*	-	360
Telephone and fax	30	93
Transport and freight	983	520
Travel - local	392	463
	23 501	16 083

* Conferences and seminars decreased as a result of meeting being held virtually during the year.

7. Depreciation

	2023 R '000	2022 R '000
Depreciation for the year	191	210
	191	210

8. Prior period error

In the 31 March 2022 financial year, the following accounting errors were made in the preparation and compilation of the Interim financial statements:

8.1. Revenue for non-exchange transactions and General expenses

Revenue from non-exchange transactions earned by the Commission were understated in the prior year by (R123k) due to an omission of telephone and fax, travel and accommodation costs, conferences and semi-nar expenditure paid on behalf of the Commission and general expenses were also understated by R123k.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

The comparative figures for the 31 March 2022 financial statements have been restated. The effects of the restatement in the financial statements is summarised below:

	2022 R '000
Increase in revenue for non-exchange trans-actions	(123)
Increase in general expenses	123
Increase in Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	-

8.2. 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. The depreciation for 2022 was also understated. This resulted in cost, accumulated depreciation and depreciation being misstated. The misstatement was corrected retrospectively. The im-pact on the comparative is follows:

	2021 R '000
Computer equipment cost	43
Accumulated depreciation	(10)
Net effect on Accumulated surplus	(33)
	2 022
Depreciation	27
Accumulated depreciation	(27)
Net Effect	-

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
	Ingonyama Trust Board

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:

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

9. Related parties (continued)

	2023 R '000	2022 R '000
Revenue for non-exchange transactions	35 482	29 268
Research services received in kind	17 124	10 893
Assets acquired through non-exchange transactions	102	69

Key Management

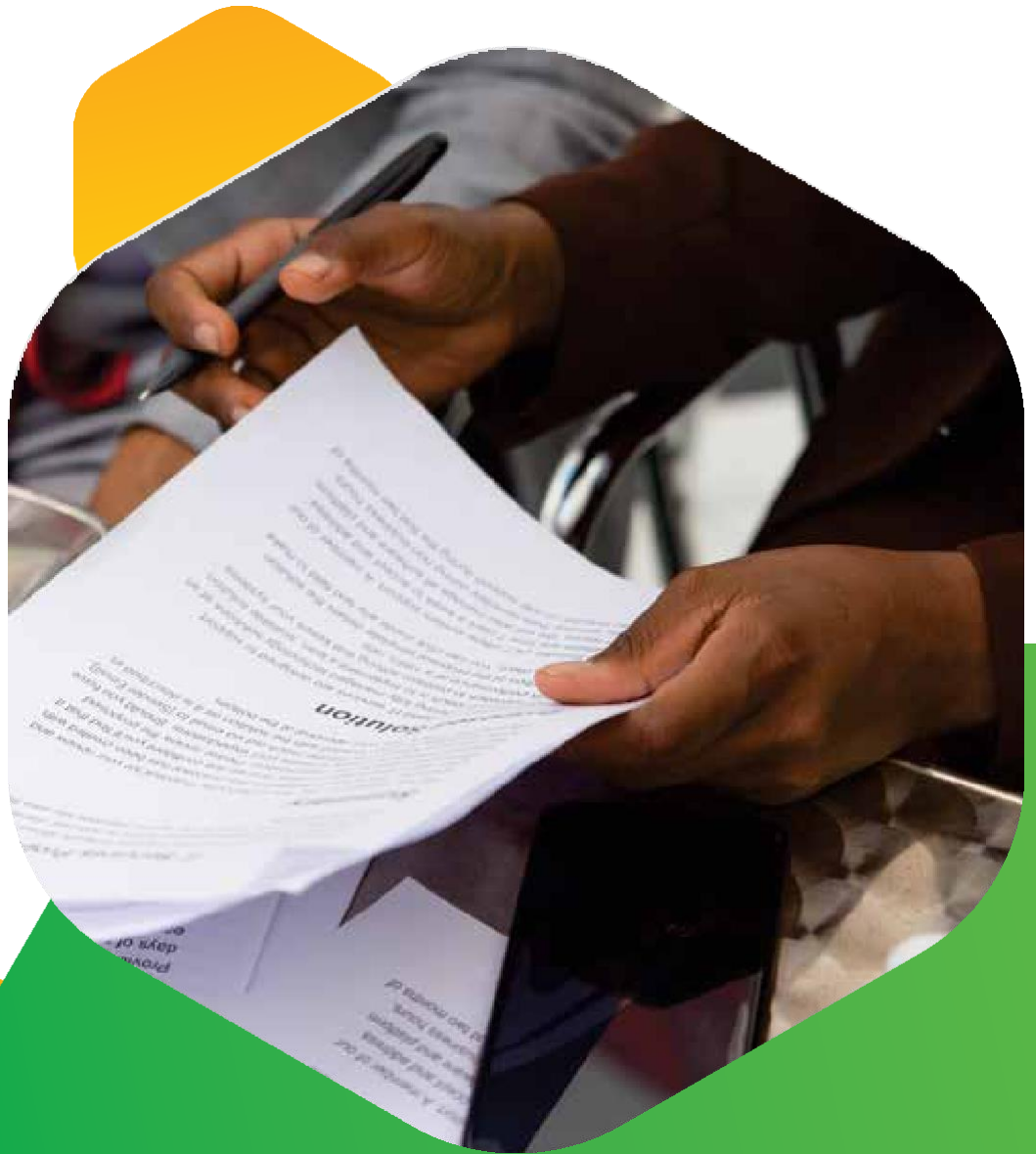
As at 31 March 2023	Basic salary R '000	Bonuses and performance related payments R '000	Other short-term employee benefits R '000	Post- employment benefits R '000	Total R '000
Name					
Gobodo NS	1 201	-	533	-	1 735
Maphutha LH	858	17	428	112	1 415
Benyane CJ	871	83	414	113	1 482
	2 931	100	1 375	225	4 631

As at 31 March 2022	Basic salary R '000	Bonuses and performance related payments R '000	Other short-term employee benefits R '000	Post- employment benefits R '000	Total R '000
Name					
Gobodo NS	1 247	-	555	-	1 801
Maphutha LH	821	121	372	107	1 421
Benyane CJ	846	70	404	110	1 430
	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.

PART D



GOVERNANCE

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 fora, 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 5.1.

Table 10: Strategic risk assessment and mitigation

Risk type	Risk	Risk response/mitigation plan
Financial risks		
Budgetary risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-spending 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly expenditure monitoring and cash flow revision(s) to be done
Institutional risks		
IT systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of effective information and records management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of standardised business process to be fed into the project and management information system Apply change management principles during implementation
Human re-source risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffectual human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of revised institutional form and continual training
Process risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays in implementation of settlements No standardised business process with time frames 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed detailed business process that is elaborated into SOPs and time frames. Implementation of reviewed settlement models
External risks		
Reputational risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reputational risk linked to delays in the settlement of claims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear and definite mandate of the CRLR (e.g. scope creep into post-settlement issues) Litigation risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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



Commission on Restitution of Land Rights

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 2023. 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.

This report takes into consideration the King Report on Corporate Governance (King IV).

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 3 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.

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.

In-Year Monitoring and 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 clean 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.



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 2023



PART E



HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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.

Expenditure on personnel

The table below shows the expenditure on Compensation of Employees (CoE) during the period under review for the Branch Restitution. The Branch spent 96% of the CoE budget.

Table 11: Expenditure per office on compensation of employees

Province	Budget (R)	Expenditure (R)	Percentage expenditure
Eastern Cape	809 200 000	961 167 173	119%
Free State	23 008 000	22 348 999	97%
Gauteng	77 661 000	90 444 776	116%
KwaZulu-Natal	836 413 000	952 968 453	114%
Limpopo	668 184 000	708 496 140	106%
Mpumalanga	392 605 000	417 859 681	106%
Northern Cape	107 772 000	71 344 791	66%
North West	436 402 000	468 401 184	107%
Western Cape	163 241 000	88 850 528	54%
National Office	270 577 000	120 659 291	45%
Total	3 785 063 000	3 902 541 016	96%

Historical and current analysis of human capital

Historically, the CRLR had an overall no. of 1442 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 748 with the total number of filled positions being 678 with 71 vacant positions.. This constitutes a vacancy rate of about 9% slightly below the ideal vacancy rate of 10% as prescribed by National Treasury. The budget cuts on compensation of employees, has necessitated prioritisation of positions in line with the available budget. Control measures to strengthen turn around times have been ensured through signing of Recruitment and selection SLA with relevant role players. As a result a major shift in terms of adherence to the recruitment and selection processes is evidenced in the high recruitment drive over the third and fourth quarter of the year under review. 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 in the age band 50 - 60 years. The overall representation of females is 385 against males at 293 which constitutes about 56% and 44% respectively. There are 14 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. About 80% of the terminations at L1-12 were due to resignations.

Filling of senior management service positions

- Deputy Chief Land Claims Commissioner: National Office - Appointed on the 1st June 2023
- Chief Director: Land Restitution Support: Eastern Cape - Filled
- Director: Restitution Policy - Filled
- Director: Quality Assurance: National Office - Filled
- Director: Legal: Limpopo - Filled

In addition to the above the position of Director Project Management was filled through the NMOG process.

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 100% in compliance with the policy.

Performance assessments were conducted on time and service progression was implemented 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. Employees were encouraged by use of screen pop up messages and posters to utilize services offered for counselling and support.



Annexure A

Table 12: List of settled claims

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Eastern Cape					
Witbooi Individual Family Claim	1	-	762 500,00	-	762 500,00
Prens Family Land Claim	1	-	608 664,00	-	608 664,00
Nikwe Community claim	1	-	92 490 048,00	-	92 490 048,00
Zikhalini Community Claim	1	-	18 462 808,00	-	18 462 808,00
Auckland Community Claim	1	-	27 225 263,16	-	27 225 263,16
Lower Didimana Community Claim	1	-	14 202 160,00	-	14 202 160,00
Vos Family Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Masoka Individual Family Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Bolotwa Community Land Claim	4	-	17 854 144,00	-	17 854 144,00
Andrews Family Claim	1	0,00	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Fiva community claim - Phase 2	1	7 217 000,00	0,00	-	7 217 000,00
Bebeza Community Claim Phase 2	3	-	52 345 104,00	-	52 345 104,00
Peter family Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Klassen Family Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Matrose family claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Tsita family claim	1	-	4 869 312,00	-	4 869 312,00
Lee Family claim	2	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Majola family claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Davids Family	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Tshaya Family Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Gura Family Claim	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Johnson family	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Tuba community claim	1	-	48 490 232,00	-	48 490 232,00
Flanagan family claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Khoapa community claim	1	-	41 389 152,00	-	41 389 152,00
Whitfield Family Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Bantam Family Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Mali Family	1	-	863 237,33	-	863 237,33
Lee family claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Dick Family Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Nyutura Community Claim	1	-	27 186 992,00	-	27 186 992,00
Danster Family Land Claim	1	-	943 212,50	-	943 212,50
Qibira Community Land Claim (Full and final settlement Phase -2)	1	-	11 361 728,00	-	11 361 728,00
Bawana/Mafani family claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Ncapai family	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Mbuse Family Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Jordaan Family Claim	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Lower Cata Community Claim	2	-	11 361 728,00	-	11 361 728,00
Cathcartvale Community Claim	2	-	10 550 176,00	-	10 550 176,00
Nyamende Community Claim	1	-	34 896 736,00	-	34 896 736,00
Mahola Family	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Kula/Matoti Family Claim	2	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Summerton Family Claim	1	-	10 294 817,50	-	10 294 817,50
Taweni Community Claim	1	-	156 182 996,00	-	156 182 996,00
Dikidikana community claim-Phase 2	1	-	61 682 633,60	-	61 682 633,60
Helushe Community Claim	2	-	44 432 472,00	-	44 432 472,00
Potgieter Family claim	1	-	3 519 778,40	-	3 519 778,40
Mwana and Hlakoti Community Land Claim	1	-	47 070 016,00	-	47 070 016,00
Prudhoe Community Land Claim (Amaggunukwebe Prudhoe Community Deveopment Trust)-Section 35	1	39 940 000,00	-	-	39 940 000,00
Mhlontlo Family Claim	1	-	3 776 535,62	-	3 776 535,62
Pieterse Family Land Claim	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Jonker family claim	1	-	599 768,07	-	599 768,07
Jantjes Family Claim	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Nomgwadla Community Claim	1	-	5 072 200,00	-	5 072 200,00
Dlamini family claim	1	-	237 222,22	-	237 222,22
TOTAL	65	47 157 000,00	761 107 804,40	-	808 264 804,40
Free State					
Farm Eerste Zending No. 776	1	-	6 094 656,00	-	6 094 656,00
TOTAL	1	0,00	6 094 656,00	-	6 094 656,00
Gauteng					
Portion 5 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Brakfontein 390 JR- Mahlangu family	1	-	2 084 620,74	-	2 084 620,74
Portions 9 (remaining extent); 238 (remaining extent) and 413 of the farm Olievenhoutbosch 389 JR, portion 0 (remaining extent) of the farm Brakfontein 419 JR and portion 5 (remaining extent) of the farm Brakfontein 390 JR- Mahlangu Family	9	-	2 959 395,71	-	2 959 395,71
Portion 188, 255 (remaining extent), 289, 292, 293 and 294 of the Farm Zwavelpoort 373 JR- Nkosi Family	1	-	420 658,00	-	420 658,00

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Portion 0 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Wolvengat 442 JR	1	-	1 623 104,00	-	1 623 104,00
Portion 0 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Wolvengat 442 JR- Msiza Family	2	-	2 028 880,00	-	2 028 880,00
Portion 18 of the farm Vlakfontein 453 JR: Mabena Family	1	-	889 073,55	-	889 073,55
Portion 0 (remaining extent) of erf 190 and portion 0 (remaining extent) of erf 489 in Erasmuskloof Ex-tension 3 JR- Henderson (Oliphant) Family	1	-	3 456 221,33	-	3 456 221,33
Portion 34 of the farm Olievenhoutbosch 389 JR: Motshweni Family	2	-	2 154 888,00	-	2 154 888,00
Holding No. 11 El-lison Agricultural Holdings: Mogale Family	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Portion A of Lot 12, situated on Paul and North Streets, Newlands JR Pretoria (now Portion 4 and 5 of erf 581, and a portion of Loskop Street, Newlands-Dick Family)	1	-	1 036 554,67	-	1 036 554,67
TOTAL	20	-	16 856 284,00	-	16 856 284,00
KwaZulu-Natal					
Mvelase Family Claim (Section 35)	1	-	321 146,00	-	321 146,00
Sangweni Family Land Claim	1	-	315 573,33	-	315 573,33
The Naidoo family	1	-	1 935 733,33	-	1 935 733,33
Bhengu Family	1	-	234 588,57	-	234 588,57
Moothlal Family Land Claim	1	-	416 264,00	-	416 264,00
Shelembe Family Claim	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Ndlovu Family Claim	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Mbatha Family Land Claim	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Swardling Family Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Mvelase Family Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Guliwe, Dladla, Dlamini and Khanyile Family Land Claims	4	-	2 434 656,00	-	2 434 656,00
Luthuli Family & Others Land Claim	1	-	2 840 432,00	-	2 840 432,00
Nodwengu Community Land Claim	1	-	32 867 856,00	-	32 867 856,00
Zacharia Mehlwenkosi Ndwandwe Fa-milly Claim	2	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Nkothweni Community Land Claim (Phase 2)	1	-	3 651 984,00	-	3 651 984,00
Chesterville Community Land Claim	1	-	17 042 592,00	-	17 042 592,00

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Cavendish Community Claim (Phase 2)	2	-	54 171 096,00	-	54 171 096,00
Nyende Mission Claimants Land Claim	1	-	12 173 280,00	-	12 173 280,00
Mthembu Family land claim	1	-	1 623 104,00	-	1 623 104,00
Kondia Family	4	-	1 965 555,56	-	1 965 555,56
The Upfold Family	1	-	2 998 150,00	-	2 998 150,00
Ramjathan Family land claim	1	-	318 664,00	-	318 664,00
Bhika Family	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Jugathpaul Family Land Claim	1	1 790,00	0,00	-	1 790,00
Cele family Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Narain Singh Family	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Sithabathaba Bruce Yeni	1	-	615 337,50	-	615 337,50
Naidu Family	1	-	2 297 666,67	-	2 297 666,67
Fatima Mansoor Trust	1	-	3 009 333,33	-	3 009 333,33
Professor Cooper Land Claim	2	-	7 883 736,89	-	7 883 736,89
The Parak Family	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Mchunu, Mashiyane, Mcunu & Mapalala Family Land Claims	4	-	2 028 880,00	-	2 028 880,00
Mfiswa Mchunu Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Saligna group Claim	1	-	9 738 624,00	-	9 738 624,00
Phase 2 of Ramjathan and Ramasar Land Claim	3	-	333 122,78	-	333 122,78
Duma Family Claim	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Moodley Family Land Claim	1	-	482 402,35	-	482 402,35
Shange Family Land Claim	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Suleman Jadwat					
Ahmed & Abdulla Moola	2	-	725 222,22	-	725 222,22
Timol Family Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Mchunu Family Land Claim	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Ubizo Community land claim (Section 35)	1	78 484 350,00	0,00	18 526 000,00	97 010 350,00
GST Radebe claim (Section 35)	1	-	673 569,00	-	673 569,00
4 Batched Cato Manor Tenants	4	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Naidoo Family land claim	1	-	288 494,12	-	288 494,12
Mr Vejendranath Behari Jogessar	1	-	278 312,50	-	278 312,50
Mathulini Community land claim (Section 35)	4	417 200 000,00	-	-	417 200 000,00
Kunene Family Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
3 Batched Cato Manor Tenants	3	-	608 664,00	-	608 664,00
Asmal Family Land Claim	1	-	844 414,28	-	844 414,28
Soni Chugan Popat	1	-	2 530 370,00	-	2 530 370,00
Ntombela Family Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Cupusamy Moodley Family Land Claim	1	-	252 540,00	-	252 540,00

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Khumalo family Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Mlondo Family Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Dhanpath Family Land Claim	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Govindarajulu Rajah Family Land Claim	1	-	870 092,57	-	870 092,57
Mr Neelakanden Manikum Chetty Family Land Claim	1	-	308 812,50	-	308 812,50
Nasir Shaik Habibul-lah Hassan	3	-	3 665 400,50	-	3 665 400,50
Vawda Family Claim	1	-	1 321 666,67	-	1 321 666,67
Govender Family Claim	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Foster Family land claim	2	-	476 025,93	-	476 025,93
Thilakchund Ramphal Family Land Claim	1	-	322 704,88	-	322 704,88
Ndhlovu Family Land Claim	1	-	2 840 432,00	-	2 840 432,00
2 Batched Cato Manor Tenants	2	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Veeramah Reddy Family Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Yenketsamy Family	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Shaik Family Land Claim	1	-	1 830 000,00	-	1 830 000,00
TOTAL	95	495 686 140,00	190 086 675,48	18 526 000,00	704 298 815,48
Limpopo					
Hassim Moti (PTY) LTD Land Claim	1	-	2 038 887,80	-	2 038 887,80
Chauke Mphephu Mhlaba Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Lentsoane Land Claim	1	-	958 970,83	-	958 970,83
The Hind Limited Land Claim (Carrim Family)	1	-	1 908 170,37	-	1 908 170,37
Melembe Maria Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Chibase Individual Land Claims-Mavunza Family	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Maluleke Mamaila Flora Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Maswanganyi Tsatsawani Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Makhawukani Mhlaba John Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Mabasa Mamaila Rose Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Tshififi Community Land Claim-KRP 10979	1	-	10 550 176,00	-	10 550 176,00
Maluleke Mohlaba Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Maboko Silas Raletjena Family Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Batau Ba Ga Mashifane Community	1	-	42 200 704,00	-	42 200 704,00
Sekgotodi Family Land Claim	1	-	4 869 312,00	-	4 869 312,00

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Masha family land claim- KRP 4601 and Utla Family land claims- KRP 4573 and 4646	3	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Phetwane Land Claim- KRP No. 11120	1	-	7 709 744,00	-	7 709 744,00
The late Mr Sikhosana Kazikho William Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Tshimbupfe Community Land Claim- KRP 9498	1	-	148 514 016,00	-	148 514 016,00
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	38	-	12 579 056,00	-	12 579 056,00
Masha family land claim- KRP 4579 and 4619	2	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Nkanyani Community Land Claim Phase II	1	-	63 706 832,00	-	63 706 832,00
Ntshuxi Community	1	-	91 705 376,00	-	91 705 376,00
Ms Julia Scholastica Southon Land Claim	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Joosub Tayob Land Claim	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Tsakani Sunnie Miyambu Land Claim	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Hosana Family Land Claim	3	-	2 215 442,00	-	2 215 442,00
TOTAL	69	-	395 449 103,00	-	395 449 103,00
Mpumalanga					
Matlala Family Claim, Remaining Extent of the farm Waterval 230 JS (Phase two and final settlement)- KRP 5587	1	-	525 073,79	-	525 073,79
Mr Zondi Joseph Mahlangu on behalf of the Mahlangu family (Full and Final settlement)- KRP 9080	1	-	2 028 880,00	-	2 028 880,00
Fakude Family Land Claim Full and Final Settlement - KRP 9084	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Nyathikazi Family Land Claim- Full and Final Settlement, KRP 6410	1	-	1 623 104,00	-	1 623 104,00
Phase 2 Mokwena Family Land Claim: Full and Final Settlement: KRP 3806	1	-	1 626 666,67	-	1 626 666,67
Skosana Family Claim - Portions 11 & 12 of the farm Bosmanspan 180 IS	1	-	226 169,70	-	226 169,70

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Maseko family claim- Portion 7 of the farm Joubertsdal 448 JT (full and final financial compensation)	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Shube family claim- Remaining Extent of the farm Witwater Forest Reserve 188 JT (Full and Final) KRP 9363	1	-	2 840 432,00	-	2 840 432,00
Manyike family claim- Remaining Extent and Portion 1 of the farm Birmingham 198 KU (KRP 1628)	1	-	438 754,67	-	438 754,67
Motseta Family Claim: KRP 9271	1	-	4 047 979,43	-	4 047 979,43
Nkosi Family-Full and final settlement	2	-	0,00	-	0,00
Mathaba family land claim- Remaining Extent of the farm Coulter Oos 549 JU (Full and Final) KRP No. 2361	1	-	4 463 536,00	-	4 463 536,00
Phetla family, Portion 4 (R/E) of the farm Palmietfontein 104 JT, KRP 514	1	10 974 000,00	0,00	-	10 974 000,00
Mnisi family claim Portion 0 of the farm Camissa 992 JU (Full and Final)	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Nkosi Family Land Claim, KRP 11774 (Full and Final Settlement)	1	-	1 095 570,93	-	1 095 570,93
Masombuka Family Land Claim (Full and Final) for the R/E of Bospoort 399 JS, KRP 5142	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Mdaka family land claim- Remaining Extent of the farm Schoemansdal 581 KU (Full and Final) KRP No. 10191 & 9912	2	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Mdaka family claim- Remaining Extent of the farm Dip 408 JU (Full and final) KRP 11386	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Phase 2 full and final settlement for Mahlangu Family Claim on the Remaining Extent Portion 3 of the farm Hartebeesthoek 393 JS	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Mr Mloyi Fanyana Victor claim- Remaining Extent of Portion 4 of the farm Joubertsdal 448 JT (full and final financial compensation)	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Mohlala Land Claim- Remaining Extent and portion 25 of the farm Masoyi 951 JU (full and final financial compensation)	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Phase 2 Mahlangu Family Claim- Por-tion 1 of the farm Goedverwach 354 JS	1	-	488 000,00	-	488 000,00
Malaza Family and Other Families Land Claim (Full and Final) KRP 6563	1	-	1 032 441,41	-	1 032 441,41
Chhanganlal Daya Lakhoo on behalf of the Lakhoo family (full and final) KRP 7921	1	-	1 017 888,00	-	1 017 888,00
Mabuza family claim- R/E of the farm Joubertsdal 448 JT (phase two full and final settlement)	1	-	3 043 320,00	-	3 043 320,00
Sibanyoni Family, Full and Final KRP 5607	1	-	601 895,78	-	601 895,78
Moya family Land claim Full and Final Settlement KRP 452	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Thugwane family Land claim, KRP: 1746 & 1936 (Full and Final Settlement)	2	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Ntumbe Family Land Claim (full and final) KRP 2067	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Magane and Makunyane Families Land Claim: Phase 2 and Final Settlement: KRP 10994 and 10283	2	-	1 070 272,73	-	1 070 272,73
Mlimo family Land claim, full and final settlement, KRP 10145	1	-	3 651 984,00	-	3 651 984,00
Hadebe family Land claim, KRP 336 (Full and Final Settlement)	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Prinsloo Family Land Claim: Full and Final Settlement: KRP 12378	1	-	553 145,63	-	553 145,63
Aphane and Mashilo families Land Claim: Full and Final Settlement: KRP 1111	1	-	5 485 717,17	-	5 485 717,17
Tshaane Family Claim, Portion 15 of the farm Klipspruit 245 JR (Full and Final Settlement) KRP Z 0155	1	-	4 938 162,25	-	4 938 162,25
Mashele Family claim- Wales 250 KU (Full and Final) KRP 11857	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Ngwenya Family Land Claim (Full and Final Settlement) KRP 1717	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Zwane Family Land Claim, KRP 6355 (Full and Final Settlement) alternative land (Portion 6 of the farm Florence 78 IT)	1	1 245 000,00	0,00	-	1 245 000,00
Peter Mbalekwa Mah-langu on behalf of the Mahlangu Family (Phase 2 Full and Final)	1	-	1 014 440,00	-	1 014 440,00
Ncongwane family Land Claim (full and Final Settlement), KRP 2368	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Nthite family (Full and final), Wynruit 168 JR	1	-	3 698 440,00	-	3 698 440,00
Mahlangu Family Land Claim: Phase 2 and Final Settlement: KRP 5579	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Sihale family land claim (Full and Final) KRP No. 3790	1	-	2 434 656,00	-	2 434 656,00
Ndimande family land claim (Full and Final) KRP 2423	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Malambe family Land Claim Phase 2 full and final settlement- KRP 11068	1	-	13 725 000,00	-	13 725 000,00
Ngoma Family Land Claim: Phase 2 and Final Settlement: KRP 9723	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Skhosana family- Vierfontein (Full and final settlement) Z0122	1	-	3 772 976,00	-	3 772 976,00
TOTAL	51	12 219 000,00	74 77 354,16	-	86 996 354,16
Northern Cape					
Dyason's Klip 454 (Louw Family)	1	-	3 822 666,66	-	3 822 666,66
Farm Lepelfontein No 556	2	-	6 279 411,76	-	6 279 411,76
Barkly West Urban Restitution Claim Concerning Individual Properties of the Thatjane and Sehenye Families	2	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
TOTAL	5	-	10 913 630,42	-	10 913 630,42
North West					
Mia Family Claim (Brakfontein 404 JP currently known as Erf 672, 673 and Part of Muhl's avenue in Rodeon Ext 3)	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
TOTAL	1	-	405 776,00	-	405 776,00
Western Cape					
Parker Family Land Claim	2	-	0,00	-	0,00
Johnson Family Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	119 275,34	-	119 275,34
The Estate of the Late PW Hermanus and spouse JA Hermanus Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	538 235,29	-	538 235,29
Late Rutton Mancherjee as the Director of Pine Nuttal (Pty) Ltd (Urban Claim)	1	-	681 764,71	-	681 764,71
African United National Baptist Church in Welcome Estate	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Lyner Family and the Estate of Late Timothy Levi Robertson Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	673 808,00	-	673 808,00
The Estate of the Late Asha Abrahams Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Swaile Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Late Walter Brickles Family Claim (B335)	1	-	0,00	-	0,00
Late Hendrick Gaf-fley Family Claim (Urban Claim) G463	1	-	322 941,18	-	322 941,18
Modack (Formerly Wajoodien) and Other Family (Urban) M1172	1	-	920 422,22	-	920 422,22
Clarke Family Land Claim	1	-	0,00	-	0,00
Gambino Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Phase 2 Clayton Family Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	392 263,89	-	392 263,89
Parker Family Claim REF A941 Urban Claim	1	-	339 190,20	-	339 190,20
Williams Family claim	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Jansen Family (Ur-ban Claim)	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Petersen Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Beukes Family Claim (H87) (Urban) Phase 9 -District Six Ten-ants	1	-	-	-	-
Joseph Family Claim Ref: S438	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Lotters Family Claim (Urban) (L518)	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Grever Family (Ur-ban Claim)	1	-	738 100,00	-	738 100,00
Muller Family (Urban Claim) M503	1	-	209 087,67	-	209 087,67
Amien Family Land Claim	2	-	0,00	-	0,00
Hendricks Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Jason Family Claim	1	-	223 666,67	-	223 666,67
Tobin Family Claim REF: T311	1	-	396 500,00	-	396 500,00
Adriaan Andreas Fransman (F439}	1	-	263 520,00	-	263 520,00
Jaftha Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	270 517,33	-	270 517,33
The Late Lawrence Erasmus Dell Claim REF M349 Urban Claim	1	-	120 828,07	-	120 828,07
David Louis Adams Family Claim (A3)	1	-	98 452,07	-	98 452,07
Parker Family Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	1 217 328,00	-	1 217 328,00
African Methodist Episcopal Church in Goodwood REF B664	1	-	4 152 504,47	-	4 152 504,47
Parker Family Land Claim (Urban Claim) A935/M1416	2	-	955 086,98	-	955 086,98
Scheepers Family (1) urban claim (S149)	1	-	125 325,42	-	125 325,42

Claim (Project)	No of Claims Settled	Land Cost (R)	Financial Compensation (R)	Grants (R)	Total Award Cost R)
Parker Family Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	5 223 110,66	-	5 223 110,66
Cloete Family Land Claim (Urban Claim) REF: C396	1	-	811 552,00	-	811 552,00
Sadien Family (Own-ership) (Urban)	1	-	372 777,78	-	372 777,78
Kruger Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Zutphen Family (Urban Claim)	1	-	1 668 960,00	-	1 668 960,00
Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sending Gemeente Vanrhynsdorp now known as Verenigende Gereformeerde Kerk Suid Afrika Vanrhynsdorp- M413	1	-	1 713 487,46	-	1 713 487,46
Hoosen Land Claim (Urban Claim) H433	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
Jaffer Family Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	629 888,00	-	629 888,00
Conradie Family Land Claim (Urban Claim)	1	-	608 664,00	-	608 664,00
Matoti Family Claim	1	-	202 888,00	-	202 888,00
TOTAL	48	-	27 033 465,41	-	27 033 465,41

Table 13: List of Finalized claims

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
Eastern Cape					
Tambokiesvlei Community Claim: Groepe Family	2022/03/31	1	23	Rural	481 719,00
Matrose family claim	2022/03/03	1	4	Urban	160 573,00
Rutherford Land Claim	2022/03/31	1	2	Rural	321 146,00
Mahonga Family Claim	2018/09/29	1	38	Rural	324 639,52
Ngcayisa family claim	2022/03/14	1	17	Rural	321 146,00
Makhanda family claim	2022/03/31	1	8	Urban	366 000,00
Day Family Land Claim	2022/08/21	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
McCarthy Family Land Claim	2022/08/21	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant
Gulidenge Family Claim	2020/11/16	1	21	Rural	48 171,90
J.D. Green Land Claim	2022/03/31	1	20	Rural	109 427,52
16 Rooival families:					
M Ndungane					
NE Shiya					
M Qanda					
N Elanti	2014/09/11	4	4	Rural	32 472,62
Nqini Family Claim	2016/02/19	1	42	Rural	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Nkosinkulu Family Land Claim	2022/10/18	1	0	Urban	Non-Compliant

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
Kate Family Claim	2021/12/21	1	22	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Mbonjwa Family Claim	2022/02/11	1	33	Rural	14 418,18
16 Rooival Families (NA Lubengu)	2014/09/11	1	5	Rural	9 756,36
16 Rooival Families (NG Lubengu)	2014/09/11	1	7	Rural	16 566,98
16 Rooival Families (NW Maranga)	2014/09/11	1	9	Rural	61 970,53
16 Rooival Families (J Shasha)	2014/09/11	1		Rural	24 122,89
Waterford Group Claim (Morgan S)	2014/12/22	1	5	Urban	66 892,21
Phuphukwana Family Claim	2015/08/27	1	7	Rural	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Mkhundu Family Claim	2022/03/14	1	11	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Wynne Family Claim	2022/03/14	1	4	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Van Wijk Claim	2022/03/14	1	7	Rural	642 292,00
Phono Family Claim	2022/03/03	1	2	Urban	171 308,34
Tambokiesvlei Community Claim: Weideman Family	2022/03/31	1	2	Rural	1 445 157,00
Buwati Family Land Claim	2022/09/21	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Pretorius Family Land Claim	2022/08/29	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Witbooi Individual Family Claim	2022/06/27	1	24	Urban	762 500,00
Vos Family Claim	2022/09/08	1	6	Rural	405 776,00
Andrews Family Claim	2022/11/12	1	15	Rural	405 776,00
Sipuka Family Claim	2023/01/23	1	0	Rural	Non-Compliant
Bantam Family Claim	2023/02/07	1	1	Rural	405 776,00
Whitfield Family Land Claim	2023/02/06	1	3	Rural	405 776,00
Lee family claim	2023/02/07	2	7	Rural	811 552,00
Ncapai family	2023/03/02	1	3	Urban	405 776,00
Peter family Claim	2022/12/23	1	7	Rural	405 776,00
Flanagan family claim	2023/01/23	1	11	Rural	405 776,00
Johnson family	2022/12/24	1	18	Urban	405 776,00
Klassen Family Claim	2022/12/23	1	17	Rural	405 776,00
Dauids Family	2022/12/24	1	9	Urban	405 776,00
Matrose family claim	2022/12/23	1	4	Urban	405 776,00
Grootboom Family	2023/03/15	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
JW Dietrich	2023/03/15	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
NM Mateza	2023/03/15	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Venter Family	2023/03/15	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
AR Searle	2023/03/15	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
HP Joseph	2023/03/15	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
M Netnou	2023/03/15	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Lobengula Family	2023/01/12	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Von Meyer Family	2023/03/02	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Marawu Family	2023/02/23	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Kula/Matoti Family Claim	2023/03/02	2	9	Rural	811 552,00
TOTAL		58	427		11 466 920,05
Free State					
Marabastad	2006/10/23	1	1	Urban	2 000,00
Marabastad	2006/10/23	1	1	Urban	666,33
Groenhof and Geluksvlei land claim	2021/03/04	1	62	Rural	553 000,00
Marabastad	2006/10/23	1	1	Urban	16 000,00
Marabastad	2023/03/30	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
TOTAL		5	66		571 666,33
Gauteng					
Lot 593 11th Street, Meyerton	2004/04/20	1	1	Urban	1 500,00
Portion 34 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Kameelzynkraal 547JR-Mnguni family	2022/02/06	1	6	Rural	53 524,33
Lot 656 6th Street, Meyerton	2021/03/27	1	3	Urban	13 333,34
Portion 95 Klipriviersoog 229 IQ	2004-02-19				
	2022-02-06	1	1	Urban	237 285,71
Portion 5 of the farm Tweefontein 541 JR- Sibanyoni Family	2022/03/14	1	23	Rural	642 292,00
Lot 1188 20th Street, Benoni	2003/10/01	1	1	Urban	12 500,00
Lot 118 3rd Street, Meyerton	2021/03/27	1	1	Urban	1 250,00
Portion 11 Klipprivi-ersoog 299 IQ	2004-02-19				
	2022-02-06	1	1	Urban	664 628,34
Lot 213 Top Location	2004/05/09	1	1	Urban	2 400,00
Lot 87 Riverside	2021/03/26	1	2	Urban	9 093,41
Erf 896, 897 & 898 Blesbok Street and 900, 901, 902 Ndlovu Street Ratanda Township Heidelberg IR - Pike Family	2022/08/13	1	1	Urban	Non-Compliant
Erf 2000 Sobhuza Street Sharpville - Mayekiso Family	2022/08/29	1	1	Urban	Non-Compliant
Part of Portion 2 (R/E) of Tweefontein 220 JR- Shabangu Family	2022/09/27	2	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Valschspruit 458 JR Ptn 7 (RE) 1/19th share- Mr Boy Peter Moreraine	2022/12/07	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
Meyerton Land Claim: Lot 39 Meyerton Location	2021/03/27	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Meyerton Land Claim: Lot 242 5th Street Meyerton	2021/03/27	1	1	Urban	20 000,00
Lot 124 & 125 Race-course Kliptown	2004/02/19	2	1	Urban	74 620,00
Lot 396 Eastern Native Township	2003/07/31	1	1	Urban	8 333,33
Lot 2462 Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 1703 Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1		Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 1727 15th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 513 5th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 1057 9th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 2047 19th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 538 6th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 787 Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 1892 Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lots 2371 7th Avenue, 2387 8th Avenue & 1456 13th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 1251 11th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 1067 9 th Avenue & 222 4th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lots 482 & 484 6th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lots 2314 & 2315 Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Lots 910 & 912 3rd Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 670 Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 13 Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 204 4th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 428 5th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 1354 Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 1401 13th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lots 215 1st Avenue & 22 2nd Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lots 222 4th Avenue & 106 9th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 2336 6th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Lot 1871 6th Avenue Alexandra	2000/10/09	1	1	Urban	Claims finalised through a declaration of funds
Holding 51 of the Ellison Agricultural Holdings- Maimane Family	2023/02/23	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 41 of the Ellison Agricultural Holdings- Phetla Family	2023/02/23	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Portion 41 of the farm Onverwacht 424 JR- Ingwane Family	2023/02/23	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 26 of the El-lison Agricultural Holdings- Inama Family	2023/02/23	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 28 of the El-lison Agricultural Holdings- Mosana Family	2023/02/24	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
Holding 33 & 34 of the Ellison Agricultural Holdings- Molobela Family	2023/02/24	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 17 of the Ellison Agricultural Holdings- Chiloane Family	2023/02/24	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Portion 2 of the farm Onverwacht 424 JR- Sibanyoni Family	2023/02/23	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 24 of the El-lison Agricultural Holdings-Ntswana Family	2023/02/24	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 8 of the Ellison Agricultural Holdings- Mutle Family	2023/02/23	2	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 73 of the El-lison Agricultural Holdings- Chiloane Family	2023/02/24	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 79 of the Ellison Agricultural Holdings- Mnyangeni Family	2023/02/24	2	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 68 of the Ellison Agricultural Holdings- Chiloane Family	2023/02/24	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Portion 2 (RE) Zaagkuilfontein 204 JR, and Portions 21 (RE) and 106 Rust Der Winter 180 JR- Van Der Merwe Family	2023/02/23	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Portion 5 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Brakfontein 390 JR- Mahlangu family	2022/08/22	1	21	Rural	347 436,79
Portion 3 Klipriversoog 299 IQ- Festile Family	2004-02-19 2022-02-06	1	1	Urban	179 086,67
Portions 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 28; 29; 33; 34; 35 & 36 of the farm Groenfontein 526 JR: Ntuli Family	2022/03/03	1	112	Rural	3 568,28
Holding 4 Steynberg Agricultural Holdings- Tabane Family	2023/03/01	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 70 Ellison Agricultural Holdings Skosana Family	2023/03/01	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Portion 4 Onver-wacht 424 JR- Matle Family	2023/03/02	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 12 Steynberg Agricultural Holdings- Kutumela Family	2023/03/02	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Holding 16 Steynberg Agricultural Holdings- Tabane Family	2023/03/02	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
Holdings 60 & 61 Ellison Agricultural Holdings- Madumo Family	2023/03/02	1	1	Rural	Non-Compliant
Lot 79 2nd Street Myerton	2021/03/27	1	1	Urban	20 000,00
Lot 216 Mabotha & Estlyn Streets, Riverside	2021/03/26	1	9	Urban	24 652,50
Lot 196 Riverside	2021/03/26	1	1	Urban	6 365,34
Lot 109 Nancefield Klipriviersoog	2004-02-19				
2022-02-06	1	2	Urban	5 512,00	
Erf 450, Price Street Newclare Township- Brownly Family	2022/11/14	1	1	Urban	Non-Compliant
Portion 0 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Wolvengat 442 JR- Msiza Family	2022/08/22	2	24	Rural	2 028 880,00
Portion 0 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Wolvengat 442 JR- Masimula Family	2022/08/22	1	62	Rural	1 623 104,00
Portion 188, 255 (re-maining extent), 289, 292, 293 and 294 of the Farm Zwavelpoort 373 JR- Nkosi Family	2022/08/22	1	9	Rural	420 658,00
Remaining Extent of Lot 78 Lady Sel-bourne	2000/07/04	1	1	Urban	5 000,00
Lot 470 9th Street, Meyerton	2021/03/27	1	1	Urban	5 000,00
Holding No. 11 Ellison Agricultural Holdings: Mogale Family	2023/02/19	1	4	Rural	202 888,00
Portion A of Lot 12, situated on Paul and North Streets, Newlands JR Pretoria (now Portion 4 and 5 of erf 581, and a portion of Loskop Street, Newlands-Dick Family)	2023/02/19	1	7	Urban	1 036 554,67
Portion 34 of the farm Olievenhoutbosch 389 JR: Motshweni Family	2023/02/07	2	8	Rural	2 154 888,00
TOTAL		85	357		9 804 354,71
KwaZulu-Natal					
Bhengu Mgwazeni Alfred (The Palms Farm 1140)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Khoza CK (Lusthof Farm)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Mhlululu Nene (Eastern Part of Dekroon Farm Was-bank)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Sithole Mfaniswa Nicholas (Sub 1 of the Farm Longspruit)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
Mr Magzosa Mazingelwa Mzzibuko (Martizdam 1256, As-segaaihoek 1410, Moodie 2153, Solferino Sub A of Sub B, Driefontein 9402 Sub1, Kromdeel 9278, Vredafontein 5510)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Nkomo Gabriel V (Lots 1239 &1240 Glencoe Township)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Khena Othilia (Farm of Otilly 5494, Impendle District)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Ms Walker Norah (Subdivision 97 of F, 98 of F, 369 of 99 and Rem of Sub 99 Piezang Rivier 850)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Rattan Lalteeth (Lots 13 of 3 of the Farm Groeneberg No. 844)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Nkomo Cathreni Muntu (Ptn of Land situated in Lindelani Township)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Doorsamy Naik (Sub 213 and 214 of the Farm Groenber)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Candasamy Pambalan (Subdivision 95 of 10 of Farm Groen-berg 844, Inanda)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Dhanakoti Govender (TN 5/85 T8/8/2/2 V 19/2/194 Sub 330 of 36 Farm Groenberg 844)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Rangasamy Govender (Sub 254 of 281 Groenberg 844)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Lister Harold (Lot 9B Umhlatyana 7334, LOT MM Mhlatyana 7335, Rem and Sub 1 of Lot 10 Umhlabatyana 5334)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mkhize BP (Sub 1 of Lot 1 Umhlabatyana 5606)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mnguni Nonhlanhla Winnie (Fairview Mission)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Basi William Njabulo Mlungisi (AFRK Basi No. 296, 169/6/13 In-delu Tribes Union Farms No. 4 Loca-tion)	2022/04/25	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Isamail Ahmed Ha-san (Sub 349 of Piezang Rivier No. 806)	2022/04/25	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Chunilall Obnath (Lot 1022 Westville Township 3995/1965)	2022/04/25	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Moodley Poobalain (A & B Lot 819 Westville Township, Lot 2823 Westville Township)	2022/04/25	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Ramnarain Peter (Lot 102 of 44 of Wandbeck)	2022/04/25	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
Romraj Rathiall (Sub D of 97 of the Farm Klein Zeekoe Valley No. 803)	2022/04/25	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Govender S (Rem of Lot 337 of 3 of Clan Zeekoe No. 803)	2022/04/25	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Bogavathiamma Gounden (Sub 783 of SB3 of the Farm Cato Manor Bo. 812)	2022/04/25	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Govender Family	2022/02/24	1	1	Urban	342 743,75
2 Batched Cato Manor Tenants	2021/06/29	1	3	Urban	160 573,00
Malacca Road (Appulsami Chinanma)	2008/02/20	1	1	Urban	112 480,00
Shelembe Family Claim	2022/06/30	1	2	Rural	202 888,00
Sangweni Family Land Claim	2022/06/23	1	8	Rural	315 573,33
The Naidoo family	2022/06/23	1	22	Urban	1 935 733,33
Swardling Family Land Claim	2022/06/30	1	2	Urban	405 776,00
Bhengu Family	2022/06/23	1	1	Urban	234 588,57
Ndlovu Family Claim	2022/06/30	1	2	Rural	811 552,00
Ms Phindile Ngcobo	2022/12/21	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr NM Keth	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Goonabalan Govender	2022/12/21	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
His Majesty the King Misuzulu KaZwel-ithini	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Petros Zuma	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Sipho Russel Mbonambi	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Christian Help Centre of SA	2022/12/21	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr Hemraj Ramdarie	2022/12/21	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr Ramauthar Sitlu	2022/12/21	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr Mbuyazi M	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Nadas Moonsamy Naidoo	2022/12/21	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
York Community c/o Chief Mandlenkosi Gwamanda	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Ebrahim D. Dhooma	2022/12/21	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
Mr Muziwenkosi A Zulu c/o PR Pillay Attorneys	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Dumisani Wilbert Mthethwa	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Bonginkosi C Ngiba	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Beverly Gordon Hill c/o PG Venetta	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mr Ernest Tyler	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mrs Janet Emmanuel	2022/12/21	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mvelase Family Claim	2022/06/30	1	1	Rural	405 776,00
Siyasokola Community Land Claims	2017/03/31	1	75	Rural	18 491,29
Lennoxton, Fairleigh & Milton WM Dibate (Solomon Mndaweni)	2005-08-10 2023-02-14	1	1	Rural	13 781 350,00

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
Bernadette Ignatia Tandi Mzimba on behalf of the Mkhwanazi Family land claim	2021/07/17	1	13	Urban	22 847,28
Tophet Community Land Claim	2019/02/12	1	453	Rural	443 788,04
Water-val Community / Group of Families Claim	2021/02/26	1	97	Rural	108 057,18
The Mtshali Family Claim	2021/07/17	1	11	Rural	29 554,50
Mthembu Family land claim	2022/11/08	1	20	Rural	1 623 104,00
Fatima Mansoor Trust	2022/12/24	1	4	Urban	3 009 333,33
Naidu Family	2022/12/24	1	3	Urban	2 297 666,67
GST Radebe claim					
(Section 35)	2023/02/03	1	7	Rural	673 569,00
Sithole Tribe	2023/02/13	5	5	Rural	Non-Compliant
Ngcobo and Cele Family Cato Manor Land Claims	2022/02/23	4	22	Urban	80 286,50
Shange Family Land Claim	2023/02/09	1	2	Rural	811 552,00
Duma Family Claim	2023/02/09	1	10	Rural	811 552,00
Mchunu, Mashiyane, Mcunu & Mapalala Family Land Claims	2023/02/07	4	20	Rural	2 028 880,00
Professor Cooper Land Claim	2023/01/18	2	2	Urban	7 883 736,89
Mfiswa Mchunu Land Claim	2023/02/07	1	2	Rural	405 776,00
The Parak Family	2023/01/20	1	4	Urban	202 888,00
Saligna group Claim	2023/02/07	1	34	Rural	9 738 624,00
Luthuli Family & Others Land Claim	2022/06/30	1	14	Rural	2 840 432,00
Guliwe, Dladla, Dlamini and Khanyile Family Land Claims	2022/06/30	4	16	Rural	2 434 656,00
Mvelase Family Claim (Section 35)	2022/06/11	1	4	Rural	71 365,81
Mbatha Family Land Claim	2022/06/30	1	18	Urban	2 044,86
The Upfold Family	2022/11/12	1	3	Urban	2 998 150,00
Mr L Ruthensamy	2022/12/21	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
TOTAL		93	883		57 245 389,33
Limpopo					
Bhamjee Family Land Claim	2022/03/03	1	5	Urban	446 760,56
Mariem Kika Bham Family	2020/03/31	1	1	Urban	160 573,00
Dumisa Mayephu Samuel Land Claim	2021/12/21	1	114	Rural	1 605 730,00
Steelpoortdrift Individuals Land Claims	2022/02/24	18	537	Rural	4 868 038,12
Ontevreden Individual Land Claims	2021/01/23	1	-	Rural	556 653,07
Steelpoortdrift Individuals Land Claims	2022/02/24	18	-	Rural	3 862 035,56
Chauke Mphephu Mhlaba Land Claim	2022/06/29	1	6	Rural	405 776,00

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
Hassim Moti (PTY) LTD Land Claim	2022/06/23	1	12	Urban	2 038 887,80
Hendriksplaats 11 Individuals Land Claims	2018/03/12	1	1	Rural	31 700,00
Ontevedren Individual Land Claims	2021/01/23	2	-	Rural	406 784,95
Mabasa Mamaila Rose Land Claim	2022/09/08	1	1	Rural	405 776,00
Melembe Maria Land Claim	2022/08/22	1	9	Rural	405 776,00
Makhawukani Mhlaba John Land Claim	2022/08/22	1	3	Rural	405 776,00
Chibase Individual Land Claims- Mavunza Family	2022/08/22	1	4	Rural	405 776,00
Maluleke Mohlaba Land Claim	2022/09/30	1	8	Rural	405 776,00
Maswanganyi Tsatsawani Land Claim	2022/08/22	1	7	Rural	405 776,00
Maboko Silas Raletjena Family Land Claim	2022/11/11	1	9	Rural	405 776,00
The late Mr Sikhosana Kazikho William Land Claim	2022/12/24	1	6	Rural	405 776,00
Sekgotodi Family Land Claim	2022/12/23	1	51	Rural	4 869 312,00
The Hind Limited Land Claim (Carrim Family)	2022/07/29	1	13	Urban	1 908 170,37
Masha family land claim- KRP 4601 and Utle Family land claims- KRP 4573 and 4646	2022/12/24	3	16	Rural	811 552,00
TOTAL		58	803		25 218 181,43
Mpumalanga					
Kubeka Fani on behalf of the Kubeka family	2021/03/26	1	25	Rural	963 438,00
Machitele and Maunya Families claim	2021/12/21	1	21	Rural	321 146,00
Maila Family Claim	2022/03/14	1	9	Rural	4 737 864,08
Radebe Family Claim	2021/09/30	1	16	Rural	73 586,82
Phakathi Family Land Claim	2022/03/14	1	11	Rural	321 146,00
Kabini Family Land Claim	2022/02/23	1	39	Rural	1 712 327,25
Msibi Family	2022/02/23	1	9	Rural	544 933,33
Joubert Family Claim	2022/02/23	1	10	Rural	212 487,89
Manana Family Land Claim	2022/03/14	1	16	Rural	26 762,17
Mashego Family Claim - Logies 42 JU	2019/05/21	1	43	Rural	4 587,80
Sibanyoni Family- Full and Final	2022/03/31	1	1	Rural	434 272,28
Maluka family claim- Remaining Extent of the farm Agincourt 254 KU and Remaining Extent of the farm Newington 255 KU (Full and Final Settlement)	2021/12/21	1	113	Rural	89 818,68

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
Mazibuko family (Full and Final)	2021/08/18	1	16	Rural	12 845,84
Seluma Family Land Claim: Full and Final Settlement	2022/02/23	1	18	Rural	762 422,60
Kubeka Fani on behalf of the Kubeka family- KRP 10902 and Nkosi Jacob Hannes on behalf of the Nkosi family- KRP 9070	2021/03/26	1	29	Rural	321 146,00
Manyike family claim- Remaining Extent and Portion 1 of the farm Birming-am 198 KU	2022/07/29	1	11	Rural	438 754,67
Matlala Family Claim, Remaining Extent of the farm Waterval 230 JS	2022/06/27	1	4	Rural	525 073,79
Nyathikazi Family Land Claim- Full and Final Settlementt	2022/06/30	1	47	Rural	1 623 104,00
Mr Zondi Joseph Mahlangu on behalf of the Mahlanngu family (Full and Final settlement)	2022/06/30	1	43	Rural	2 028 880,00
Fakude Family Land Claim Full and Final Settlement	2022/06/29	1	3	Rural	405 776,00
Maseko family claim- Portion 7 of the farm Joubertsdal 448 JT (full and final finan-cial compensation)	2022/07/29	1	6	Rural	405 776,00
Skosana Family Claim - Portions 11 & 12 of the farm Bosmanspan 180 IS	2019-03-29 2022-07-29	1	10	Rural	18 491,17
Nkosi Family Land Claim	2022/08/22	1	15	Rural	1 095 570,93
Masombuka Family Land Claim (Full and Final), Portion 3 of farm Parys 84 JS	2021/03/26	1	62	Rural	208 744,90
Aboobaker family- Full and Final (KRP 12165)	2022/03/14	1	10	Urban	62 690,67
Mndawe Group	2007-11-28 2023-03-23	2	1500	Rural	76 285 888,00
Motseta Family Claim: KRP 9271	2022/07/29	1	19	Rural	57 828,27
Mr Mloyi Fanyana Victor claim- Re-maining Extent of Portion 4 of the farm Joubertsdal 448 JT (full and final finan-cial compensation)	2022/11/12	1	1	Rural	405 776,00
Mohlala Land Claim- Remaing Extent and portion 25 of the farm Masoyi 951 JU (full and final finan-cial compensation)	2022/11/12	1	13	Rural	405 776,00
Thugwane family Land claim, KRP: 1746 & 1936 (Full and Final Settlement)	2023/02/06	2	7	Rural	405 776,00

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
Hadebe family Land claim, KRP 336 (Full and Final Settlement)	2023/02/06	1	5	Rural	405 776,00
Moya family Land claim Full and Final Settlement KRP 452	2023/02/06	1	14	Rural	405 776,00
Ntumbe Family Land Claim (full and final) KRP 2067	2023/02/06	1	5	Rural	405 776,00
Prinsloo Family Land Claim: Full and Final Settlement: KRP 12378	2023/02/07	1	11	Rural	553 145,63
Chhanganlal Daya Lakhoo on behalf of the Lakhoo family (full and final) KRP 7921	2022/12/24	1	4	Urban	1 017 888,00
Ncongwane family Land Claim (full and Final Settlement), KRP 2368	2023/02/17	1	34	Rural	405 776,00
Ndimande family land claim (Full and Final) KRP 2423	2023/03/23	1	5	Rural	405 776,00
Mlimo family Land claim, full and final settlement, KRP 10145	2023/02/06	1	39	Rural	3 651 984,00
Phase 2 Mahlangu Family Claim- Por-tion 1 of the farm Goedverwach 354 JS	2022/12/23	1	7	Rural	488 000,00
Magane and Makunyane Families Land Claim: Phase 2 and Final Settlement: KRP 10994 and 10283	2023/02/06	1	12	Rural	963 245,45
Masimula Family (Portion 2 of Schaapkraal 93 IS)	2023/03/01	1	-	Rural	Non-Compliant
Mtshali Family Land Claim (Stand No. 207, Kwazanele Location)	2022/09/21	1	-	Urban	Non-Compliant
TOTAL		44	2263		103 615 834,22
North West					
Lot 479 Dingaans Street, Willemklop-perville	2001/03/24	1	1	Urban	6 111,15
Plot No. 288 Former No. 1 Makweteng Old Location, Schweizer Reneke	2004/06/03	1	1	Urban	28 700,00
1201 Van Der Hoff Street, Willemklop-perville Location	2001/03/24	1	2	Urban	2 962,96
Mjemla family (Plot no. 1 Motsoseng)	2018/08/30	1	102	Rural	2 280,35
Portion 1 and 2 of Lot 80 and Lot 1074 (Mixed Outstanding Urban Claims)	2006/02/09	1	1	Urban	55 450,00
609 Fourie Street, Willemklopperville Location	2001/03/24	1	1	Urban	13 333,34

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalised claims (R)
557 Chaka Street, Willemklopperville Location	2001/03/24	1	1	Urban	4 444,46
356 Lynch Street, Willemklopper Loca-tion	2001/03/24	1	1	Urban	40 000,00
Shakung Community Land Claim	2012/12/01	1	890	Rural	Transfer of state land
Bakgatla Ba Kgafela Community (Batch 4)	2020/02/05	8	0	Rural	Transfer of state land
1183 Mapotch Street, Willemklopperville	2001/03/24	1	2	Urban	13 333,32
343 Zulu Street, Willemklopperville Lo-cation	2001/03/24	1	1	Urban	3 333,34
Lot 925, 944 and 945 Bethlehem	2005/03/08	1	1	Urban	1 250,00
TOTAL		20	1004		171 198,92
Northern Cape					
Ms D Jansen (Farm Jakkalsfontein Plot 27, Erf 261 Vlei Street, Bo-Plaas Danielskuil and Erf 142 Leonard Street)	2022/07/28	3	3	Urban	Non-Compliant
De Brak Family claim	2008/12/09	1	15	Rural	1 233 582,50
Du Plessis Family Claim (Lemoenkolk)	2014/12/22	1	20	Rural	337 215,41
TOTAL		5	38		1 570 797,91
Western Cape					
Steurhof Group Claim: ER Bradnick Family Claim	2006/11/21	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Steurhof Group Claim: SD Alard Family Claim	2006/11/21	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Steurhof Group Claim: DO May Family Claim	2006/11/21	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Steurhof Group Claim: CL Slinger Family Claim	2006/11/21	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Steurhof Group Claim: G Jacobs Family Claim	2006/11/21	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Steurhof Group Claim: Brown Family Claim	2006/11/21	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Greef Family Land Claim	2021/08/07	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Miller Family Claim	2022/02/06	1	16	Urban	498 166,67
Parker Family Claim	2022/02/24	1	1	Urban	597 739,67
Parenzee, Appollis, Meyer and Paulsen Families Claim	2022/02/06	1	12	Urban	333 193,18
Petersen Family Claim	2021/12/21	1	30	Urban	160 573,00
District Six (245) Owners: O Najjar Family Claim	2017/02/25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
District Six (245) Owners: OM Parker Family Claim	2017/02/25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six Tenants (1698): M Simom (A Botha Family Claim)	2000/11/26	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six Tenants (1698): B Kensley Family Claim	2000/11/26	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six Tenants (1698): G Daniels Family Claim	2000/11/26	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six Tenants (1698): J Gamielien (G Abrahams Family Claim)	2000/11/26	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six (245) Owners: AN Najm (Gaffoor Family Claim)	2017/02/25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
St. Stephen Parish (Paarl)	2021/12/21	1	1	Urban	976 000,00
Cloete Family Claim (C444)	2021/11/15	1	37	Urban	5 812,09
Vallie Family Claim	2021/08/20	1	31	Urban	Transfer of state land
F Sirkhotte Family Claim (District Six Tenants)	2000/11/26	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Late Hendrick Gaffley Family Claim	2022/07/29	1	13	Urban	322 941,18
Modack (Formerly Wajoodien) and Oth-er Family (Urban) M1172	2022/07/29	1	13	Urban	920 422,22
Swaile Land Claim	2022/06/30	1	11	Urban	202 888,00
Jansen Family (Ur-ban Claim)	2022/09/30	1	3	Urban	202 888,00
Dorman, Kramer & Robinson Families	2021/11/15	1	10	Urban	965 202,67
Norman Family Claim	2015/09/29	1	26	Urban	Transfer of state land
Petersen Family Claim	2021/09/26	1	1	Urban	1 571 360,00
District Six (2 Tenants) Batch 25 Claims	2022/03/14	2	6	Urban	321 146,00
Parker Family (1) ur-ban claim	2022/03/03	1	16	Urban	174 866,67
Winston Coleridge Layne family claim	2022/02/24	1	3	Urban	516 281,82
Mosaval Family Claim (District Six)	2000-11-26 2007-08-29	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Daries and September Families Claims: Septermber Family	2020/04/30	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Daries and September Families Claims: Daries Family	2020/04/30	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
Tahier Family (1) urban claim	2022/02/06	1	24	Urban	597 291,66
Josephus Family (1) urban claim	2020/02/28	1	1	Urban	250 421,05
District Six 245 Owners: Estate Late V Petersen	2017/02/25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land

Name of project/claim	Approval Date	No of claims finalised	No of beneficiaries finalised	Type of Claim	Expenditure on finalisedclaims (R)
District Six 245 Owners: Gaffoor Family Claim	2017/02/25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six 245 Owners: JW Brink-huis	2017/02/25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
District Six 245 Owners: Cader Family	2017/02/25	1	1	Urban	Transfer of state land
JH Bower	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
H Booysen	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
I Ebrahim	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
A Joubaar	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
CTH Flanders	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
S Marais	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
M Msadu	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
S Naidu	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
TM Ngcayisa	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
BM Petersen	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
EM Swarts	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
J Smith	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
B Swartz	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
NA Sikiyi	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
M Penfold	2023/03/15	1	1	Urban	Deferred claim (Untraceable)
Williams Family claim	2022/09/30	1	14	Urban	202 888,00
Phase 2 Clayton Family Claim (Urban Claim)	2022/08/22	1	39	Urban	392 263,89
African United Na-tional Baptist Church in Welcome Estate	2022/06/30	1	1	Urban	202 888,00
Lotters Family Claim (Urban) (L518)	2022/12/23	1	11	Urban	202 888,00
TOTAL		61	357		R 9 618 121,77



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