

# **Assessment of the Maphepheni Communal Property Association's contribution towards members' livelihoods**

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## Declaration

I, NKOSINGIPHILE HLATSHWAYO, hereby declare that this dissertation for the degree Master of Social Science in Development Studies at the North-West University has not been previously submitted by me for a degree at this university or any other university. It is my own work and all works cited in this study have been duly acknowledged in the references.

Signature :.....

Date :.....

## Dedications

This study is dedicated to my two wonderful, lovely kids, Mvelwenhle Hlatshwayo and Luthando Hlatshwayo, this work robbed you of your quality time with me as a father, thank you for always understanding. It is also dedicated to my late father who couldn't live long enough to witness this wonderful work. Dad this is for you S'khandabiya.

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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

|               |                                                              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>CPA</b>    | Communal Property Association                                |
| <b>CDW</b>    | Community Development Worker                                 |
| <b>DALRRD</b> | Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development |
| <b>DFID</b>   | Department for International Development                     |
| <b>LRRP</b>   | Land Reform and Resettlement Programme                       |
| <b>MCPA</b>   | Maphepheni Communal Property Association                     |
| <b>NWU</b>    | North-West University                                        |
| <b>PRA</b>    | Participatory Rural Appraisal                                |
| <b>SLA</b>    | Sustainable Livelihood Approach                              |
| <b>TLB</b>    | Tractor-Loader-Backhoe                                       |

## Abstract

The Maphepheni Communal Property Association (CPA) was formed around 1997; initially, the association had a beneficiary list of about 286 households. It was formed in line with section 17 of the CPA Act 28 of 1996 and they formed a committee with five individuals in line with the Communal Property Association act 28.

The association is based in Maphepheni, which is an informal semi-rural settlement with approximately 400 households. It is a settlement situated in Mpumalanga Province, Gert Sibande District under Mkhondo Local Municipality.

The purpose of this study was to assess Maphepheni Communal Property Association's contribution towards its members' livelihoods. All participants were purposefully selected based on maximum period of their membership, years of experience and portfolio. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews from the key informants and a questionnaire with open-ended questions which responded to by ten general members of the Communal Property Association (CPA). All the data were analysed thematically. The study's key findings suggest that there are varying experiences and observations regarding the ability of the association to contribute to the improvement of members' livelihoods. While there was a general notion that this CPA did not initiate any strategies to improve members' livelihoods, some members reported positive experiences. Businesses were created which promoted food production. A partnership between this CPA and a private company brought good infrastructure such a borehole which provided water to the members and a bursary which has a potential of yielding better livelihood strategies and a stadium that benefits its members and the community in general through job creation.

The study's findings reveal that there are squabbles resulting from misuse of the assets of the association by non-members. Differences between youths and old members led to some dysfunctionality in the association, this is because CPA members expressed that TLBs, and other inputs went missing and there has not been any action taken. Although according to the constitution of the association, members are expected to report and take accountability on the association's assets, this has never happened. Weak governance

system, not holding meetings regularly, and lack of financial reporting system have significantly contributed to the inefficiency of the association.

The committee members seem not to adhere to the constitution of the organisation. It is recommended that the CPA committee members should start keeping clear, precise, and concise records of equipment bought with the organisation's money as well as activities carried undertaken by members. This may only materialise if they stick to the decisions taken by the association.

The study recommends that the MCPA committee members should find a method of reporting to members of the CPA and the funders. This could either be weekly, quarterly, or monthly. This may give them a platform to position themselves accordingly within the broader spectrum of management of finances and assets of the association. In addition, there should be proper reporting on financial spending received from any funder. Both government and private sector should support the association through workshops that will largely focus on reporting and management skills.

Moreover, the study recommends that committee members should be exposed to conflict resolution and communication workshops where they can acquire some skills that they can use in the organisation. The committee members should create a complaints box at the office such that the members may write and drop their complaints. This will allow the committee members to receive them on time and respond promptly without having to wait for a meeting to be organised.

**Keywords:** Livelihoods, Maphepheni Communal Property Association, Communal Property Association.

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## CHAPTER ONE: ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY

### 1.1 Introduction

Land plays a pivotal role in economic development processes by stimulating the allocation of resources, thus enabling community members to utilize it to their benefit. In many developing countries, governments introduced various forms of local-based structures to ensure that people receive land and used it collectively to improve their livelihoods. Moreover, one of the approaches to sustainable livelihood is assets-based, where individuals use the assets that they own to sustain themselves (Gibbens, 2016). Individuals try to use their assets to sustain their livelihoods in this case, the kind of asset use referred to is the land obtained through the Communal Property Association (CPA) platform.

Mapiye (2016) states that in the case of South Africa, the government introduced CPA through its land reform programme so that it can serve as a structure that communities that have received the land back can use. In addition, in South Africa land has been identified as an effective tool that can be used by members to sustain themselves. Once the land is received, community members are expected to organise themselves and form a juristic body that will allow them to hold and manage the land. To ensure a clear and precise process on the land usage all decisions must be taken unanimously (Mwasaa, 2013).

Hoole (2008) states that the primary objective of a CPA is to improve the lives of its beneficiaries. Also, a CPA needs to be able to adopt and implement diverse ways of land use strategies that will allow them to attain a high level of sustainable livelihoods. Furthermore, a CPA should be able to stimulate food production, skills development, employment creation, and access to natural resources (Hoole, 2008). For the CPAs to be able to accomplish their objectives, they must be led by a committee that will be responsible for the management of the organization. Decisions taken by the committee and CPA members must always be aligned to the constitution of the association. There should be consultation regarding all matters of the association.

Nkuna (2013), states that if a communal property association is managed well, it should be able to boost the livelihoods by allowing community members to earn a living with their resources. Ndlovu (2016) argues that as much as CPAs are viewed as an effective tool

in promoting sustainable livelihoods, there have been some identified components that inhibit them from achieving their objectives such as lack of proper skills on the leadership of the organisation and lack of support from both private and public sectors. The Maphepheni Communal Property Association (MCPA) was established in 1997 in line with section 17 of the CPA act 28 of 1996 with about 100 beneficiaries that make the initial group of interest since they form part of the individuals who initially benefited. They elected a committee of five members in line with the same act. This association was named after an informal semi-rural settlement, where Maphepheni is located. This settlement is situated in Mpumalanga province, Gert Sibande district in Mkhondo Local Municipality.

According to Claessens *et al.*, (2021), land ownership is a fundamental aspect of human dignity, which permits community members to have access to land for settlement purposes and agricultural practices and thus stimulating their livelihood. A total number 250.000 hectares of land was given to the beneficiaries whose forbearers had lost. This land was intended to be used, for both settlement and agricultural purposes. The land was given together with a settlement of land acquisition grant of R 4 186 000.

Act 28 of CPAs requires CPAs to have a well written constitution with clear objectives which are in line with the broader goals of the country's land reform programme. This constitution is a contract between the members which regulates management, administration, finances, and governance of the association. It, therefore, helps them to remain focused on the aims and objectives of the association. This study focuses on the objective that deals with improving members' livelihoods through the acquired land. Given that CPAs are one of the land reform programme instruments introduced to give power to members to improve their well-being, it is important to establish the extent to which this good intention is realised. It is for this reason that this qualitative study seeks to assess Maphepheni Communal Property Association's contribution towards members' livelihoods.

## 1.2 Problem statement

Despite the guidance provided by the CPAs act 28 of 1996 as a legislation that is meant to facilitate the formation and regulation of CPAs so that sustainable land use will be achieved, studies indicate that there are still some challenges in accomplishing such. For

instance, according to Jacobs (2011), while the government prioritised CPAs as one of the community based vehicles intended to facilitate improvement of livelihoods through gaining access to land, unfortunately this seems to be ineffective. This is among others due to lack of role clarity, improper allocation of rights, mismanagement of the land, minimal support from government departments and lack of relevant skills among the managerial committee of the organization.

Ndlovu (2016) adds that most communal property associations have failed to adhere to the democratic principle that the communal property association act prescribed thus leading to an enormous failure. The above assertions trigger the need to investigate the role played by CPAs on the promotion of livelihoods of beneficiaries.

It has been a few years since some members of the Maphepheni community especially the youth, have been expressing dissatisfaction regarding how the current MCPA committee handles the affairs of the organization. This led to its members protesting and demanding an appointment of a new committee. Even if their demands were met, some members were still unhappy with the new committee. Mostly the elderly members felt that the association was better off with the old committee members. The dissatisfactions brewed conflicts among the CPA members which to some extent negatively influenced the functioning and performance of the CPA thus hampering achievements of its objectives. Therefore, this study seeks to assess the extent to which this CPA has been able to contribute towards improving and sustaining its members' livelihoods. It will therefore reveal whether the beneficiaries are able to improve their lives as the CPA's constitution promises.

### 1.3. Research aim

This study aims at assessing the Maphepheni Communal Property Association's contribution towards Members' livelihoods.

### 1.4. Research questions

- Which measures are put in place by the Maphepheni Communal Property Association to improve the members' livelihoods?

- To what extent do the government and private sponsored resources contribute towards the improvement of the livelihoods of the members of Maphepheni communal Property Association?
- What kind of intervention can be used to ensure that the CPA contributes to the members' livelihoods?

### 1.5. Significance of the study

Several studies conducted in South Africa have immensely concentrated on Land reform. However, there seems to be a minimal number of studies that have focused on Communal property association independently. A study was conducted by Golele *et al.*, (2018) on an assessment of the effectiveness of the mentorship program for a selected CPA. Sebola *et al.*, (2018) on the other hand, investigated engagement of CPA members in farm governance. These important studies focused mainly on support and engagement of members of CPAs. Therefore, this study specifically focuses on the contribution of communal property associations' ability to contribute to its members' livelihoods.

Furthermore, the study is an attempt to bring awareness to the MCPA on various challenges that could delay or hamper progress. In addition, the study would assist the MCPA management committee to identify strategies that can be utilized in stimulating the performance of the entity. The findings of the research project may assist policy developers to implement relevant programmes that may assist communal property associations to perform effectively.

### 1.6 Delimitation of the study area

The study was limited to the beneficiaries of the MCPA. It is a qualitative study that involves the CPA members. In addition, in this study, the purposive sampling method and snowballing was used. Lastly, data were collected through interviews and a questionnaire.

This study was conducted in Mkhondo Local Municipality, which is a Category B municipality situated in the Gert Sibande District in the Mpumalanga Province. It is a gateway to the province of KwaZulu Natal and Swaziland. The Mkhondo municipality has a total population of about 171 982 people distributed among the 19 wards (Ngomane & Sebola, 2020). The predominantly spoken language in the Municipality is isiZulu. Maphepheni, where the CPA

under study is based, is a semi-rural community. It is situated about 10 km away from Piet Retief town also known as Mkhondo town. It is part of ward 8 and has about 400 households.

### 1.7 Organization of the study

Chapter one consists of an introduction and background, problem statement, aims and research questions, significance of the study, and organisation of the study. A detailed literature review outcome is presented in chapter two. Consequently, it presents a systematic literature review on the success of CPA, failure of CPA and theoretical framework. Research methodology and design are presented in the next chapter. The findings are discussed in chapter four. Chapter five presents the main findings, conclusion, and recommendations of the study.

### 1.8 Summary

This chapter focused on the study background, problem statement, research objectives and questions, preliminary literature review, significance of the study, delimitations and how the study is organised. The following chapter will focus on a detailed literature review. It is divided into different sections ranging from, the inception of CPAs in South Africa, the role of Communal Property Associations (CPAs), the success of Communal property associations, challenges faced by Communal Property Associations, theoretical framework, and the summary.

## Chapter 2: Literature review

### 2.1 Introduction.

This chapter unpacks the literature that is pertinent to the study, theoretical framework and background underpinning this study. The review centres on the following aspects: the rationale for the introduction of CPAs in South Africa, the types of support given by the government to CPAs, and the kind of intervention that can be used to ensure that the CPA contributes to the members' livelihoods. Challenges experienced by CPAs in their efforts to meet members' livelihoods will also be discussed.

### 2.2. The inception of CPAs in South Africa

The issue of social economic injustice which resulted from the 1913 Land act is still haunting majority of blacks (Modise & Mtshiselwa, 2013). This act was a centre piece of segregation legislative framework promulgated by the Union Parliament (Binswanger *et al.*, 1995). It led to blacks being dispossessed of their land and left with less than 10% of the entire landmass by the Union. This was later expanded to 13%. Such land dispossession among indigenous people caused poverty because they lost their fertile land which was used to feed their families and generate income from caused poverty which is still prevalent even today.

Albertus and Kaplan (2013) state that following the birth of democracy, it was of paramount importance for the new South African democratic state to introduce strategies of Land reform program which comprise three main pillars namely, land restitution, land redistribution, and land tenure. Golele *et al.*, (2018) explain that the South African land reform program was implemented with an intention to redress the imbalance of land ownership patterns that was caused by discriminatory laws and policies like the land act of 1913.

Land ownership and utilization are important in the process of alleviating poverty and changing the economic status of society. Nkuna (2013) reiterates that Land reform aims to help in correcting the wrong doings of the past by granting equal access to land, by granting the largely impoverished black rural population an opportunity to generate income and have more rights to secure livelihoods. Land is an important economic tool

when addressing poverty in society given that land must be used in the transformation of the economics of those disfranchised.

Ownership and redistribution to those who lack can be deemed of high importance when discussing issues related to livelihood. The racially segregating regime expropriated land from Africans and, by so doing, the means of earning a living were affected for black people (Golele *et al.*, 2018). Land reform constitute initiatives embodied in legislative, policy, and other measures, consisting of actions and mechanisms aimed at broadening access to land, which thus improve the security of tenure of the dispossessed.

Furthermore, the program focused on ensuring that land restoration or rights to land, is realised (Muswaka, 2019). According to De Satgé and Cousins (2019), most land reforms have involved transferring rights of ownership from wealthy property owners to poor, and small-scale farmers working under various kinds of tenancy arrangements. Land reform programs are often known as “land to the tiller” reforms (De Satgé & Cousins, 2019). The program has been very slow, but some strides have been made. According to Golele *et al.*, (2018), the program has dismally failed to sustain and improve people’s livelihoods, as most of the projects have failed to continue producing at all or levels achieved by previous white landowners. It is important to note that different countries followed different pragmas to address the issues of land. This required the use of tailor-made programs to be able to allow every county the merits for its land-related issues.

From the study reviewed, Moyo (2013), Thebe (2018) and Coulibaly *et al.*, (2021) it is commonly agreed that land reform is a significant step towards improving the lives of those who were disenfranchised by the past. The study notes that land reform is significant, and it is important to always review the strategies that are used by the government when redistributing land and empowering the disadvantaged. The aim was not only to return the land but also to restore dignity and improve the livelihoods of black people hence the promulgation of the Communal Property Associations Act (Ngomane & Sebola, 2020). Communal Property Associations originated from the three pillars mentioned above of land reform. After land restitution claims were consolidated resulting in more than one dispossessed community or person being restored land, an entity called a CPA was introduced to allow a smooth flow of resource mobilization.

Ndlovu (2016), defines CPAs as landholding entities formulated according to the Communal Property Associations Act No. 28 of 1996 (the CPA Act). According to Nkuna (2013), CPAs are community juristic persons that are formulated to acquire, hold and manage the property on behalf of members of a community in terms of a written constitution; and to provide for matters connected therewith. Ndlovu (2016), Ngomane and Sebola (2020) note that CPAs are associations established in terms of the CPA Act no: 28 of 1996, which was enacted to allow communities to form juristic societies to acquire, hold and manage land on a basis agreed to by beneficiaries.

According to Ramaloko and Asha (2019), CPAs were introduced as legal entities and custodians of the redistributed land in South Africa with the core purpose of improving the living conditions of beneficiary households whose land was given back and to ensure sustainable development. It was important for the government to develop organizations that can manage communal property to improve the livelihoods of those who were previously disadvantaged. According to Ngomane and Sebola (2020), it is very crucial that CPAs respect the needs of the beneficiaries since such will stimulate coalition and promote community participation. A beneficiary is a person or entity for whom the trust was established such a person may also be referred to as a trustor. This could also be a child or relative of the trustor of a charitable organization. This could also be someone who is constitutionally recognized and has a right to use the redistributed property to improve his or her livelihood (Ramaloko & Asha, 2019). The term also is a natural term defining person or other legal entity which receives money or other benefits from a communal property as per section 28 of CPA regulations. In this study, a beneficiary refers to those who are benefiting members under the communal property that an association holds.

### 2.2.1 The role of Communal Property Associations (CPAs)

Hoole (2008) states that the primary objective of a CPA is to improve the lives of its beneficiaries. This can be achieved through adoption and implementation of diverse ways on land use strategies that will allow them to attain a high level of sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, Ramaloko and Asha (2019) define livelihood as the means by which people bring together means to earn a living. Besides, Mthembu (2001) unpacks livelihood as a strategy which individuals employ to ensure household social reproduction, collection of income, and meeting the various needs of self and society. In addition, Jacobs (2011:26),

states that “a livelihood remains sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress, shock and still maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, both for the present generation and future generation, without undermining the natural resource base”. Livelihoods are means which people bring together to secure a living. Members’ livelihood is when a community brings all available resources or assets to make a living. This particular study uses this term as explained by Ramaloko and Asha (2019) who agree with Moyo (2013) in commonly supporting that the concept refers to the means, which people use or bring together to generate a form of living. It is therefore expected that the land given must be sufficiently used to create a source of livelihood to alleviate members from poverty using the land they own.

According to Jacobs (2011), CPAs need structures in organization which grant community members an opportunity to channel their concerns accordingly. Members should be able to participate in the management and control procedures of the land or any asset under the name of the entity. Once the beneficiaries have agreed in forming a juristic person, the government shall intervene in ensuring that the organization has a committee responsible for overseeing the operations of the organization, and an accepted constitution stating a clear purpose and objectives of the organization (Ramaloko & Asha, 2019). An official from the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Land Reform formerly known as the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform should ensure that the organization is registered.

In addition, decisions taken by the committee must always be aligned to the constitution of the country and that of the association, all decisions taken must have the community’s voice. As an attempt to sustain production and create employment, the government opted to rule out the system of CPAs to enter into a strategic partnership with agribusiness (Manenzhe, 2015).

CPAs in Levubu have attempted to create means of livelihood for their members to ensure they serve as a mechanism to develop the economic situation of the areas they are in by providing jobs and a source of living. Using key concepts from the agrarian political economy, Manenzhe (2015) states that it is imperative to understand the dynamics of production on the farms and the role played by political tensions on how it hinders progress. Furthermore, a study conducted by Muswaka (2019) also explored how this pillar of land reform has contributed to the livelihoods of farmworkers but established that

the restitution of land often does not improve livelihoods of CPA members as intended. Jacobs (2011) opines that it was of necessity that the democratic government develops strategies that can be used to mitigate and alleviate the situation of those who became poor because of land dispossession. The government needed to formulate a structure that would benefit the disadvantaged societies. Achieving a high level of restoring dignity and a sense of community to land reform beneficiaries are among the most crucial elements South Africa has had to face since the start of transformation more than 15 years ago (Jacobs, 2011). Furthermore, Sebola and Mamabolo (2018) note that South Africa is still in the process of restoring and redistributing land to people deprived of land during the apartheid regime.

According to the Group (2019), there are 1 599 registered Communal Property Associations in South Africa. The Eastern Cape with a number of 215 CPAs, Free State with 54 CPAs, Northwest with 188 CPAs, Gauteng with a number of 35 CPAs, KZN with 380 CPA, Northern Cape with 93 CPAs, Western Cape with 32 CPAs, Limpopo with 202 CPAs and Mpumalanga constitutes 400 CPAs. At national level, there are 211 CPAs that seem to be compliant. The associations are governed or regulated by the communal property association act. This study only focuses on one entity, which is the Maphepheni Communal property association. The Communal Property Association (CPA) was formed around 1997; initially, the association had a beneficiary list of about 286 households. The association was formed in line with section 17 of the CPA Act 28 of 1996 and they formed a committee with five individuals in line with the Communal Property Association act 28.

The association is based in Maphepheni, which is an informal semi-rural settlement with approximately 400 households. It is a settlement situated in Mpumalanga Province, Gert Sibande District under Mkhondo Local Municipality. Mapiye (2016), states that the strategy was a well-planned strategy which advocates support in farming inputs, infrastructural development, and services to the beneficiaries such as training seminars and workshops on how to effectively utilize the given assets. Although the Land Reform and Resettlement Programme (LRRP) is contested as one successful rural development project by the Zimbabwean government, Cousins and Hornby (2002) still argue that when land is given to peasants, agricultural production might decrease due to lack of farming skills and implements. It should however be noted that the strategy was immensely supported because it was closing the gap between dire poverty and economic

development to increase the livelihood of beneficiaries. There is a potential of economic development in the redistribution of land provided that the land given is used wisely. It is vital to consider devising means, which can improve the livelihoods of those that have gained access to land ownership and opted to form a CPA. Land has a potential of stimulating the economic growth of every society. Mapiye (2016) states that in the case of South Africa, the government created Communal Property Association through a land reform program so it can serve as a structure that communities who have received the land back can use.

In supporting the sentiment by Mapiye (2016), Ramaloko and Asha (2019) further affirm that CPAs were intended to act as legal entities and custodians of the redistributed land in South Africa with an attempt of improving the living conditions of beneficiary households of the land restitution. Furthermore, the CPA should be able to stimulate food production through farming, skills development such as farming skill, employment creation, and access to natural resources like land that can be used for both farming and settlement purposes (Hoole, 2008). Ndlovu (2016) avers that one of the primary objectives of a CPA is to improve the lives of its beneficiaries economically. In addition, a CPA needs to be able to adopt and implement diverse ways of land use strategies that will allow them to attain a high level of sustainable livelihoods improving their economic situation in the process.

Nkuna (2013) states that once a communal property association is managed well, it should be able to boost the livelihoods by allowing community members to create a living with their resources. Ndlovu (2016) argues that as much as CPAs are viewed as an effective tool in promoting sustainable livelihoods, there have been some identified components that inhibit CPAs from achieving their objectives such as lack of proper skills on the leadership of the organization and lack of support from both private and public sectors. Nkuna (2013) and Ndlovu (2016) briefly note the significance of the association as an attempt by the state to alleviate poverty among those that were previously disadvantaged by the legislature of the country. According to Sebola *et al.*, (2018) most CPAs require land for two purposes which are settlement and agriculture. Therefore, the government must meet its responsibility of awarding CPA beneficiaries a land acquisition grant, which will allow them to develop the given land. The government should also assist with the development of the business plans of the organization (Nkuna, 2013). In addition,

in South Africa, equal access to land is one element viewed as an effective tool that can be used by members to sustain themselves. Once the land is received, community members are expected to organize themselves and form a juristic organisation that will allow them to hold and manage the land. To ensure a clear and precise process on land usage, all decisions must be taken unanimously by the committee and the members (Mwasaa, 2013).

According to Jacobs (2011), the government prioritized Communal Property Associations as one of the community-based vehicles intended to facilitate the improvement of livelihoods through gaining access to land, unfortunately, this has not been effective. In addition, Ndlovu (2016) observed that most communal property associations have failed to adhere to the democratic principle that the communal property association act prescribed thus leading to an enormous failure of CPA. The above assertions made by previous scholars (Jacobs 2011 and Ndlovu 2016) reinforce reasons for studies that scrutinize the role played by Communal Property Associations on the development of livelihoods of beneficiaries. This claim by the two scholars Jacobs (2011) and Ndlovu (2016) highlights a different side on how the associations are functioning and the role that they were designed to play in the areas that they were set up for. Given that, no research has been conducted about Maphepheni CPA, this is an opportunity to assess the contribution of this specific CPA to members' livelihood. The communal property which is led by a competent committee should be able to influence the livelihood of those that it was redistributed for to ensure that their lives have improved. It is important to note that the CPAs have the responsibilities to uplift those that were previously disadvantaged (Golele *et al.*, 2018). These organized structures must serve the purpose for which they were initially developed, which is to uplift the livelihoods of their members. The following section engages literature on the challenges and the successes.

#### 2.2.2 The success of communal property associations

It is argued by scholars such as Matukane (2011) and, Manenzhe *et al.*, (2016) that a clear and coherent vision, with full participation and ownership by the beneficiaries of the project; political support at the highest level; appropriate mechanisms for implementation; sufficient funding; mutually- supportive linkages with other relevant areas of policy, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and the intended beneficiaries as well as taking

care of the environment for the future generation should be compulsory in order to achieve sustainability of CPAs entities.

However, the economic benefits of functional Communal Property Associations which can put the land they own into productive use can result in the alleviation of the high levels of unemployment and poverty within the country. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has registered 1526 CPAs since the inception of the Act. In many cases, these entities do not comply with their reporting obligations. The results achieved in this study by Matukane (2011) reveals that Shigalo beneficiaries have ownership and full participation in the land restitution farms. Evidence From the study by Matukane (2011) also indicates that the CPA beneficiaries were trained to ensure that they are well capacitated to increase the level of farm production and farm management skills, and they were assisted by strategic partnership which promotes stakeholder relations.

The findings of Matukane (2011) suggest that policymakers should re-examine assumptions concerning community-owned farming enterprises and explore mechanisms through which individual beneficiary households can realize more significant benefits. One policy option might be to seek the complementarity of large-scale commercial farming and smallholder farming systems, both on land restored to CPAs through restitution and in communal areas. Manenzhe (2015) suggests that policymakers should re-examine assumptions with community-owned farming enterprises and explore mechanisms through which individual beneficiary households can realize more significant benefits.

### 2.2.3 Challenges faced by communal property associations.

Communal Property Associations face challenges through the establishment phase and after the establishment phase. Communal Property Associations are still experiencing several challenges that inevitably lead to their failure. There were environmental constraints that affected farming in Shigalo projects which include drought, veld fire, and frost. Industrial, financial, and technical support which play a vital role in sustaining restitution projects (Matukane, 2011). These are some of the challenges that communal property association faces in their attempt to transform the status quo of the beneficiaries.

According to Manenzhe (2015), the CPA management model seems not to align with how traditional communities operate which also creates a problem. A substantial part of

CPA membership is either illiterate or has no more than primary level of education (Malan, 2017). Constitutions of CPAs are sometimes poorly drafted, and generally written in a language that is not commonly used by CPA members. According to Ngomane and Sebola (2020), insufficient time is spent on the design and getting members to appreciate the nature of the entity. Some CPAs receive highly sophisticated or diverse enterprises that require appropriate business leadership that is in short supply within CPA membership. The CPA as an institution is sometimes not the appropriate entity to run a business. There is considerable political and business interference in well-resourced CPAs, which destabilizes such organisations.

Communal Property Associations are expected to operate in a fair transparent, inclusive decision-making process. Ngomane and Sebola (2020) note that one of the major challenges is the selling of land, which they received as part of the restitution. For example, twenty (20) CPAs, eight (8) in the Eastern Cape, eight (8) in the Free State and four (4) in the Northern Cape have sold land since the inception of the CPA Act. According to Ngomane and Sebola (2020) traditional authority also seems to play a role in causing division within CPAs through unclear roles especially where there are mineral resources or the land is prime agricultural land. This often curtails the ability of the associations to ensure that their members enjoy full benefits from these organizations. This study notes that indeed some of the associations face challenges, which is why it is important to always ensure that they are monitored to continue benefiting the livelihood of their beneficiaries. Sebola and Mamabolo (2018) explained that the other reason for the dysfunctionality of CPAs is committees that fail to submit financial statements, factionalism and internal conflicts, lack of support provision to CPAs by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, and corruption and looting happening within CPAs by committees. Government departments do not often support CPAs, and this may directly affect how committees of this association often managed their assets. It is important to investigate how this association can be developed to restore the dignity of those affected by poverty and landlessness. This often contradicts the constitution and the statute that governs CPAs. The constitution specifically states that it is important for CPAs to be effectively managed with all crucial documentation. According to Modise and Mtshiselwa (2013), accountability by the committee members to the members of the associations should be promoted and the financial records of the association should be subjected to an annual independent verification, as approved by the Director-General.

Numerous strategies are to be implemented to ensure that CPAs contribute to the livelihoods of beneficiaries. Mashaba (2011), maintains that CPA committee members must be equipped with proper managerial skills, financial literacy, and conflict management. Most CPAs committee structures comprise old untrained individuals who do not have exposure to certain aspects thus proper training on farming skills is needed. CPAs beneficiaries should stop renting their space to white farm owners since this greatly contributes to them not realizing their potentials and inhibits them from developing certain farming techniques (Jacobs, 2011).

For example, in one association known as Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela Communal property association there are often internal disputes leading to the association not being effective (Pienaar, 2017). Pienaar (2017) explains that after lodging a land claim resulting in a successful claim, unfortunately the battle did not end there, internal strife led to the formation of different factions in the community about the best form of ownership and governance. Malan (2017) explains that although the matter had been dealt with at the highest level possible, closure for traditional communities opting for more democratic forms of governance and ownership was never achieved. This is one example of CPA internal matter becoming a hindrance to the association, thus leading to it failing to restore the dignity of those who were previously disadvantaged.

Shortage of essential sustainable support from the government is also a great hindrance for CPAs to contribute to the livelihoods of beneficiaries (Sebola *et al.*, 2018). Elandskloof was South Africa's first land restitution case to be resolved in the Land Claims Court and the first instance of a Communal Property Association being used as the legal entity under which land is held (Barry, 2009). According to Barry (2009) due to lack of communication at the outset between state departments resulted in the state being unable to deliver what many in the Elandskloof community expected to be given to them.

Barry (2009) further opines that fierce internal conflict within the community resulted in the community being unable to establish a final membership list, enforceable land tenure rules, and an operational development strategy. The other challenge was that their land was not to accommodate a small group of those claiming membership of Elandskloof on the farm. Commercial agricultural operations ceased, community members, the management committees collapsed grabbed harvestable resources and the land itself, and accounts were not paid. In 2006, Elandskloof was placed under the administration of

the Director-General of Land Affairs and Agriculture. Internal conflicts also continued to contribute to the downfall of the associations in various ways. This is one example of how lack of support leads to the association failing to fulfil its mandate which is to restore dignity and contribute to the livelihood of the beneficiaries.

According to Matukane (2011), most CPA members receive no material benefit from restitution. The most striking finding from case studies revealed that the majority of beneficiaries across all restitution projects reviewed have received little if any, tangible benefit from restitution in the form of cash income or direct access to land. In most cases, the juristic person has not passed on rental income to members, nor would it have made any great material contribution to their livelihood, given the amount of the income concerning the size of the group. There is a high incidence of dysfunctionality and non-compliance within CPAs, which warranted intervention by the Department of Rural Development and land reform and other stakeholders.

According to the Department of Rural Development and land reform (2019), it can be noted that the compliance trend of the association continues to decline since its establishment in the democratic era. The report highlights that there is often lack of compliance and accounting as these associations are often not well managed. The role of the association is often not fully explored to its maximum capacity and therefore does not profit its intended beneficiaries. Lack of accounting and proper management often challenge the core purpose of CPAs by limiting their intended contribution to the livelihood of the members.

There has been an unclear identification of the relationship between traditional leaders and CPAs (Nkuna, 2013), little recognition of CPAs by other government departments and community-related political instability which contribute to the failure of CPAs at large (Nkuna, 2013). Considering the challenges that are faced by CPAs, it can be deduced that the associations no longer directly serve as a measure that can be used to fight poverty. Through the association, poverty affecting communities that were awarded land as communal property can be assisted by maximising the use of land to alleviate the poverty. CPAs are an effective mechanism which only requires models that can better channel how they are operated (Department of Rural Development and land reform, 2019). This study asserts that CPAs remain a cornerstone in the process of affording ownership

to those previously disadvantaged by the law. The following sections discuss the theory employed in this study.

## **2.3 Theoretical framework**

### **2.3.1 Sustainable Livelihood Approach**

The theoretical background for the analysis in this study draws upon the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) framework for Communal Property Associations (CPA). The SLA will be used to assess how an organization such as Maphepheni Communal Property Association (MCPA) helps to improve the livelihoods of beneficiaries.

The SLA was enacted after Neo-Marxist theories failed to explain factors contributing to inequality and poverty reduction (Mwasaa, 2013). Mwasaa (2013) states, SLA materialized as actor-oriented perspective interested in the world of lived experiences, the micro-world of family, network and community. According to Molosi-France and Dipholo (2020), a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets, and activities required for a means of living. It is deemed sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities, assets, and activities both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.

The approach facilitates the identification of practical priorities for actions that are based on the views and interests of those concerned but they are not a solution (Morse & McNamara, 2013). Mtetwa and Nlanga (2018) explain that the sustainable livelihood approach does not substitute other approaches, such as participatory development, sector-wide approaches, or integrated rural development. However, the approach constructs the connection between people and the overall enabling environment that influences the outcomes of their livelihood strategies (Mistri & Das, 2020). Furthermore, this approach is often used to analyse issues that are attached to various disciplines such as social sciences, farming systems, and the participatory approach to rural development. The approach assists one in analysing the production intensity and accumulation (Mapiye, 2016). This study uses the approach to provide a theoretical structure that will guide the core argument of the study.

The framework centres on people as a core element when developing sustainable means of livelihood. According to Yirga (2021), the sustainable livelihoods approach is a way of

thinking about the objectives, scope, and priorities for development activities. The approach is based on evolving thinking about the way the poor and vulnerable live their lives and the importance of policies and institutions (Balarane, 2015). It helps formulate development activities that are relevant to those that are disadvantaged. It is important to note that in line with the study this approach allows repositioning of members in the lower-income quartiles with most of them considered poor. It is important to take into consideration that they serve as a fundamental pillar in developing sustainable livelihood using communal land.

Morse and McNamara (2013) highlight that the approach focuses on the ability of a community to stimulate its assets and capabilities in the face of shocks and stresses over time. SLA first seeks to identify the important assets in livelihood, their trends over time and space as well as the nature and impacts of shocks and environmental stresses, (economic, and social) upon these assets (Nzama, 2021). Through the approach, the study notes that the livelihood of unit Maphepheni CPA beneficiaries can be enhanced using their asset, which is land, to overcome their shocks and stress or simply poverty. Furthermore, the study uses the approach to note that the association can be utilized in the reduction of shock and stress of CPA members by improving their livelihood through alleviating poverty.

The approach does not work linearly and does not try to present a model of reality. The model aims to help stakeholders with different perspectives to engage in structured and coherent debate about the many factors that affect livelihoods, their relative importance, and how they interact. This, in turn, should help in the identification of appropriate entry points for support of livelihoods. Through this model, it can be deciphered that the association can service the needs of its members sustainably. Gibbens (2016) expounds that the approach brings attention to bear on the inherent potential of people in terms of their skills, social networks, access to physical and financial resources, and the ability to influence core institutions. Through this approach, those affected, which are the CPA members as a unit can use the land through their strength, to better their economic and social situation (Fitrianto, 2021). CPA Members can be viewed from a point of weakness in which one brings no empowerment as a possible concept unless given the opportunity to develop sustainable livelihood means using their assets.

Mapiye (2016) notes that there is a paradigm shift from focusing on the economic measure towards focusing more on the individual's quality of life and capabilities, with a goal of reducing the level of poverty. Mapiye (2016), states that the SLA framework seeks to find a way that is more effective in supporting people and the community in a way that is more meaningful to their lives and needs. The approach is people centred in nature; it focuses on one's strength and acknowledges that there are many ways to survive if people use the assets at their disposal. This approach promotes the participation of community members in identifying ways of generating income and employment creation. Gibbens (2016), ascertains that participation promotes development where community members own the development processes by determining their priorities for intervention, their needs, and all that matters to them, which is influenced by existing policies.

The Nigerian case study is based on the work of a Catholic Church development organization (Diocesan Development Services; DDS). This organization used SLA to help provide the basis for changes to an existing intervention, namely micro-credit (Morse & McNamara, 2013). The SLA was piggybacked onto work it was contracted to do for the Department for International Development (DFID) and indeed the planned changes to the micro-credit scheme were partly to ensure longer-term impact arising out of the DFID project.

The sustainable livelihood approach is divided into 4 sections which are Vulnerability Context, Livelihoods Asset Policies, Institutional Process, and Livelihoods Outcome (Mapiye, 2016). The livelihood outcomes zoom much on the outputs of livelihoods, this may include higher income, political empowerment, and greater food security. In addition, the livelihood assets focus on human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital (Mapiye, 2016) it seeks to gain an accurate and realistic understanding of realistic strength. Lastly the livelihoods are formed within social, economic and political context. Institutions processes and politics such as markets, social norms and land ownership. Moreover, policies affect ability to access and use assets for favourable outcomes.

The approach has become relevant in the study because it identifies all available resources that can be used to achieve a sustainable livelihood for CPA members. Secondly, the SLA approach provides a more detailed understanding of the types of means that people bring together to promote their livelihoods. Thirdly, the approach

emphasizes the importance of policy and framework support to initiatives that build and empower poor community members with opportunities that promote their capabilities in improving their livelihoods (Mapiye, 2016).

The SLA framework is more relevant for the study for its dynamic approach, which recognizes that livelihood strategies may change over time due to the availability of natural resources. Moreover, the approach empowers individuals that are well exposed and trained to be resistant to shock as well as stress (Ramaloko & Asha, 2019). This study uses the Sustainable Livelihood Approach theoretical framework to assess the contribution of communal property association to members' livelihoods. The approach serves as a point of reference explaining that CPAs can serve and empower members by improving their economic and social situation. The approach serves as a point of reference by explaining that the required development can be achieved following a pattern to enhance the functionality of CPAs in their designated area. The study uses this theory as cognitive glasses that provide perspectives when assessing issues of improving the livelihood of beneficiaries.

## 2.4 Summary

In conclusion, this chapter has presented literature on the background of land reform in the world from as early as the 19th century and the significant role that land as an asset can be used to enhance or improve the livelihood of those that were marginalized. This study further engaged literature on the role that communal property association plays in society and the position that they need to significantly play in the lives of their beneficiaries. The study notes that the association have a role that they play, and they often face challenges in their effort to combat poverty. This study records that communal property associations have their success and their fair share of failures or challenges.

This chapter further applies the use of the sustainable livelihood approach to elaborate on how the assets controlled can be used to uplift the society that the assets are intended for. Through the theoretical approach, this study notes that it is important to ensure that the risks for the beneficiaries must be minimal with only increased opportunities. This chapter creates a linkage between the study idea and the

contribution of other scholars regarding the role played by CPAs in alleviating poverty among the beneficiaries.

## Chapter 3: Research methodology

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodology that guides this study. The methodology is a very important section of a study since it helps reveal the methods and the research processes followed in the study. The study employed qualitative methods to assess the contribution of MCPA towards members' livelihoods.

Furthermore, the chapter discusses issues related to the study setting, sampling, data collection, data analysis, ethical consideration, and study limitations.

According to Birks and Mills (2015), methodology refers to the techniques and strategies employed within a discipline to collect and analyse data in an ethical manner for the purpose of acquiring, interrogating or creating knowledge. It is basically relating to the entire research process guided by well-defined philosophy and framework (Silverman, 2017; Ahmed et al 2016).

For this study, a qualitative research approach was employed since it seeks to provide in-depth information from the participants' point of view without any manipulation. The use of this, method greatly assisted in discovering the contribution of the Maphepheni Communal Property Association towards members' livelihoods. As a result, the researcher was able to gain an understanding which this CPA's members have about their CPA and how it assists them to improve their way of living. There is various research design such as exploratory, case study, observational, experimental and many more. However, a case study research design has been known in being strenuous and taking time, also there can be difference in facts and data presentation. Therefore, the design for this study is exploratory. The motivation for this choice is that there is little information on the contribution made by the CPA on members' livelihoods. CPAs are organisations whose purpose is to provide space for members to enhance their living standards. Therefore, it is important to unearth what these associations are doing in as far as their objectives are concerned. More so, because they are given resources to facilitate this. Unlike a study that requires box ticking of the benefits they accrue from the association; this study deems it better to provide participants an opportunity to give a detailed explanation of the importance of their association. Context in such environment is important. Therefore, giving participants an opportunity to share their discoveries and insight in an elaborative manner is very essential (Khuzwayo, 2017).

Interviews were conducted with the CPA committee members, a government official from the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform, and the official from the private company known as Mpact. Lastly, a questionnaire with open-ended questions was used to obtain data from the MCPA beneficiaries.

### 3.2 Population

Du Plooy-Cilliers *et al.*, (2014) define a population as all units, or the universe, people, or things possessing the attributes or characteristics in which the researcher is interested and from whom the information will be obtained.

The population for this study includes members of the association, MCPA committee members, an official from the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Land Reform previously known as the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and, one official from a private company, which is also a stakeholder of the organization known as Mpact.

### 3.3 Sampling and sampling techniques

Brynard *et al.*, (2014), allude that sampling is a technique used to select a small group from a large group to determine the characteristics of a large group. Such a portion of the target population is regarded by Du Plooy-Cilliers *et al.*, (2014) as a sample of the population. It bears the characteristics of the study population.

In this study, purposive and snowballing sampling were employed. Purposive sampling was used to select participants strategically who have an insight about the work this CPA has been doing at least for the past ten years. Brynard *et al.*, (2014) advise that it would not assist to pick any member of the association who has only been a member for a short period. Purposive sampling was, therefore, used to select six members of the CPA who have been with the association for at least 10 years. The study also sought information from committee members with ten years of membership of the association and at least three years of committee experience. Given the role of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development (DALRRD) in the establishment, registration, and support for CPAs, one official from this institution was recruited to take part in this study. Such an individual came from the monitoring, and evaluation unit of the department. The official has more than five years' experience of working with the CPAs especially those based in the rural areas. The

private company representative who has been working with the CPA for more than 10 years also took part in this study.

Lastly, snowballing was used to identify CPA members who have the highest number of years of membership, especially those who were there when it was established, in the case of adults. These co-founders are critical because they are in a good position to help the researcher get the gist of the rationale for the formation of this CPA and how it evolved and performed over the years.

Given that the cofounders are unknown to the researcher, Silverman (2017), the chairperson of the organization was approached to nominate such five individuals. These were aged between 35 and 60. Among them, only three were there when the association was established. As a result, the latter had more while the other two had less years of experience. To ensure diversity, five young members aged 18 and 34 with five years of membership with the organization took part in the study. Among the 10 members six of them were females and four of them were male. Three participants were females and two were males from each age group. The identified participants were be briefed individually about the study and given the concern form to read and make up their minds. The participants were given approximately three to four days to respond on their interest and availability. Lastly, the researcher ensured that he made appointments to ensure that participants were available on the day of data collection.

### 3.4. Data collection

Remler and Van Ryzin (2014) state that data collection refers to the process of gathering and measuring information about a specific research question, which allows the researcher to answer relevant questions and evaluate the outcomes. “There are different methods of collecting data for qualitative research, such as interviews, observation, focus group discussions, and questionnaires” (Taylor *et al.*, 2015). This study employs semi-structured interviews and a questionnaire to collect data from MCPA committee, an official from the department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), and an official from the private company. A list of questions addressing the research questions were prepared and used with all interviewees. These were used as interview guidelines. As a result, participants had the opportunity and freedom to share their opinions. At the same time, the researcher had an opportunity to ask probing and follow-up questions (Maluleka, 2017). The

researcher had a one to one session with each interviewee for a maximum of one hour in the boardrooms and the doors were closed for confidentiality purposes (Babbie, 2020)

Lastly, a questionnaire comprising open-ended questions was administered by the researcher among ten members of the CPA in the privacy of their homes. The intention was to create space for the collection of in-depth and detailed information from the participants. All questions were written and asked in English, However, the questions for members of the CPA and the committee members were translated to isiZulu through the assistance of an Honours student who is majoring in language Practice and Linguistics. The isiZulu version was used where a need arose during the data collection.

### 3.5. Data analysis

There are different methods of data analysis in qualitative research which are thematic analysis, content analysis, narrative analysis, discourse analysis, descriptive analysis, and framework analysis (Mirkin, 2019). In this study, thematic analysis was used. This involved systematically organizing and interpreting data to identify the patterns of meaning across the data set. The researcher familiarised himself with the data by thoroughly reading, the responses to ensure proper understanding of the responses. Secondly, the researcher generated initial codes by highlighting potential features that are relevant to the research question and those that were found to be interesting (Nowell *et al.*, 2017). The process of retrieving and categorizing data that are similar in meaning continued until the final codes were arrived at.

Subsequently, the different codes were grouped into potential themes and sub-themes (Nowell *et al.*, 2017). These were compared with the original data to check if meaning was not lost. This was followed by reviewing the themes, and re-reading all the data extracts that fitted into each theme to ensure coherence. The researcher identified examples of the extract which captured the essence of the theme. Lastly, the findings were presented following the theme of the extracts that supported these themes. The researcher ensured that the write-up provided a concise, coherent, logical, non-repetitive, and interesting account of the data collected (Braun *et al.*, 2018).

### 3.6. Ethical considerations

Flick (2015) unpacks that research ethics addresses the question of which ethically relevant issues caused by the intervention of researchers can be expected to impact the people with or whom they research. In addition, it focuses on the steps taken to protect those who participate in the research. To ensure the effectiveness, transparency, and considerate running of the study, the researcher requested permission from the North-West University (NWU) Ethics Committee (refer to annexure B). Permission was sought from management of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, (refer to annexure F) and a representative from the private company, (refer to annexure) as well as the chairperson of the CPA (refer to annexure E). The researcher requested a covering letter from the university explaining the purpose and nature of the research when applying for permission from the gate keepers. Once permission was received, the two documents were used to recruit the participants.

Cope (2014) alludes that it is important for the participants to be asked to sign a consent and confidentiality forms before the study can be conducted. Prospective participants were given three to four days to decide whether they would be willing to participate. The researcher set appointments with everyone who agreed to take part in the study. Only those who consented participated in the study.

The consent form and questions for members of the CPA and committee members were translated into isiZulu through the assistance of an Honours student who is majoring in language Practice and Linguistics. The researcher was, therefore, personally responsible for reading out the questions to the participants in their preferred language to ensure proper understanding of questions.

Furthermore, prospective participants were given a right to voluntarily either participate in the study or decline. They were informed of their right to withdraw anytime if ever they felt offended, persuaded, uncomfortable, or for any other reason. Recker (2012) opines that voluntary participation is when participants are free to choose whether to participate in the study without any consequence. Participants were not forced to participate in the study. However, they were informed that they could withdraw anytime should they feel uncomfortable with the questions asked. This information was communicated before each interview. In addition, it was included on the cover page of both the questionnaire and the

interview guide, the researcher further explained these principles to all participants. That is because Wiles (2012) recommends that the duty of confidentiality is taken to ensure that identifiable information about individuals collected during the process of research is not disclosed. For confidentiality purposes, the interviews were conducted in a closed boardroom with one interviewee at a time, and it was explained to them it was done for confidentiality purposes.

Concerning the questionnaire, participants were requested that the researcher should administer it in their presence, in a private space within their household. The participants' right to privacy and confidentiality were not violated and their information was not revealed to the public without their permission. According to Wiles (2012), the best primary way researchers can employ to ensure that the participants are protected from the accidental breaking of confidentiality is through the process of anonymization, which occurs through the use of pseudonyms applied to research participants. To ensure anonymity, the researcher assigned pseudo names to participants to avoid violating the participants' right to privacy (Recker, 2012). The researcher ensured that he used a secure network, data password protection, data encryption. He made sure that data were stored on a portable storage device. Lastly, for credibility purposes, the researcher ensured that the findings reflected the true views of the participants (Babbie, 2020).

With Corona virus still being a threat, the health and safety protocols were observed. The researcher ensured that participants practised hygiene by washing of hands with soap and water or hand sanitizers. Participants were also encouraged to observe social distancing by keeping a social distance of about 2 meters from each other (Paraskevis *et al.*, 2020). The researcher asked participants to wear facemasks during the interview processes and questionnaire completion. Disposable masks were made available to all participants to avoid a situation where a participant did not have a mask. These were provided to participants free of charge. However, proper clarity was given to them that that was not an enticement for them to participate in the study. Lastly, the researcher kept a record of all participants he encountered to make tracing an easy task in case a Covid-19 positive case was identified, as this was still applicable during data collection.

### 3.7. Limitations of the study

Some participants provided vague information due to various reasons, however the researcher reformulated straightforward questions. The participants of the study constituted government officials. The researcher encountered challenges in accessing these participants due to their busy schedules. Therefore, to mitigate this, the researcher kept on making follow-ups and trying to remind them about the appointments.

### 3.8. Summary

This chapter provides the research methodology that was employed in this study which was determined by the research questions. The target population, area of the study, and methods of data collection were also outlined. This is a qualitative study in nature and semi-structured interviews along with a questionnaire were used. The next chapter will provide the findings of the study.

## Chapter 4: Research findings

### 4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the findings in relation to views of the beneficiaries and officials involved in the Maphepheni Communal Property Association (MCPA), in the Mkhondo Local Municipality. Data were analysed using the thematic analysis method and findings are presented according to themes that emerged during the analysis. The themes that emerged include the origin and purpose of the MCPA, mechanisms to improve livelihoods, support received from the government and the private company, failure of the MCPA to improve wellbeing and challenges experienced in the CPA. Samples of the original views of the participants are presented to support the themes. The beneficiaries were identified as P1 to P10, committee members from CM1 to CM6 and officials from O1 to O2.

### 4.2. The origin and purpose of the MCPA

The first theme that emerged during data analysis relates to the origin and purpose of the MCPA. Several responses were recorded in relation to the question about the objective of the CPA.

*The CPA was formed to manage and control the land on behalf of the beneficiaries in relation to the CPA Act. The Land was for the residential, agricultural and grazing purposes (P1, 2021).*

*The CPA was formed to improve the livelihoods of the people through the provision of land for residential, agricultural and grazing needs (P7, 2021).*

*The association was formed to ensure that the land remains in the hands of the black people. It was established to ensure that the residence of the community owned land for residential and agricultural purposes (P9, 2021).*

*It was created to fight for the land that will be used for residents, agricultural and grazing purposes (CM2, 2021).*

As explained by the P7 and P9 this CPA was formed in line with the CPA Act No. 28 of 1996. The aim was to ensure that the 250,000 hectares of land which the Maphepheni community received as compensation of losses their forefathers incurred as a result of evictions. The community had lost a source of livelihoods from which they were dependent during the colonial era. Loss of such livelihoods led to manifestation of poverty in different ways among the Maphepheni community (Ndlovu, 2016). This finding agrees with Mapiye (2016) whose study in Zimbabwe revealed that the Land Reform and Resettlement programme targeted beneficiaries who are poor and landless. However, the beneficiaries lost their land because the laws segregated them. Just like the MCPA members, participants in Mapiye's received their land to improve their economic statuses. This association was therefore established to ensure that the land that was received through the land reform programme remained in the hands of the beneficiaries' families. As mentioned by P1 the CPA's primary role amongst other is to control and manage land on behalf of the beneficiaries as it belongs to a group of people and not an individual. In addition, CM2 notes that it is there to safeguard the interests of the beneficiaries of this land. This finding is in line with the view of Ndlovu (2016) who stated that CPAs are communities' juristic groups that are formulated in order to acquire, hold and manage a property that belongs to members of a community. In this study, the property referred to, is the restored land.

According to P1, P7, P9 and CM2, the members of the CPA stipulated in their constitution that the land will be used for settlement, agricultural and grazing purposes. This meant that while some part of the land could be used for food production, the other could be allocated to members to build houses for themselves. It is interesting that these members know the objectives of the association as stipulated in the constitution. Such understanding suggests that they are knowledgeable about the reasons why the association was established. This strength has the potential of making members to work together to achieve the goals of their association and strive for its success as suggested by Ramaloko and Asha (2019). In fact, P7 confirms that the MCPA members established this association such that they can work together and use this land to uplift their wellbeing. It is clear from these participants that a CPA was established to act on their behalf as a

landholding institution under the CPA's Act No. 28. Ngomane and Sebola (2020) found this to be the case in their study where members used the land to carry out activities that served as a source of livelihoods animal rearing and production of vegetables and fruits. The same may not be said about the beneficiaries of a CPA in a study conducted by Mwasaa (2013) whose conclusion is that one of the main reasons for collapse of CPAs is that members are not well informed about the aims and objectives of the association. As a result, they do not even know the purpose of the CPA and its use as a livelihood strategy thus, becoming unable for members to access opportunities.

In addition, P8 notes:

*Workshops and community meetings are held to make the community to understand the constitution and broader planning of the CPA. Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques were employed to ensure the community participation at large. These initiatives were also aimed at encouraging maximum member involvement in the activities of the association (P8, 2021).*

According to P8, to better understand the CPA, its constitution, committee meetings and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques were used by members to familiarise with what the CPA is as well as its functions. In other words, the Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques and meetings were organised to enable beneficiaries to be well informed about the constitution of the association. It was also introduced by the CPA as techniques to discuss land use as the community envisaged. The PRA was implemented by the association to incorporate the knowledge and opinions by members of the CPA in the planning and management of development projects and programmes. PRA was adopted because it could assist in forming better links between members of the CPA and the MCPA with development. This can benefit aquaculture workers by helping them with the monitoring of aquaculture development and environmental issues related to aquaculture (Ramaloko and Asha, 2019). These techniques were introduced to encourage greater involvement of beneficiaries and to enable them to take the leading role in appraising conditions and identifying solutions. This outcome is consistent with the finding of the study of Ramaloko and Asha (2019) who state that Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques such as transect walk, social mapping and semi-structured interview were

utilized by the CPA for members to understand the function and objectives of the association.

The Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reforms official noted that:

*The main purpose for the establishment of the CPA was to hold land purchased by the Department of Agriculture for the benefits of the beneficiaries (O1, 2021).*

As explained by O1 the CPA was established to hold and manage land of the beneficiaries. The view is aligned with those expressed by the beneficiaries and committee members. This CPA is there to ensure that the land received by members is used, managed, and administered in terms of the Communal Property Associations Act No. 28 of 1996 and its constitution. The intention here is to ensure that the land is used in such a manner that it benefits members fairly. Ramaloko and Asha (2019) concur that CPAs are juristic persons responsible for managing a property on behalf of a group of people in accordance with the agreed upon rules and regulations. This in this case of the MCPA, is the organisation's constitution.

While there seems to be an agreement among government representatives, there are some committee members, beneficiaries, and other members of this association who seemed not conversant with the objectives of the CPA, CM1 reported.

*Since I took over from the person who was working before, I never got clear information in that regard. So personally, I will say I do not know (CM1, 2021).*

According to CM1, there was never clear information regarding what the CPA intended to achieve. This is concerning especially because information comes from a committee member. It is even problematic because this member has been a member of the CPA for more than ten years. It is therefore mind boggling that a leader, who is expected to provide a strategic guidance to the general members, seems not to know the intentions of the organisation. Mwasaa (2013) also identified an anomaly of lack of understanding of the objectives of an organisation by members, which results in poor management and therefore hinders the sustainability of the association.

With regards the question on the department's expectations of the association to meet its objectives, the official indicated:

*The CPA should comply with the provision of its constitution and the legal framework governing the Communal Property Act. According to the official of the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform, the compliance that is expected of the committee is to hold regular meetings that happen every three (3) months. Also, the CPA should organize an annual general meeting once a year where they report on activities carry out through that year. In addition, to submit an annual financial report to the department to integrate it in the provincial report as well as a national report of the CPA (O1, 2021).*

The sentiment from O1 indicates that the department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land reform expects the association to pursue its objectives because it is very important for the sustainability of the CPA. O1 further adds that annual general meetings should be organised once a year and activities of the association should be reported to the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform. The failure of the committee to holds general meetings negatively affects the smooth running of the organisation as these grants them an opportunity to report back to the committee and help plan for the future. Such meetings allow accountability of association's assets and resources. Organizing annual meeting will enable committee members to strengthen their relationships with both private and public stakeholders as they will be able to produce detailed reports which reveal the day to day running of the organisation. Also, organising annual meetings helps provide transparency as well as brings management to accountability. The view of O1 is in line with the one by Mwasaa (2013) that compliance by the CPAs committee members by organizing regular meeting results in a better management of the association.

When asked about the company's expectations of the CPA, the official had this to say:

*Despite the fact that I do not know the objectives of the association however, the company believes in community development. In addition, the expectation is that the CPA should have projects that are sustainable that will allow that will improve beneficiaries' livelihoods.*

*This can be done through skill development and job creation. Further, we expect the association to promote projects which are aligned with the objectives of the CPA. This will allow us to provide more support to the association (O2, 2021).*

According to O2, the association should have projects whose objectives are aligned with the association's strategic intentions. That is, they should not initiate projects that do not advance the interests of the association. It is also the expectation of the company that, these projects should be viable and serve as a source of livelihoods for members. In addition, it should serve as skills acquisition opportunities for the members such that they can improve the quality of their products. This also serves as conditions under which the association can receive support from the company. According to Mwasaa (2013), one of the main reasons for CPAs to collapse is that their projects are not aligned with the aims and objectives of the association.

When a question was asked about the relationship between the committee members, beneficiaries and officials, some interesting responses were noted as follows:

*The relationship between the committee members, beneficiaries and officials from the public and private sectors is very poor. As stated by the CPA Act, the association should benefit the beneficiaries. Unfortunately, we the committee members are so incompetent to the extent that we have allowed some members of the community who are not part of the CPA to benefit from the association. Instead of mitigating the problem at hand, we sit and watch, however, we tried once to resolve the issue, but due the ruling party interference we are unable to take care of the problem. Let me be honest with you, we have neglected duties. However, we are willing to solve the problem if we get necessary assistance from the community members and other stakeholders involved in the CPA. (CM2, 2021)*

*The relationship between the members of the CPA, committee members and officials are poor. The relationship is poor because the committee members do not abide to the objectives of the CPA, the members of the CPA see us as government officials seeking for votes.*

*This is a very big problem in the MCPA which prevent the growth and sustainability of the association. Due to poor relation, most members of the CPA do not report the challenges faced in the association because of the way the association is being managed. This leads to bitterness and less commitment on the part of the beneficiaries. (O1, 2021)*

According to CM2, the committee members, beneficiaries and officials from the public and private sector do not have a good working relationship. Even though the CPA Act states that community members should not benefit from the association, this has not been the case. This poor working relationship seems to be resulting from the failures of the committee members to carry out their roles. They allowed some members to unduly benefit from the association. O1 adds that committee members do not subscribe to the objectives of the CPA, or the members of the CPA because they see them as government officials seeking for votes. The view of CM2 is in line with Hoole (2008) who states that CPAs collapse because of poor working relationship with members of the association.

#### 4.3 The CPA mechanisms to uplift livelihoods.

One of the themes that emerged during data analysis was the CPA mechanisms to improve livelihoods. In response to the question raised concerning the mechanisms of the CPA, participants shared the following ideas:

*There is nothing like mechanisms. As a businessman who has a company in construction, the only thing they gave some of us was a space to work with my company. They also granted some of them access to their machinery such as tractors which I used to plough my plot of land (P5, 2021).*

P2 had this to say:

*My bro, there are no mechanisms to sustain the CPA. The only thing I see is guarding the land from municipality interference. The CPA provides us with land ownership which guarantees legal protection against forced eviction. (P2, 2021)*

It is worth noting that P5 is of the view that, the MCPA has not done anything to improve the livelihoods of beneficiaries, yet they are at the same time reporting some benefits accrued. For instance, they acknowledge that the MCPA gave them access to tractors which are used to plough the land. These tractors which beneficiaries received are important farming inputs which were expected to relieve them from expenses they could have incurred if they did not get them for free. According to Ndlovu (2016), most communal property associations have failed to adhere to the democratic principle that the communal property association act prescribed thus leading to an enormous failure of CPAs.

In addition, P2 holds the view that the CPA enables members to have ownership of the land, thereby safeguarding it from municipality. Security of tenure guarantees legal protection against forced eviction, harassment, and other threats. Land ownership makes it more secure and permanent. Land is a tangible investment and an asset that keeps increasing in value over time. The MCPA land ownership provides the owner with financial security and contentment. It has been in high demand as it can generate passive income, offer opportunities to earn, and let investors double their money. According to Mwasaa (2013), a CPA is supposed to survive from land and implements. However, this has not been the case due to the absence of structured initiatives by the association to help the members use the land to improve their well-being. In this study, beneficiaries received land for farming use and implements which they used for different purposes as reported by P5. Nonetheless, P5 holds the view that mechanisms are not in the association to improve the wellbeing of members.

P4 further had this to say:

*There is nothing like mechanism, I only got a piece of land which I used to build a house that I lived in. I also rent out a room to people. At the end of the month, I collect R 500 for the house. The income generated from the house enables us and our children to have access to better health which helps in the smooth management of our daily activities (P4, 2021).*

*There is nothing like mechanism, however, CPA has contributed to my livelihoods because of the land provided to me. I used it to run my*

*poultry farm without disturbance. Through the poultry farm I am able to employ three people who are not part of the CPA. I also use the land to cultivate cabbages. This allows me to generate more income that permits me to take care of family. I use a piece of the land to graze my cattle and goats. The goats and cattle permit me to gain additional income to support myself and family (P3, 2021).*

As explained by these participants, they obtained a piece of land to build a house where they live (P4). This land benefits them immensely because it gives them an opportunity to have space where they reside. Furthermore, P4 used the piece of land to build a house which they use as a source of livelihood. The money they get also helps them to cope during adversity caused by not having accommodation. In addition, it adds income for the households through renting out rooms. The availability of the land enhanced the beneficiaries' capabilities. These houses empower members of the CPA to rise above difficulties (Mwasaa, 2013). This finding is in line with the sustainable livelihood approach which suggests that ownership of an asset such as a house gives people the opportunity to leave a better life (Mwasaa, 2013). P3 reported that they operated a poultry farm successfully on the land they received. It is through such livelihoods strategies that generate more income with which they can take care of their families. As mentioned by P8, even people who are not members are benefitting from it as they are able to find employment from projects through the CPA. For instance, the poultry project employed three non-CPA members. These people have a source of income due to the initiative of a CPA member.

There is vegetable production which is happening in the CPA land. As reported by P3 they used the land to cultivate vegetables such as cabbage and spinach thus contributing to food security as anticipated by the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (Ngomane & Sebola, 2020). The CPA act as an SLA that is used to change the lives of community experiencing poverty through the production of vegetables such a cabbages and spinach (Ashley and Carney, 1999). SLA is based on the recognition that all people have abilities and assets that can be developed to help them improve their lives through farming. These are consumed by family members. Where there are surpluses, they are sold to other community members, thus contributing to food security in the area (Ashley and Carney, 1999).

Apart from vegetable production, P3 used part of the land for livestock production with special focus of goats and cattle. These goats and cattle reared in the land provide additional income for the CPA members households. These livelihoods projects create jobs for non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries of the CPA as reported by Hoole (2008). This additional income improves their economy and satisfies their basic needs. It is clear that the CPA created an opportunity for the beneficiaries to find means of improving their livelihoods. Efforts made by MCPA are aligned to the assumption of (Ashley & Carney, 1999) who reveal that the CPA is a sustainable livelihood strategy which is very crucial in improving the livelihoods of the beneficiaries through vegetables and livestock production if it can be encourage by the government and other stakeholders involved.

Participants also shared their experiences that despite the lack of mechanisms in the association, they got land which they used to run their businesses. The CPA as an organization did not put any mechanisms in place to ensure that CPA members are able to improve their wellbeing.

*There was no single mechanism introduced by the CPA, however, I got a piece of land I used for my business. This generates income for me (P9, 2021).*

As explained by P9 while there were no mechanisms put in place by the MCPA, the members out of their own initiatives, were able to run their businesses which serve as additional source of income to support the family on piece of land obtained.

Furthermore, participants shared their experiences that they were able to receive some funding by virtue of their membership with the MCPA, despite the absence of mechanisms.

*It improved my livelihoods because I was able to obtain a building project through the CPA that enabled me to get income for me and my family sustenance (P10, 2021).*

As explained by P10, the building project they got through their membership of the association paved a way for them to generate income opportunities which serve as a means of uplifting their wellbeing. This means that the association increased the opportunities for the members to access funding with which they strengthened their

livelihoods. This finding is consistent with the view of Ashley and Carney (1999) which reveals that the MCPA is an SLA project used to improve the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. The experiences of these participants are in keeping with the views of Nkuna (2013) who states that once a CPA is managed well it should be able to boost the members' livelihoods by creating space for them to acquire a building project through which they can earn a living. These initiatives made by MCPA members are similar to the findings by Ndlovu (2016) who states that projects created by members of the CPA serve as effective tools that members use to sustain their livelihoods.

When asked about the mechanisms, the committee members also shared their views:

*As an old committee member, there is no single mechanism by the CPA to uplift livelihoods. They once attempted to buy a brick making machine to ensure that it contributed to members of the CPA livelihoods', however, it never happened (CM2, 2021).*

When the question was raised to the government official (Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reforms) concerning the mechanisms, the following view was shared:

*There is absolutely nothing in terms of mechanisms because the objectives of the CPA were never met such as providing land to the beneficiaries of the CPA. Non-members benefit from the land which was not in line with the constitution of the association. (O1, 2021)*

According to O1, the objectives of the association were never realised preventing members from improving their wellbeing.

In contrast, some participants said that the communal property association gave them the opportunity for capacity development.

*The CPA trains people through workshops that include first aides and fire fights. First aid provides an essential role in keeping a casualty (injuries) from getting worse and helps to stabilize their condition before professional help can arrive. Firefighting enables us to understand our role in fire and safety. By teaching us about fire prevention and*

*educating us on how to respond to emergency situations, this helps save lives and improve livelihoods (P7, 2021).*

*Workshops were organised by the CPA to train beneficiaries and allow us to gain skills. The skill permitted me to obtain employment in one private company which generated income for me. This allowed me to take care of my family, although, it was not sustainable. I used the income made from working in the private company to start a small business (P8, 2021).*

*Through the workshop, I obtained business skills such as management and bookkeeping skills that I used to sustain my trade. I also got farming skills which allowed me to increase food production. My business enabled me to earn additional income that I used to support myself. In addition, I used this income to put food on the table for my family (P3, 2021).*

*I obtained skills on how to operate the tractor and TLB. The skill helps me to make additional income from doing temporary jobs from nearby companies (P4, 2021).*

As explained by P8, the CPA introduced initiatives like workshops to provide members with an opportunity to acquire skills which create conducive conditions for beneficiaries to better their lives. As reported by P8, skills gained from the workshops help some members to get jobs although few in some private companies which enabled them to be self-reliant. It is worth noting that participants like P8 started a small business with the income received from the private company.

P4 also acknowledged that they were able to acquire some skills as a result of taking part in the MCPA projects such as operating a tractor and a TLB. Based on the experience acquired, they were able to obtain temporary jobs from the private companies. The money earned from these temporary jobs from nearby companies provided them with additional income to care of basic needs. To be precise, P3 acquired management and bookkeeping skills which they are now using to sustain their trade. This allowed them to earn additional income that improves their wellbeing as reported by P4.

The CPA basically served as a springboard to these members to acquire temporary jobs which widened their livelihood strategies. The views of P4 and P3 are consistent with those of the participants in the study conducted by Mwasaa (2013) which confirm that while participating in the activities of a CPA, members acquire skills with which they are able to create more livelihood opportunities for themselves. This is also consistent with the study of Hoole (2008) which reveals that the CPAs provide members with the opportunity to make their lives better. Also, by providing skills to beneficiaries, the CPA fosters the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach by helping members to improve livelihoods (Mapiye, 2016).

P7 added that the CPA created an opportunity for members to be trained thus acquiring first aid and firefighting skills. The firefighting training enabled them to understand the role they could play to save lives on an emergency basis. Given that members of the MCPA are involved in farming, such knowledge and skills are pertinent for the protection of a source of their livelihoods. Their membership to this association puts them in a position not only to have access to a livelihood but to ensure sustainability thereof. The CPA acts as a sustainable livelihood strategy to advance the skills of community members which allows them to have additional opportunities to supplement their income (Ashley and Carney, 1999).

Also, CM3 and CM4 said the CPA created some opportunities for them.

*The CPA has provided Faith Based Organization with the recreational hall which affords churches an opportunity to worship thereby serving as a dimension of development (CM3, 2021).*

*The CPA has created a platform where emerging businesspeople are assisted with business registration by committee members. The private company ensures to have meetings with the CPA from time to time to gain an insight on what has been happening. This gives them the opportunity to know if development is taking place and identify new emerging issues when the attention of the CPA is needed. Doing this improves the relationships between the members, committee members and the private companies (CM4, 2021).*

According to CM3, they secured jobs for the association members in the Community Work Programme. The Work Programme is a government programme which provides an employment safety net to eligible members of the communities. It offers them a minimum number of regular days of work each month. The programme targets unemployed and underemployed people as concerns were raised by the CPA. This permits the beneficiaries of the CPA to earn an income which they use to sustain their livelihoods.

CM4 states that the CPA has created a platform where committee members help the CPA members who are emerging businesspeople. This initiation of the committee members is consistent with Mthembu (2001) and Weinberg (2021) who acknowledge the role of leaders in helping fellow organisation members with advice regarding accessing government services.

#### 4.4 Support received from the government and Mpact

In response to the question on the support of the government through the Department Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform and the private company on the CPA, participants shared their experiences below.

When a question was asked in relation to the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform's support to the association, one participant had this to say:

*The land was purchased by government and handed to CPA members. Some of the CPA members used the land to build houses, run their businesses and farming. The plot farming allows access to fresh produce. Plot for business site allows young emerging businesswomen and men to enhance themselves as this generate employment for them. In addition, the provision of land by the government enabled me to start a small garden where I planted vegetables such as spinach and cabbages (P3, 2021).*

P10 had this to say:

*The government provided us with land, piped water and electricity and the availability of water supply allowed me to produce spinach in my garden throughout the year. I no longer buy vegetables (P10, 2021).*

Another one said:

*The provision of implements (tractors and TLB) by the government played a role by allowing members to gain experience on how to use the machinery. The implement that the government gave the CPA assist the community a lot. For instance, the tractor serves as transport for the Faith Based organization. The TLBs were used in digging pit toilets and graves despite the fact that monitoring the tractors and TLB was poor. As a result, some of the equipment was stolen. Ploughing of land was done by the machinery. Digging of graves and toilets was done by the local TLB (P7, 2021).*

CM2 had this to say:

*Land was purchased by the government and planning of the land was done by government which drives the development of the land. The land is given to members of the community to build houses, farming, and grazing. The government also provides farm implements used to develop the land. The government also provides low-cost houses that give community members most importantly children in low-income households, the opportunity to improve and succeed academically. It also enables them to maintain their health and well-being, and achieve financial success later in life, while reducing costs to society in the long term. When families can afford rent, everyone benefits (CM2, 2021).*

As explained by P3, P10, and CM2 the Department of Agriculture Rural Development and Land Reform in line with the CPA act purchased a piece of land. In addition, to that the CPA received the land and gave it to members for residential and agricultural purposes which includes grazing spaces for cattle owners. The land was used by some members to farm which reduces food poverty, thus ensuring food security. P3 further added that the land was used by some members to build houses for accommodation needs. P7 and CM2 stated that the DARDLR also supported members with TLBs that were used to dig

pit toilets and graves. Also, the DARDLR assisted by providing tractors which served as transport for the Faith Based Organization and assisted members in farming. The tractor and TLB provide a podium for beneficiaries to earn better living. CM2 stated that the CPA also trained members on how to use tractors and the TLB which provided them with skills. These skills enabled them to obtain jobs in nearby companies that paved way for them to earn additional income. In addition, according to P10, the government also provided them with piped water and electricity. The TLB and tractor by the public sector (Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reforms are necessary implements that the CPA members used to till the land to produce food needed to improve their wellbeing. The CPA allows beneficiaries through the provision of land, TLB and tractors to meet their needs for food (Mwasaa, 2013). The views of P3 and CM2 are similar to those of Sebola and Mamabolo (2018) which suggest that support given through land provision enabled the CPA to uplift the wellbeing of beneficiaries. Moreover, the finding is line with the study by Jacobs (2011), which revealed that the government prioritised Communal Property Associations by providing support, land and implements as some of the community-based vehicles intended to facilitate improvement of livelihoods through gaining access to land. Furthermore, the finding of the study agrees with the sustainable livelihoods approach in the sense that the DARDLR supports the CPA (Tractors, land, TLB) as a strategy to uplift the wellbeing of the beneficiaries (Mwasaa, 2013).

It seems the MCPA engaged with the Impact Company to get some support for the members of the association.

P10, for instance, reported.

*The private company assisted the members with boreholes which provide access to clean water free of charge. The free water was used for irrigation and consumption. The boreholes contributed to the provision of safe water that improves the health of the beneficiaries hence, human development. These also prevented members, particularly the elders from travelling long distance to fetch water (P10, 2021).*

P6 had this to say:

*I will say yes because due to the partnership with the private company although once-off assistance via funding gave us the opportunity to start our own businesses which creates jobs for us. In addition, the partnership with the Mpact gave me the opportunity to be employed in one company which generated income for me. This allowed me to take care of my family. (P6, 2021)*

*The construction of the sport field/stadium by the private company although incomplete serves as a recreational facility. Also, during the construction local people were hired to work there which provided them with income (P1, 2021).*

*Construction of stadium by the private company allowed some beneficiaries to obtain jobs. This reduced unemployment and crime in the area. In addition, our engagement with the CPA and the government has enabled us to identify beneficiaries who can be taken for training. This was done to empower them in case of employment (CM1, 2021).*

The view of P10 shows that the private company assisted the CPA through the provision of boreholes which are a source of clean water not only to association beneficiaries but the community at large. P10 went on to say that the digging of boreholes provided beneficiaries not only with access to clean water but also jobs from which they acquired an income which they used to meet their daily needs. The provision of boreholes helped them not to travel more than 200 metres to fetch water. It also helped them to access clean water on a continual basis. The view of P10 agrees with the study by Bondad-Reantaso and Prein (2009) which established that access to clean water improves health and promotes human development.

P6 also added that the CPA also negotiated for jobs and funding (once-off) for its members through partnership with the nearby companies. The CPA ensures that when the companies hire people, members should get preference. Income generating initiatives such as partnership and funding source by CPA for its members gave them the opportunity to start own businesses. In addition, the partnership gave them the opportunity to be employed in one company which generated additional income for them to take care of their basic needs. P1 and CM1 added that the construction of the sports

field/stadium initiative provided additional job opportunities for the members to take care of their basic needs. The views of P1 and CM1 are in line with Ramaloko and Asha (2019) who affirm that to improve members' capabilities support came in from internships and bursaries. One participant had this to say:

*The private company also provides internship (learner ship) to members of the CPA. This assisted them with working experience (P2, 2021).*

Another one indicated:

*The private company has been able to provide a bursary to one student through the engagement with the CPA. This enabled the student to further his education (P3, 2021).*

According to P2 and P3, the CPA sought learnership opportunities for its qualifying members. This provided the work experience which enabled beneficiaries to have competitive advantage to secure jobs elsewhere. P2 and P3 went on to explain that the private company that they had a relationship with provided bursary to one student. The provision of bursary to members allowed them to study further and achieve a great qualification for better work opportunities and a decent future. Ngomane and Sebola (2020) also hold the view that support given in the form of a bursary to a CPA such as the MCPA is a strategy that gives members access to sustainable livelihood opportunities to better their lives.

However, CM1 reported that the support provided were not effective:

*The support given by the government (DARDLR) has not been effective due to favouritism. The support received from the private company only benefits a certain group people, the elders (CM1, 2021).*

According to CM1 and CM4, the support given to the CPA only benefits certain people (elders) because of favouritism. This is a challenge because the support received by the CPA is supposed to benefit every member of the association, young or old.

On the contrary, CM6 indicated that the support given was effective.

*It is effective because if you look around the community you will see that members of the community's lives have been improved tremendously. This has permitted some members to be self-reliant (CM6, 2021).*

From the side of the official from the DARDLR in relation to support to the CPA, the official had this to say:

*At the moment there isn't any support from the department to the CPA due to non-compliance from the members of the association. The CPA does not hold annual general meetings. The association does not update beneficiaries list, the current committee members were elected as interim committee for the time being, however, they never elected other members. The chairperson of the association is controlling the association remotely because he is not based in the community where the CPA is located. If they start to comply, then the department will start to support the association (O1, 2021).*

According to O1, there was no support currently because of non-compliance from the members of the CPA. According to the official from the DARDLR, some of the reasons why they do not support the association is because annual general meetings were never organized by the MCPA. The beneficiary's list was never updated, and the current committee members were elected as interim committee. A permanent committee was never elected. The official went on to say that the chairperson of the association was controlling the association remotely because he is not based in the community where the CPA is located. The failure to act according to the objectives of a CPA results in poor management. According to Ngomane and Sebola (2020), the lack of support to the CPA is very crucial in preventing the promotion of members' wellbeing.

When the question was asked about the kind of support provided to the CPA by the Private Company, the official had this to say:

*We support funding projects such as sewing, which allows the beneficiaries to obtained skills. These skills permit them to generate income to take care of themselves and their families. In addition, the company is assisting with post-matric funding that enabled some*

*members of the CPA to further their education. The company also ensures that beneficiaries have access to clean water through the drilling of boreholes (O2, 2021).*

As explained by O2 opportunities to improve members' situation such as a sewing project were introduced which allowed members to gain skills. These skills enabled beneficiaries to have additional opportunities to generate income to take care of themselves and their families. The official went on to explain that the company assisted some members with post-matric funding that enabled them to further their education. This was yet another chance for members to develop critical thinking thus enabling them to make informed decision about the growth of the association (Dore, 2013).

#### 4.5 Challenges hindering the CPA hindering from improving members' livelihoods.

Beneficiaries were asked to share their experiences in relation to the challenges plaguing the communal property association, several responses were provided by participants:

One of the challenges raised by the participants was insufficient funds.

*Insufficient funds for members to carry out other projects such as welding, piggery, sewing, bricklaying, and poultry in the area, as stated in the business plan. These projects are funded by the public and private sector. In addition, the money received from the government by the MCPA was not enough to buy implements (P2, 2021).*

As explained by P2, the association was faced with insufficient funds that prevented the CPA to carry out projects such as welding, sewing, piggery and poultry as specified in the business plan. Based on document analysis, it is however not clear how the association utilized the money they initially received. The inability to execute these projects deterred members of the CPA from generating additional income. The objective of the business plan is to bring to the fore the vision of the Maphepheni community in relation to their interest in acquiring land and its general development. The business plan helps all those involved and interested in the project to identify strong areas and its weaknesses. According to P2, the private and public sectors provided the fund to the MCPA to carryout projects and to buy implements to sustain the livelihoods of members. Despite such

support, the association is still faced with a challenge of insufficient funds yet there is no proper report on how the supported funds were utilized as reported by P2.

Another challenge raised by the participants was the lack of support and interference from government officials in CPA activities.

*There is lack of support from the ward councillor and local CDW. The ward councillor feels that the association is replacing their voice in the community (P2, 2021).*

*The interference of government officials, especially the CDW and the councillor was another challenge faced by the association. They feel like we are replacing their presence in the community. I remembered there was this incident when the mayor destroyed people's houses just to spite the CPA (CM6, 2021).*

According to P2, there was lack of support and immense interference from the ward councillor and CDWs to the CPA which resulted in an unstable working relationship with the association. In addition, P2 stated that the ward councillor felt that the association was replacing their voice in the community. This resulted in lack of trust in the CPA by members of the CPA. This finding is similar to what Ramaloko and Asha (2019) established. Lack of support from local CDWs and ward councillors were cited in their study as some of the key findings.

Self-centred individuals and lack of accountability were other challenges reported by the participants.

*The association is full of self-centred people. Also, the organization and management of the CPA is very poor. When there is a conflict between beneficiaries, no committee member shows up to resolve the conflict. There is always in-fighting between certain members who do not want to be corrected if they are wrong. Some committee members feel that the association belongs to them. The CPA has more elderly people than youth (P3, 2021).*

*The main problem is the infighting; these are youth who are not members of the CPA who want to take control of the association and its assets. The committee was elected as an interim committee when the farm was acquired around 1998 and they are still in the office. This committee is accountable to no one, on the other hand, the beneficiaries who are the real owner of the farm sees not to be interested in the affairs of the association (O1, 2021).*

*There is no clear distinction between the committee members and beneficiaries of the CPA. (P2, 2021).*

*The CPA also has allowed non beneficiaries to own land deviating from the objectives of the CPA which were to provide land for residential and agricultural purposes to members (O1, 2021).*

There seems to be problems regarding the governance and management of the organisation. As explained by P3, the association is full of self-centred individuals who do not care about the CPA. Their behaviour and attitude lead to infighting which then makes it hard for committee members to execute their roles as stipulated by the constitution of the association. What exacerbates, the situation is that the committee member does not seem keen to resolve these fights. In addition to that, as reported by P3, some committee members feel that the association belongs to them. P2 also adds another problem which emanates from the governance of the organisation. They indicate that there seems to be no differentiation between the general members and the committee members. These findings are similar to what Ramaloko and Asha (2019) found, that self-centred individuals were hampering the growth, profitability and sustainability of the CPA.

Still on the leadership and management challenges experienced in this association, O1 notes that members who were not part of the association are permitted by the committee members to own land and control the assets of the association. This, according to CPA act No 28 of 1996, is not permissible. It is therefore not surprising that it is cited as one of the causes of conflict among the members of the CPA. All these squabbles hamper proper management and growth of the association. Similarly, Pienaar (2017) also reported that the Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela Communal property association suffered internal disputes which derailed it from focusing on its goals.

Poor decision making was also reported as a challenge affecting the sustainability of the MCPA.

*Decision making in the association always favours the elders. This results in conflicts between the young and the old members (P4, 2021).*

There is also an issue of age differences which is linked to decision making. As explained by P4, decision-making on the CPA always favours the elders which leads to conflict among these members. Favouritism decreases commitment, trust, and productivity.

*Some members are less educated (tertiary education) which prohibits them from making proper decision. In addition, some do not still understand the objectives of the CPA because of lack of education (P1, 2021)*

*Decision making in the association always favours the elders. This results in conflicts between the young and the old members (P4, 2021).*

According to P1, some members do not have tertiary education which prohibits them from making proper decisions. P1 further adds that some members do not understand the objectives and roles of the association, resulting in poor communication among members that might lead to its collapse. According to P4, decision making processes in the association do not accommodate everyone, it favours mostly elders which does not align with the constitution of the organization. Poor adherence to the constitutions leads to little or no progress of the association. Similarly, Hoole (2008) reported that proper management leads to growth and sustainability of any organisation.

*There is an absence of relevant workshops organized to equip members with skills and knowledge such as farming skills. These insufficient skills lead to poor job performance and increase levels of work-related stress hence, impact socio-economic status of members negatively (P9, 2021).*

The absence of relevant workshops organized to equip members with skills and knowledge such as farming skills deterred the improvement of members' wellbeing. High crime rate was another issue hindering the growth of the CPA. The view of the participants

is consistent with McCusker (2002) who states that less education and lack of team work among members prohibits better management and sustainability of a CPA. Likewise, the finding resonates with Mashaba (2011) who acknowledges that CPAs collapse because of lack of relevant workshops to equip CPA members with skills.

Lack of office equipment was reported by participants as a challenge facing the MCPA.

*Lack of office equipment such as desktop computers, laptop computers, monitors, printers, fax machines, scanners, copiers, and telephones are preventing the committee members from doing their work efficiently (P9, 2021).*

According to P9, lack of office equipment such as desktop computers, printers and fax machines prevented the CPA from being managed smoothly.

Another challenge raised by the participants was lack of teamwork and misunderstanding of roles by some committee members.

*There is lack of teamwork among the committee members. In addition, some do not even understand their roles. To some it is a political party. High level of crime in the community, for instance, the theft of farm produce such as cabbages is rampant (P1, 2021).*

Misuse of resources was reported as a challenge affecting the CPA.

*The government gave us land but never assisted with the development of the land to ensure sustainability of our projects. Thirdly, the government provided us with implements but there was no monitoring and evaluation. Lastly, some of the machines were stolen and some overused. The overuse of the machines made them to break down after which the association was unable to fix them (CM1, 2021).*

*The usage of the TLB (excavator), beneficiaries would come and use the machine without seeking proper permission from the committee. When you ask them to seek proper permission, they will tell you about their rights. The absence of vehicle for committee members to use as transport to facilitate their jobs was another challenge (CM5, 2021).*

*The company has been experiencing an issue of conflicting needs and goals from the CPA leadership. It seems the MCPA leadership does not have any democratic support from all its members. As a result of the absence of this support there is always infighting among the members. In addition, the needs and projects as identified by the association members tend to differ from what the ward councillor wants, thus lacking cooperation in terms of goals. The involvement of the ward councillor on such issues still frustrates me, indeed a clear operational plan should be issued (O2, 2021).*

The views of CM1, CM5 and O2 show that the CPA was faced with challenges such as lack of monitoring and evaluation of implements (TLB) given by the government resulting in some of the TLBs being stolen. CM5 adds that the usage of the TLB (excavator) was another challenge faced in the CPA. Beneficiaries would use the machine without seeking proper permission resulting in conflicts among members. This finding is not in agreement with the theory adopted in the study. As the CPA is an asset to its members, their expectations is that it should assist them to reduce their level of vulnerability providing the opportunities to uplift the wellbeing of the beneficiaries. This has not been the case due to the challenges the association is facing which hinder the advancement of members livelihoods (Mwasaa, 2013). Likewise, the views of CM1, CM5 and O3 are consistent with the study by Makhanya (1999) which acknowledges that government officials' interference such as the community development worker, the usage of association's TLB without permission are some challenges facing CPAs.

Conflicting goals and needs were another challenge reported by O2, the official from the private company among the CPA leadership leads to infighting. According to O2, the needs and projects as identified by the association members tend to differ from what the ward councillor wants, thus lacking cooperation in terms of goals. The official further reveals that the MCPA leadership does not have any democratic support from all its members. This stifles the growth of the association thus, the wellbeing of members. According to De Satgé and Cousins (2019), conflicting goals of CPA beneficiaries and needs of the leadership prevent the growth of the association.

Another theme that emerged during data analysis is the failure of the CPA to uplift members' livelihoods.

When a question was asked about the CPA's role in improving members livelihoods, some participants shared their experiences.

*It has not improved my livelihood because despite the skill obtained from the workshops organised by the CPA, we are unable to secure jobs from the private companies. I take care of myself (P9, 2021).*

P1 indicated that:

*Although attempts were made by the CPA to improve livelihoods by allowing members (young and old) to participate in the decision-making of the CPA, some young members were not allowed to take part. Only the elders were allowed to participate. This has created friction between the young members of the community and the elderly members (P1, 2021).*

Similarly, P4 stated:

*I have not benefitted from the CPA; no attempt has been made to monitor the progress of the association. Instead, the farming inputs keep on disappearing (P4, 2021).*

P3 said that:

*For me the CPA is a failure because they were unable to secure land for some members (P3, 2021).*

However, one committee member said:

*The CPA should apply for a state administrator who will come and update the beneficiary list and assist with other necessary operating matters, the issue with this is that once the administrator picks up some wrong doings, all operations of the land should be paused and that will definitely temper with the livelihoods of the beneficiaries (CM4, 2021).*

According to P1, who is supported by P4, some young members have not benefitted from the association as they were not allowed to take part in the decision-making processes of the MCPA. This, according to P1 leads to conflict among members. In the same vein,

O2 raises concern about the exclusion of members of the CPA in the decision-making processes. Their observation is that this deters members from focusing on strategies to improve and sustain their livelihoods which triggers discontentment and apathy that affects the CPA negatively. The view of P1 is in line with the studies of Matukane (2011) and Manenzhe (2015) that acknowledge that lack of participation of young members may result in the collapse of CPAs.

P9 reveals that with skills acquired from workshops organised by the CPA, they were unable to secure jobs from the private companies. This prevents them from making some income. The view of P9 is not in consonant with Hoole (2008) who revealed that some members secured jobs with skills acquired through workshops organised by Communal Property Associations.

P4 added that no monitoring tool was put in place to oversee the progress of the association. P3 complained that their livelihood has not changed because they are unable to secure a piece of land that they can use to cultivate vegetables or build houses which enable them to generate income to take care of their family members. The view of P3 is in agreement with Mashaba (2011) who acknowledges that some CPA members do not secure a piece of land to farm or build houses.

Official 1 and 2 stated:

*The CPA has not done anything apart of inviting the municipality to provide low-cost houses (O1, 2021).*

According to O1, the CPA has done nothing apart from asking the municipality authority to provide houses to qualifying members. While the CPA's objectives are to provide land to members for agricultural and residential purposes, it went beyond the call of duty by getting involved in engaging the municipal authority in housing provision.

#### 4.6 Intervention measures to resolve the challenges.

The beneficiaries were requested to share ideas on how to resolve the challenges. The following are their responses:

*With regard shortage of funds, the MCPA ended up using their personal fund. The government and private sectors should avail at all times through soft bank loans. The government should act as collateral to the CPA (P5, 2021).*

According to P5, to tackle shortage of funds, the government and private sector should always make funds available through soft bank loans. The government should act as a collateral to the obtaining of the loan from the bank. This study is in agreement with (Molosi-France & Dipholo, 2020) research which acknowledges that intervention methods such as organising fund raising are some of the best ways to resolve some shortage of resources which usually hamper CPAs from achieving their goals.

Regarding the lack of education, participants shared their experiences:

*To solve the lack of education, financial support should be given to the poor families. Also, raise awareness on the importance of education in the community (P4, 2021).*

According to P4, financial support should be provided to the poor families. This can yield large future benefits, ameliorating the impact of poverty on individuals' productivity and health as well as increasing the investment on education. P4 added that raising the awareness on the importance of education might allow community members to take education seriously.

In relation to office space, participants provided their responses:

*When providing office space, it should be accompanied by desktop computers, printers, fax machines and telephones. Also, the existing committee should ensure that people do what they were assigned to do" (P5, 2021).*

As explained by P5 when providing office space, it should be accompanied by desktop computers, printers, fax machines and telephones. In addition, community should organize fund raising which would assist the CPA to buy items such as laptops.

In terms of updating the beneficiaries list, participants revealed the following:

*The CPA should apply for a state administrator who will come and update the beneficiary list and assist with other necessary operating matters, the issue with this is that once the administrator picks up some wrong doings, all operations of the land should be paused and that will definitely temper with the livelihoods of the beneficiaries (CM4, 2021).*

In relation to misuse of resources, participants shared their experiences:

*For the use of the machine (TLB) without seeking proper permission from the committee, an application should be written and submitted to the committee by any member who wants to use it. In relation to transportation challenge, both government and other stakeholders involved in the CPA activities should ensure that committee members should be provided with a vehicle. This will enable them to manage the CPA smoothly hence, growth of the association (CM5, 2021).*

As explained by CM5 an application should be written and submitted to the committee by any member who wants to use the machine (TLB). Moreover, government and other stakeholders involved in the CPA activities should ensure that committee members are provided with a vehicle. This finding is in line with findings by Barry (2009) which states that enough support from both government and private sector such as vehicles should be given to the CPAs. This will improve growth of the association and livelihoods of members in the area.

Regarding the interference of government officials, participants reported:

*Community and committee meetings should be organized to discuss some of the challenges like the role of all stakeholders involved in the CPA. The meetings will also provide the platform to discuss the roles of the CDW and councillor in the area. This will also take care of the CDW and councillor interference on CPA activities. In addition, during these*

*meetings, the issue of teamwork will also be addressed. The teamwork is very important since it helps sustain the association. However, due to covid-19, these meetings are not taking place (P1, 2021).*

*For me the issue of infighting among members of the association will stop if MCPA meetings are organised regularly. In addition, organising CPA meetings will provide the platform to discuss the role of the CPA and the ward councillor. (O2, 2021).*

*Sometimes the committee members invite an official from the Department of Agriculture, land reforms and rural development to try and provide clarity on certain challenges. However, some challenges are never solved (P3, 2021).*

*After discussion with other members concerning some the challenges for instance, the lack of office equipment and high level of crime, I refer them to management of the CPA, but this has proven to be a failure because the management does nothing to take care of the situation for instance (P3, 2021).*

According to P1, P3 and O3, community and committee meetings should be organised to discuss the role of CDW and councillors in the CPA as this will reduce conflicts and infighting among them. Also, according to P1, these meetings will also allow members to discuss the issue of teamwork that is crucial for the sustainability of the CPA. This finding is in agreement with the recommendation made by Molosi-France and Dipholo (2020) in their research that alludes that intervention methods such as organising community meetings and fund raising are the best ways to resolve some challenges plaguing CPA.

#### 4.7 Discussion

The study established that there is a general understanding of the objectives of the association as stipulated in the constitution by the CPA members, committee members (CMs) and officials. Such understanding suggests that they are knowledgeable about the reasons why the association was established. However, a committee member reported that there was never clear information regarding the objectives of the CPA. This is concerning especially because information comes from a committee member. It is

therefore mind boggling that a leader, who is expected to provide a strategic guidance to the general members, seems not to know the intentions of the organization. According to the constitution of the association, the following are some of the key roles to be played by the committee members of the association. Each committee member has a fiduciary responsibility in relation to MCPA and its members and shall exercise their powers in the best interest of all the members of the MCPA, without any advantage to themselves in comparison with other members who are similarly placed. The day-to-day management of the affairs of the Association, which shall have the power to institute or defend legal proceedings on behalf of the MCPA. The committee shall have the power to decide who qualifies for membership of the MCPA. In particular, the committee shall have the power to decide whether any person is ordinarily resident on MCPA land. Any person(s) disputing the committee's decision about their right to be a member of the association can approach a general meeting to deliberate on the committee's decision. The committee shall have the power to allocate land to members who qualify for such land. The committee shall have the power to make rules for the management of MCPA land. The rules may not be inconsistent with this constitution.

It was also reported that there are some MCPA members who believe that it has not done anything to improve the livelihoods of beneficiaries. However, the committee and members of the CPA and the officials report that some benefits accrued. For example, the MCPA gave them access to tractors which are used to plough the land. These tractors received by members of the CPA are important farming inputs which relieve them from expenses they could have incurred. The land that members accessed through their membership of the association provided them the opportunity to cultivate vegetables such as cabbage. This illustrates that the CPA created an opportunity for members to have a source of food increased in food production thus reducing hunger, starvation, and malnutrition and thereby reducing starvation in the area.

The officials, members of the CPA and committee members acknowledged that the support obtained from the public and private sector provided opportunities for members to uplift their wellbeing. For instance, the CPA beneficiaries were able to run their businesses on the land that they obtained. The bursary from the private company provided support to at least one young member to further their education. Education acquired impacts positively on poverty reduction since it provides members with human

capital. The workshops organized by the CPA enabled beneficiaries to obtain farming and business skills. These skills are essential in improving the functioning of the farming and business activities. This may empower the members to be in a better position to improve the production in the livelihood activities.

Nonetheless, some committee members indicated that the support given to the CPA only benefited certain people (elders) because of favouritism. Elders are favoured because their suggestions or opinions are mainly prioritized at the expense of those of young people. This is a challenge because the support received by the CPA is supposed to benefit every member of the association whether young or old. Nevertheless, research findings also indicate that on the side of officials from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform that they continue to work hard to ensure that the CPA is supported.

The CPA is plagued with several challenges for instance, some members argue that those without tertiary education lack capacity to make sound decisions. Their view is that this prevents members from understanding the objective and roles of the association. This results in poor communication among members that might lead to the collapse of the CPA. Members of the CPA revealed that to resolve this challenge, financial support should be provided to poor families. This can yield large future benefits, ameliorating the impact of poverty on individuals' productivity and health as well as increasing the CPA members investment on education. Also, raising the awareness on the importance of education as an intervention measure might allow members of the CPA to take education seriously.

Inadequate office space, as well as equipment's such as desktop computers, printers and fax machines were also plaguing the association. The lack of office equipment retarded performance, accuracy, and efficiency in the association. It also prevented the CPA from being managed smoothly. In addition, this restricts the growth and sustainability of the association. To tackle this challenge, some members of the CPA indicated that when providing office space, it should be accompanied with desktop computers, printers, fax machines and telephones. Also, to resolve the lack of office equipment, some of the members of the CPA indicated that fundraising activities should be considered which would assist the CPA to buy the items such as laptops.

Interference of government officials (CDWs) was also raised as a challenge facing the CPA. There was lack of support from the ward councillor and local CDWs to the CPA which resulted in anti-sentiments to the association. The ward councillor feels that the association is replacing their voice in the community, as the roles of the two existing structures are still not clearly comprehended. This results in lack of trust to the CPA as some members believe the association is a political party. Members of the CPA and officials indicated that to solve this challenge, community and committee meetings should be organized to discuss the role of CDWs and councillors in the CPA as this will reduce conflicts and infighting among them.

Insufficient funds prevented the CPA from carrying out projects such as welding, sewing, piggery and poultry as specified in the business plan. The inability to execute these projects robbed members of the CPA of an opportunity to generate additional income. Insufficient funds are hindering the sustainability of the CPA and growth of the association. Members of the CPA suggested that to tackle the issue of insufficient funds, the government and private sector should always make funds available through soft bank loans. The government should act as collateral to obtain the loan from the banks.

These challenges mentioned above restrict the retention, productivity, growth, and sustainability of the association.

#### 4.8 Summary

In this chapter, the findings of the study are presented. The chapter covered the origin and purpose of the MCPA. Also covered in this chapter are the findings of the mechanisms introduced by the MCPA and benefits accrued to improve members' livelihoods in the Mkhondo Local Municipality. The findings also presented the support obtained from the public and private sectors in sustaining the association and promoting the wellbeing of the members. The issues also covered in this chapter are the challenges facing the MCPA. The challenges include insufficient funds, misuse of resources and lack of office equipment. Additionally, the association was plagued with challenges such as high crime, poor decision making, and lack of education and government officials' interference. Lastly, the chapter covered the findings in relation to intervention measures employed by the CPA to improve members' livelihoods. The next chapter of the research discusses a summary of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

## Chapter 5: Summary of the research findings, conclusion and, recommendations

### 5.1 Introduction

The chapter presents a summary of the findings. Furthermore, it discusses the conclusion and provides recommendations regarding strengthening the Maphepheni Communal Property Association's contribution towards its members' livelihoods.

### 5.2 Summary of research findings

#### 5.2.1 Which measures are put in place by the Maphepheni Communal Property Association to improve the members' livelihoods.

The members of the CPA received 250,000 hectares of land to be used for both agricultural and settlement purposes. Land acquisition grant of R 4 186 000 was also provided for the development of the land. According to the association's constitution, some of the committee's roles are as follows: to ensure the protection of the association's assets and to ensure equal beneficiation on land allocation. Secondly, all committee members are responsible for smooth management of the association including ensuring that the annual general meetings of the committee members are held. The constitution of the association has the following objectives to take transfer of, or acquire, land to be occupied for residential, farming, and grazing purposes by members of MCPA, referred to in this Constitution as MCPA land, to hold MCPA land in common in a participatory and non-discriminatory manner, to preserve, develop and improve MCPA land, to represent and promote the interests of members of MCPA by granting them rights to use land for different purposes. The study zooms much on the third objective which talks about preserving, developing, and improving the land for the beneficiation of its members. According to the findings of the study, the association developed a business plan as an attempt to generate income which will be used to sustain the lives of the beneficiaries. According to the business plan, the following were the projects the association wanted to initiate welding, piggery, sewing, bricklaying, and poultry.

#### 5.2.2 To what extent do the government and private sponsored resources contribute towards the improvement of the livelihoods of the members of Maphepheni communal Property Association.

According to the study's findings, the association received vast support from various government sectors ranging from the land acquisition grant for development of the land, and farming implements.

According to the study's findings, members of the CPA received a piece of land which they used for different purposes such as farming. Some members of the CPA indicated that from the piece of land that they received, they were able to plough vegetables which assisted them to meet their daily nutritional needs. Some of these members received tractors and learned how to operate them and subsequently used them to plough the land to provide food for themselves.

The study's findings further revealed that some CPA members utilised the acquired land to build themselves houses. Some of these houses are even used as livelihood sources because they were rented out to generate some income for the owners. This extra income was then used to support the families.

Meanwhile, other participants highlighted that they utilised plots from the allocated land to conduct small business whose income they used to enhance their livelihoods. The MCPA land ownership further provides the owners with financial security and contentment. This is evidenced by the establishment and running of businesses such as welding, piggery, sewing, bricklaying, and poultry farming. In addition, some beneficiaries received funding which allowed them an opportunity to begin a building project.

The CPA formed a partnership with a private company called Mpact. The private company supported the association through the drilling of boreholes. As such, this provided access to clean water free of charge to the community members. Furthermore, one young person was able to obtain a bursary from the private company which allowed them to further their education. Education may put them in a better position to qualify for a job which can serve as their livelihood.

Moreover, the private company constructed a stadium which benefitted both the CPA members and the community. Due to its relationship with this organisation, some CPA beneficiaries got employment in the stadium project. This provided them with a livelihood from which they got an income with which sustained their lives. The support given to the association stimulated their capabilities to be able to improve members livelihood.

While some members acknowledged the efforts made by the CPA, there are those including the committee members, private and public officials who indicated that there were limited mechanisms put in place by the CPA to improve members' livelihoods. The official alluded that his expectation was for the association to continue with their mandated responsibility of being a custodian of the land given and provide proper reports on support given and money utilization.

5.2.3 Kinds of intervention can be used to ensure that the CPA contributes to the members' livelihoods.

The study's findings also revealed that the association is plagued with challenges that are affecting its growth and sustainability. For instance, it was revealed that the CPA lacks office equipment such as desktop computers, laptops, printers, fax machines, scanners, copiers, and telephones. It was suggested that this prevented committee members from doing their work efficiently, such as typing and printing of meeting minutes and agendas, reports and communicating with other members or stakeholders. Nonetheless, there is no clear report on how the seed and funding that the association received from government was utilized.

It is interesting to also note that while none of the objectives of the CPA talks about the assets of the CPA being used for private matters, its farming production inputs like tractors were, used to transport Faith based organisation members. This aspect is not in any way associated with the mission or vision of the organisation. There seems to be lack of care for the assets of the organisation. This is evidenced by the disappearance of farming implements such as TLB, seedlings, tractor, and spades.

There were also concerns regarding the relationship between older and younger members of the association. For example, there were views that some elderly people were displaying selfish and inconsiderate behaviours. This is because they were of the view that decision-making should be the sole responsibility of the elders only and this is also viewed as favouritism by the youth. This clearly reveals that committee members do not seem to understand the mandate of the association as it has been stipulated on the constitution.

It was also reported that the squabbles led to some dysfunctionality in the association. For instance, the committee could not organise annual general meetings. The fact that this issue was prevailing, later affected the association in carrying its duty as mandated by the constitution. Annual general meetings are meant to amongst others afford an opportunity for members to give an update about CPA's performance and strategic reviews as well providing reports based on the objectives set forth, this opportunity was missed as they were not arranged as required. It is therefore unclear how the member active involvement, accountability and transparency were dealt with. In one of the instances when an official from the *Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development* was invited to attend the CPA's meeting to intervene on the issues faced by the association, that ended being a futile exercise since the invited member could not assist with some of the identified issues.

The constitution of the organisation stipulates that committee members are expected to be accountable to the association. That is, it is their responsibility to ensure that the organisation is managed and led well and that there is good governance. However due to poor governance, reporting was not done in accordance with the constitution.

### 5.3 Conclusion

The government of South Africa introduced the Communal Property Association through its land reform programme so that it could serve as a formal structure that communities who have received land back could utilise to organise themselves. The primary objective of a CPA is to improve the lives of its beneficiaries through effective use of the land they received. This study assessed the Maphepheni Communal Property's Association contribution towards members' livelihoods. The land provided by the government towards the CPA afforded the beneficiaries an opportunity to cultivate vegetables such as cabbage and spinach. This offered an opportunity to reduce hunger, starvation, and malnutrition.

The businesses that were established on the land contributed positively to the livelihoods of the beneficiaries through employment creation. However, the beneficiation was not sustained due to insufficient funds. The provision of land for business to members of the CPA was a way of enhancing members livelihoods.

For instance, the bursary from the private company allowed one young person to further their education. Education acquired has the possibility to impact positively on poverty reduction since it provides members of the community with human capital. Also, workshops organised to train beneficiaries enabled them to obtain farming and business skills. Moreover, skills allowed beneficiaries to function effectively in the farming and business activities. This has a possibility to allow them to have more sources of livelihood to reduce poverty.

There, are some members who believe that those with lower levels of education are unable to execute their responsibility as mandated by the constitution since they may not be able read with understanding and engage meaningfully with the constitution and business plan of the organisation as well as relevant legislation.

The latter is a result of lack of office equipment which prevents committee members from discharging their duties such as typing and printing of meeting minutes and agendas, reports and communicating with other members of stakeholders efficiently. The majority of the participants kept on saying the association was facing shortage of funding, yet there was no clear report on how the given amount was utilized.

It was discovered that there is an issue on absence of teamwork. The study reveals that in the association there was more of individualism rather than teamwork. Teamwork is a fundamental element in such an organisation as decisions taken include other members. Lack of collaboration led to the failure of the organisation to perform its sole duty.

There seems to be lack of agreement among participants regarding the efforts made by the association. Based on the above-mentioned challenges, there is a likelihood that such may hinder the smooth running and sustainability of the CPA.

According to the study, a partnership between the association and the private company is good and well maintained. It is critical that the good work done by the company should be acknowledged and sustained. This will motivate the company to do more for the community since such initiatives improve its profile.

The relationship between the association and the department is currently not in a good state since the committee does not adhere to operational standards prescribed by the department.

The committee members are tasked with ensuring that there is proper asset management since that hardly happened.

#### 5.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the findings of this study. Although, the funding of R 4 186 000 as land acquisition grant was provided during the inception of the CPA and some assets were bought with it, members felt that it was not enough to sustain it. To address the above-mentioned sentiment, the study recommends that the CPA committee members should start keeping clear, precise, and concise records on items accomplished with the funded money. In addition, the official from the department should strengthen monitoring processes through continuous engagement with the committee members.

The study recommends that government should put in place certain measures such as regular meetings with the committee members which will ensure that support and resources given to CPAs are used optimally.

The findings of this study reveal that there is poor reporting on financial utilization and other operational matters, such as not informing the CPA members on the current performance of the association by the committee members. The study recommends that the MCPA committee members find a method of reporting to members of the CPA and the funders, either weekly, quarterly, or monthly. This will give them a platform to position themselves accordingly within the broader spectrum of financial and assets management. In addition, proper reporting on money received from any funder could assist in utilization of funds. This must be done in line with the rules of the funds. Alternatively, the CPA can report quarterly. The department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform needs to support the association with workshops that will focus immensely on reporting and leadership and management skills.

The findings further reveal that some individuals, including the committee members were not familiar with the mandate of the association. The study recommends that the CPA committee should ensure that land given for business is utilized as such. This will prevent instances where the land given is used for other purposes which are out of the CPA's scope.

To deal with squabbles and conflicts among association members as well as between non-members, the study recommends that committee members should be exposed to conflict resolution and communication training where they can learn skills that they can use to improve the running of the organisation. The committee members should create a suggestions box at the office so that members of the CPA can write and submit in their complaints. This will allow the committee members to receive them on time and respond promptly without having to wait for a meeting to be organised first by the association and the committee as well as partners like the department of agriculture, land reform and rural development. It is therefore recommended that all members and beneficiaries should be provided with adequate training on matters related to their role and management of the association by the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land reforms. For instance, they could be trained on leadership, governance, organisational and management skills.

Recommends that training on team building should be explored. This can be done through organising of seminars and workshops for the committee members and beneficiaries of the CPA in the area. Provision of appropriate training may enable the committee members to acquire skills that they can apply to improve the smooth running and sustainability of the communal property association. Such trainings may help solve the issue of some members who do not understand the objectives of the CPA due to limited training opportunities.

Regarding the thinking by some of the CPA members that the CPA is a political party, the study recommends that the MCPA committee members should explain to the members of the CPA the actual purpose of the association and how members were recruited.

Lastly, the study reveals that the association lacks equipment such as laptop computers, desktop computers, stationery, and telephone. Therefore, it is recommended that the CPA should approach different private companies to seek assistance in acquiring office equipment. Private companies might assist since it is a requirement for them to give back to communities through their corporate social responsibility branch as mandated by the Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003.

The study recommends that certain tasks like leadership within the institution must be given to those with at least a grade 12 certificate. This must be a criterion that is clearly articulated in the constitution.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

**CERTIFICATE OF EDITING**

I, Sifiso Sibanda, confirm and certify that I have read and edited the entire dissertation: ***Assessment of the Maphepheni Communal Property Association's contribution towards members' livelihoods***, by N Hlatshwayo, Student number: 28105486, submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree ***Master of Social Science in Development Studies*** at the North-West University, which was supervised by Dr. M.P. Molope of the North-West University.

I hold a PhD in Language and Literature with English and am qualified to edit academic work of such nature for cohesion and coherence.

The views and research procedures detailed and expressed in the dissertation remain those of the researcher/s.

Yours sincerely

Sifiso Sibanda

(PhD, MA, BA Honours, B.Ed., D.Ed. – English)



## Annexure B: Ethics certificate



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**Basic and Social Science Research Ethics Committee (BaSSREC)**

**Faculty of Humanities**

Tel: 018 299 1586

Email: [21081719@nwu.ac.za](mailto:21081719@nwu.ac.za)

2 November 2022

### APPROVAL FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

**Ethics number:** NWU-00659-21-A7

**Study title:** Assessment of the Maphepheni Communal Property Association's contribution towards members' Livelihoods.

**Study leader/supervisor:** DR M.P MOLOPE

**Student:** N Hlatshwayo (28105486)

**Application type:** Single Study

**Risk level:** Low Risk

Dear researcher

You are kindly informed that this application was reviewed for monitoring at the meeting of the North-West University Basic and Social Science Research Ethics Committee (BaSSREC), Faculty of Humanities, North-West University, held on 02/11/2022. Following the review of the application, it has been decided that the study is approved for continuation.

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Suspension   |          |
| Continuation | <b>x</b> |
| Termination  |          |

**Approval date:** 2/11/2022

**Expiry date:** 2/11/2023

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please contact BaSSREC.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Erhabor Idemudia', is written over a horizontal line.

**Professor Erhabor Idemudia** Chairperson: NWU-BaSSREC

Current details: (23239522) G:\My Drive\9. Research and Postgraduate Education\9.1.5.3 Letters Templates\9.1.5.3.6\_Gatekeepers\_Letter\_HREC.docm  
30 April 2018

File reference: 9.1.5.3.6

## Annexure C: Consent form



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Corner of Albert Luthuli and University Drive  
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Mokgadi.molope@nwu.ac.za  
Tel:0183892762/2524

Date: .....

### BaSSREC Authorization

Prof Jacques Rothmann  
Digitally signed by Prof Jacques Rothmann  
Date: 2021.07.05 12:35:58 +02'00'  
Approved 5 July 2021

### PARTICIPANT INFORMATION LEAFLET AND CONSENT FORM

#### TITLE OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT:

ASSESSMENT OF THE MAPHEPHENI COMMUNAL PROPERTY  
ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS MEMBERS' LIVELIHOODS

REFERENCE NUMBERS: NWU-00659-21-A7

PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER: NKOSINGIPHILE HLATSHWAYO

ADDRESS: 203 MAPHEPHENI eMKHONDO

CONTACT NUMBER: 076 754 9899

You are being invited to take part in a research project that forms part of my qualification and a requirement for the degree Master of Social Sciences in the Department of Development Studies in the faculty of Humanities at the North-West University.

Please take some time to read the information presented here, which will explain the details of this project. Please ask any questions about any part of this project that you do not fully understand. It is very important that you are fully satisfied and that you clearly understand what this research is about and how you could be involved. Also, your participation is **entirely voluntary** and you are free to decline to participate. If you say no, this will not affect you

negatively in any way whatsoever. You are also free to withdraw from the study at any point, even if you do agree to take part. Prior to publication of the study's results (or the point that publication is in process), you may also withdraw the data you generate.

This study has been approved by the **Basic Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (BaSSREC) of the Faculty of Humanities of the North-West University (NWU-00659-21-A7)** and will be conducted according to the ethical guidelines and principles of the international Singapore Statement on Research Integrity (2010) and the ethical guidelines of the National Health Research Ethics Council. It might be necessary for the research ethics committee members or relevant authorities to inspect the research records to make sure that we (the researchers) are conducting research in an ethical manner.

#### **What is this research study all about?**

The study intends to assess the contribution of Maphepheni Communal Property Association towards members' livelihoods. Additionally, the researcher wishes to investigate the topic to provide potential recommendations and strategies that can be used to address CPAs related problems in the community. This will involve the use of a questionnaire and semi-structured interview tool to collect the views of participants. As a result, the researcher is inviting participants who are members of the CPA, committee members and stakeholders from both private and public sector, to engage in both questionnaire and an interview session with the researcher.

This study will be conducted by **Nkosingiphile Hlatshwayo**, a researcher trained to use the methods mentioned in the previous sentence. Approximately 18 participants will be included in this study.

*The research questions of this study are:*

- Which measures are put in place by the Maphepheni Communal Property Association to improve the member's livelihoods?
- To which extent do the government and private sponsored resources contribute towards the improvement of the livelihoods of the members of Maphepheni communal Property Association?
- What kind of intervention can be put in place to ensure that the CPA does contribute to the member's livelihoods?

#### **Why have you been invited to participate?**

You have been invited to participate because you have previously/currently are involved in the CPA under inquiry. However, you may be excluded if you haven't or are not involved, have no knowledge, information, or experience concerning the association.

#### **What will your responsibilities be?**

You will be asked to:

- Complete a researcher-administered questionnaire/interview session that includes 7-10 questions that will take 30- minutes to 1 hour to complete.
- Complete and sign this ICS before the commencement of the study.

#### **Will you benefit from taking part in this research?**

Firstly, at the moment, there is no study on the performance of such an entity, as such, they do not know the contribution made by the organization to their livelihoods at the moment they rely on the reports made by the government.

Secondly, the direct benefits for participants include voicing your thoughts and concerns regarding the CPA. Lastly, the indirect benefit will probably be that you'll be assisting in stimulating debate that could lead to recommendations and alternatives that can be used to improve matters related to problems associated with the CPA in the community.

**Are there risks involved in your taking part in this research and how will these be managed?**

*The risks in this study, and how these will be managed, are summarised in the table below*

| <b>Probable/possible risks/discomforts</b>                                               | <b>Strategies to minimize risk/discomfort</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In observation of Covid-19 regulations and proper research conduct under covid-19 rules. | <p>The researcher will observe at least two-meter social distance rules, also the researcher will be using a sanitizer with an 80% alcohol content before and during the interview if required.</p> <p>Additionally, both the researcher and participant to wear the three-ply mask for the full duration of the interview.</p> <p>Lastly, the researcher will ensure that time management is respected during the interview/questionnaire completion.</p> |

- *However, we do believe that the benefits to you and to science (as noted in the previous section) outweigh the risks we have listed. If you disagree, then please feel free not to participate in this study. We will respect your decision.*
- *Should we learn, in the course of the research, that someone is harming you, or that you are intending to harm someone, then we must tell someone who can help you/warn the person you are intending to harm.*

**Who will have access to the data?**

The information and will be kept safe and secure against loss or theft by locking hard copies in locked cupboards in the researcher's office and for electronic data, it will be password protected in a zipped file with two verification passwords only accessed and known by the researcher. The data will be stored for a period of five years.

This ensures that your confidentiality, privacy, and the right to anonymity are upheld throughout the data collection process and publication of findings. The questionnaire shall be administered by the researcher in a private space at the household of the participants.

For anonymity and confidentiality, will be achieved through the usage of pseudo names when reporting, to avoid linking the response with the participants only available exclusively to the researcher, and such personal information remains confidential. As a result, in no way will your results be linked to your identity

**What will happen to the data?**

This is a once-off study, so the data will not be re-used. The data from this study will be reported in the following ways: In chapter four of the full dissertation as a full product of this study. In all of this reporting, you will not be personally identified. This means that the reporting

will not include your name or details that will help others to know that you participated. This information will also be kept safe for 5 years as is a prerequisite by university research policy.

**Will you be paid/compensated to take part in this study and are there any costs involved?**

This study is completely voluntary; there will be no reimbursement or payment. However, if there may be a situation where light food must be provided, the researcher will cater for such not as a payment but as a token of appreciation.

**How will you know about the findings?**

The researcher will arrange meetings with the different categories of the participants to share the key findings with them. For members of the Maphepheni Communal Property Association, the researcher will approach the Chairperson of the committee to arrange a community meeting to share the results with the members of the CPA and committee members. On the date that is suitable to them. A copy of the key findings will be shared with the chairperson for ease reference by the CPA members. In addition, the researcher is intending on publishing the paper.

**Is there anything else that you should know or do?**

- You can contact **Nkosingiphile Hlatshwayo** at **0767549899** or [cyrilhlatshwayo2014@gmail.com](mailto:cyrilhlatshwayo2014@gmail.com) if you have any further queries or encounter any problems.
- You can contact the chair of the Basic Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (**Prof. Jacques Rothmann**) at **018 299 1595** or **21081719@nwu.ac.za** if you have any concerns or complaints that have not been adequately addressed by the researcher.
- You will receive a copy of this information and a consent form for your records.

**Declaration by participant.**

By signing below, I \_\_\_\_\_ agree to take part in a research study entitled:

**ASSESSMENT OF THE MAPHEPHENI COMMUNAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS MEMBERS' LIVELIHOODS**

I declare that:

- I have read and understood this information and consent form and it is written in a language with which I am fluent and comfortable.
- I have had a chance to ask questions to the researcher, and all my questions have been adequately answered.
- I understand that taking part in this study is **voluntary** and I have not been pressurised to take part.
- I understand that what I contribute (what I report/say/write/draw/produce visually) could be reproduced publically and/or quoted, but without reference to my identity.
- I may choose to leave the study at any time and will not be penalized or prejudiced in any way.
- I may be asked to leave the study before it has finished if the researcher feels it is in my best interests, or if I do not follow the study plan, as agreed to.

Isayinwe ku- (*indawo*) \_\_\_\_\_ ngomhla (*usuku*) \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

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**Isiginesha yomhlanganyeli.**

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**Isiginesha yobufakazi.**

- Ungangithinta futhi ☐ Yebo ☐ Cha
- Ngingathanda ukufingqa okutholakele kulolu cwaningo ☐ Yebo ☐ Cha
- Ngingathanda ukuthola impendulo ngokusebenza kwami / nenhlalakahle yami njengoba kukhonjisiwe kwinhlolokhono engibe nayo nomcwaningi ☐ Yebo ☐ Cha

Indlela enhle yokufinyelela kimi yile:

Igama nesibongo: \_\_\_\_\_

Ikheli Leposi: \_\_\_\_\_

I-imeyili: \_\_\_\_\_

Inombolo yocingo: \_\_\_\_\_

Inombolo Yeselula: \_\_\_\_\_

Uma kwenzeka imininingwane engenhla ishintsha, sicela uthinte lo muntu olandelayo ongazi kahle futhi ongahlali nami futhi ozokusiza ukuthi ungithinte:

Igama nesibongo: \_\_\_\_\_

Inombolo yocingo / yocingo / i-imeyili: \_\_\_\_\_

**Isimemezelo somcwaningi**

Mina (*igama*) \_\_\_\_\_ memezela ukuthi:

- Ngichaze imininingwane ekulo mbhalo ku \_\_\_\_\_
- Ngimkhuthazile ukuthi abuze imibuzo futhi ngithathe isikhathi esanele ukuyiphendula.
- Ngenelisekile ukuthi uziqonda ngokwanele zonke izici zocwaningo, njengoba kuxoxiwe ngenhla
- Ngisebenzise / angisebenzisanga utolika.

Kusayinwe (*endaweni*) \_\_\_\_\_ ngomhla (*usuku*) \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

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**Isiginesha yomhlanganyeli**

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**Isiginesha yobufakazi**

**Isimemezelo somcwaningi kanye nomhlanganyeli**

**Ukuxoxisana ubuso nobuso ngesikhathi semikhawulo ye Covid-19.**

**Lesi isimemezelo esingeziwe somcwaningi futhi obambe iqhaza kulezo zimo lapho ababambiqhaza bazocelwa ukuthi babambe iqhaza engxoxweni yokuxoxisana ubuso nobuso :**

Ngokusayina ngezansi, ngi \_\_\_\_\_, ngiyavuma le mininingwane elandelayo ehlobene nezinyathelo ezidingekayo maqondana ne-Covid-19:

Ngimemezela ukuthi:

- Kungukuzikhethela kwami engikukhethayo ukubamba iqhaza enxoxweni ehlelekile eyakhelwe ubuso nobuso nomcwaningi.
- Lokhu kudinga ukuthi ngivume kulezi zinyathelo eziqinile ezilandelayo zokuvikela impilo yami kanye nokuphepha kwami kanye nokwomcwaningi / okhulumela imibuzo / umphenyi oyinhloko:

- Ngiyavuma ukuthi umcwaningi athathe izinga lokushisa kwami ngaphambi kwengxoxo esebenzisa i-thermometer. ☐ Yebo ☐ Cha
- Ngiaqinisekisa ukuthi ukushisa kwami kukalwa ngama-degree angu- \_\_\_\_ ☐ Yebo ☐ Cha
- Ngiyavuma ukusebenzisa isifihla-buso esinikezwa ngumcwaningi. ☐ Yebo ☐ Cha
- Ngiyavuma ukugqoka imaski enama-ply amathathu sonke isikhathi senhlokhono. ☐ Yebo ☐ Cha
- Ngiyavuma ukuthi umcwaningi ahlanze umongo wengxoxo esebenzisa umuthi wokuhlanza onama-80% wokuquthwe kotshwala ngaphambi kokuqala kwengxoxo. ☐ Yebo ☐ Cha
- Ngiyavuma kumcwaningi ngisebenzisa i-sanitizer ene-80% yokuquthwe kotshwala ngaphambi nangesikhathi sengxoxo uma kudingeka. ☐ Yebo ☐ Cha

Kusayinwe (endaweni) \_\_\_\_\_ ngo- (usuku) \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Isiginesha yomhlanganyeli**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Isiginesha yomcwaningi**

## Annexure D

### English version consent form



North-West University  
Mafikeng Campus  
Corner of Albert Luthuli and University Drive  
Mmabatho  
2745  
Mokgadi.molope@nwu.ac.za  
Tel:0183892762/2524

Date: .....

#### BaSSREC Authorization

Prof Jacques  
Rothmann

Digitally signed by Prof  
Jacques Rothmann  
Date: 2021.07.05  
12:37:13 +02'00'

Approved 5 July 2021

#### PARTICIPANT INFORMATION LEAFLET AND CONSENT FORM

##### TITLE OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT:

ASSESSMENT OF THE MAPHEPHENI COMMUNAL PROPERTY  
ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS MEMBERS' LIVELIHOODS

REFERENCE NUMBERS: NWU-00659-21-A7

PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER: NKOSINGIPHILE HLATSHWAYO

ADDRESS: 203 MAPHEPHENI eMKHONDO

CONTACT NUMBER: 076 754 9899

You are being invited to take part in a research project that forms part of my qualification and a requirement for the degree Master of Social Sciences in the Department of Development Studies in the faculty of Humanities at the North-West University.

Please take some time to read the information presented here, which will explain the details of this project. Please ask any questions about any part of this project that you do not fully understand. It is very important that you are fully satisfied and that you clearly understand what this research is about and how you could be involved. Also, your participation is **entirely voluntary** and you are free to decline to participate. If you say no, this will not affect you negatively in any way whatsoever. You are also free to withdraw from the study at any point, even if you do agree to take part. Prior to publication of the study's results (or the point that publication is in process), you may also withdraw the data you generate.

This study has been approved by the **Basic Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (BaSSREC) of the Faculty of Humanities of the North-West University (NWU-00659-21-A7)** and will be conducted according to the ethical guidelines and principles of the international Singapore Statement on Research Integrity (2010) and the ethical guidelines of the National Health Research Ethics Council. It might be necessary for the research ethics committee members or relevant authorities to inspect the research records to make sure that we (the researchers) are conducting research in an ethical manner.

#### **What is this research study all about?**

The study intends to assess the contribution of Maphepheni Communal Property Association towards members' livelihoods. Additionally, the researcher wish to investigate the topic to provide potential recommendations and strategies that can be used to address CPAs related problems in the community. This will involve the use of a questionnaire and semi- structured interview tool to collect the views of participants. As a result, the researcher is inviting participants who are members of the CPA, committee members and stakeholders from both private and public sector, to engage in both questionnaire and an interview session with the researcher.

This study will be conducted by **Nkosingiphile Hlatshwayo**, a researcher trained to use the methods mentioned in the previous sentence. Approximately 18 participants will be included in this study.

*The research questions of this study are:*

- Which measures are put in place by the Maphepheni Communal Property Association to improve the member's livelihoods?
- To which extent do the government and private sponsored resources contribute towards the improvement of the livelihoods of the members of Maphepheni communal Property Association?
- What kind of intervention can be put in place to ensure that the CPA does contribute to the member's livelihoods?

#### **Why have you been invited to participate?**

You have been invited to participate because you have previously/currently are involved in the CPA under inquiry. However, you may be excluded if you haven't or are not involved, have no knowledge, information, or experience concerning the association.

#### **What will your responsibilities be?**

You will be asked to:

- Complete a researcher-administered questionnaire/interview session that includes 7-10 questions that will take 30- minutes to 1 hour to complete.
- You will be requested to sign this ICS before the commencement of the study.

#### **Will you benefit from taking part in this research?**

Firstly at the moment, there is no study on the performance of such an entity, as such, they do not know the contribution made by the organization to their livelihoods at the moment they rely on the reports made by the government.

Secondly, the direct benefits for participants include voicing your thoughts and concerns regarding the CPA. Lastly, the indirect benefit will probably be that you'll be assisting in stimulating debate that could lead to recommendations and alternatives that can be used to improve matters related to problems associated with the CPA in the community.

**Are there risks involved in your taking part in this research and how will these be managed?**

*The risks in this study, and how these will be managed, are summarised in the table below*

| <b>Probable/possible risks/discomforts</b>                                               | <b>Strategies to minimize risk/discomfort</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In observation of Covid-19 regulations and proper research conduct under covid-19 rules. | The researcher will observe at least two-meter social distance rules, also the researcher will be using a sanitizer with an 80% alcohol content before and during the interview if required.<br>Additionally, both the researcher and participant to wear the three-ply mask for the full duration of the interview.<br>Lastly, the researcher will ensure that time management is respected during the interview/questionnaire completion. |

- *However, we do believe that the benefits to you and to science (as noted in the previous section) outweigh the risks we have listed. If you disagree, then please feel free not to participate in this study. We will respect your decision.*
- *Should we learn, in the course of the research, that someone is harming you, or that you are intending to harm someone, then we must tell someone who can help you/warn the person you are intending to harm.*

**Who will have access to the data?**

The information and will be kept safe and secure against loss or theft by locking hard copies in locked cupboards in the researcher's office and for electronic data, it will be password protected in a zipped file with two verification passwords only accessed and known by the researcher. The data will be stored for a period of five years.

This ensures that your confidentiality, privacy, and the right to anonymity are upheld throughout the data collection process and publication of findings. The questionnaire shall be administered by the researcher in a private space at the household of the participants.

For anonymity and confidentiality, will be achieved through the usage of pseudo names when reporting, to avoid linking the response with the participants only available exclusively to the researcher, and such personal information remains confidential. As a result, in no way will your results be linked to your identity

**What will happen to the data?**

This is a once-off study, so the data will not be re-used. The data from this study will be reported in the following ways: in chapter four of the full dissertation as a full product of this study. In all of this reporting, you will not be personally identified. This means that the reporting will not include your name or details that will help others to know that you participated. This information will also be kept safe for 5 years as is a prerequisite by university research policy.

**Will you be paid/compensated to take part in this study and are there any costs involved?**

This study is completely voluntary; there will be no reimbursement or payment. However, if there may be a situation where light food must be provided, the researcher will cater for such not as a payment but as a token of appreciation.

#### How will you know about the findings?

The researcher will arrange meetings with the different categories of the participants to share the key findings with them. For members of the Maphepheni Communal Property Association, the researcher will approach the Chairperson of the committee to arrange a community meeting to share the results with the members of the CPA and committee members. On the date that is suitable to them. A copy of the key findings will be shared with the chairperson for ease reference by the CPA members. In addition, the researcher is intending on publishing the paper.

#### Is there anything else that you should know or do?

- You can contact **Nkosingiphile Hlatshwayo** at **0767549899** or [cyrilhlatshwayo2014@gmail.com](mailto:cyrilhlatshwayo2014@gmail.com) if you have any further queries or encounter any problems.
- You can contact the chair of the Basic Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (**Prof. Jacques Rothmann**) at **018 299 1595** or **21081719@nwu.ac.za** if you have any concerns or complaints that have not been adequately addressed by the researcher.
- You will receive a copy of this information and a consent form for your records.

#### Declaration by participant.

By signing below, I \_\_\_\_\_ agree to take part in a research study entitled:

#### ASSESSMENT OF THE MAPHEPHENI COMMUNAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS MEMBERS' LIVELIHOODS

I declare that:

- I have read and understood this information and consent form and it is written in a language with which I am fluent and comfortable.
- I have had a chance to ask questions to the researcher, and all my questions have been adequately answered.
- I understand that taking part in this study is **voluntary** and I have not been pressurised to take part.
- I understand that what I contribute (what I report/say/write/draw/produce visually) could be reproduced publically and/or quoted, but without reference to my identity.
- I may choose to leave the study at any time and will not be penalized or prejudiced in any way.
- I may be asked to leave the study before it has finished if the researcher feels it is in my best interests, or if I do not follow the study plan, as agreed to.

Isayinwe ku- (*indawo*) \_\_\_\_\_ ngomhla (*usuku*) \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

#### Isiginesha yomhlanganyeli.

- You may contact me again ☐ Yes ☐ No
- I would like a summary of the findings of this research ☐ Yes ☐ No
- I would like feedback on my functioning/wellbeing as reflected in the interview I had with the researcher. ☐ Yes ☐ No

#### Isiginesha yobufakazi.

The best way to reach me is:

Name & Surname: \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cell Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

In case the above details change, please contact the following person who knows me well and who does not live with me and who will help you to contact me:

Name & Surname: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone/ Cell Phone Number /Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**Declaration by researcher**

I (*name*) \_\_\_\_\_ declare that:

- I explained the information in this document to \_\_\_\_\_
- I encouraged him/her to ask questions and took adequate time to answer them.
- I am satisfied that he/she adequately understands all aspects of the research, as discussed above
- I did/did not use an interpreter.

Signed at (*place*) \_\_\_\_\_ on (*date*) \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of participant**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of witness**

**Declaration by researcher and participant**

**Personal face-to-face interviews during Covid-19 restrictions**

**This is an additional declaration by researcher and participant in those instances where the participants will be requested to participate in a personal face-to-face interview session:**

By signing below, I \_\_\_\_\_, acknowledge the following information related to the required measures regarding Covid-19:

I declare that:

- It is my personal choice and preference to participate in a personal face-to-face semi-structured interview with the researcher.
- This requires that I consent to the following strict measures to safeguard the personal health and safety of myself and that of the researcher/interviewer/primary investigator:
  - I consent to the researcher taking my temperature before the interview using a thermometer. ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**
  - I confirm that my temperature is measured at \_\_\_\_\_ degrees. ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**
  - I consent to use the three-ply mask provided by the researcher. ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**
  - I consent to wear the three-ply mask for the full duration of the interview. ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**
  - I consent to the researcher sanitizing the interview context using a sanitizer with 80% alcohol content before the commencement of the interview. ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**
  - I consent to the researcher using a sanitizer with an 80% alcohol content before and during the interview if required. ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

Signed at (*place*) \_\_\_\_\_ on (*date*) \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of participant**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of research**



Maphepheni CPA  
P.O Box 153  
Piet Retief  
2380

CPA/97/0025/A

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01 March 2021

North-west University  
Mafikeng Campus

Department of Development Studies

Private Bag X2046, Mmabatho,

2735

Sir/Madam

Re: Request for permission to hold interviews with Maphepheni CPA Committee members and administer questionnaire among beneficiaries.

This letter serves to confirm that Mr. Nkosingphile Hlatshwayo (28105486) has been granted permission to conduct his academic research. He is allowed to interview the Maphepheni CPA committee and also the members of our CPA.

We believe that the success of his research will go a long way in guiding interventions necessary for our CPA and probably many other CPAs in our Country. This is so because Maphepheni CPA is one of the oldest CPAs, diverse and has varying experiences.

We look forward to any assistance needed for Mr. Hlatshwayo.  
Yours in community development

  
MAPHEPHENI CPA (Acting  
Chairman) Cell: 824380132  
E-MAIL: [benedictus.n@gmail.com](mailto:benedictus.n@gmail.com)

## Annexure:F



agriculture, land reform  
& rural development

Department:  
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**GERT SIBANDE DISTRICT SHARED SERVICE CENTRE: MPUMALANGA  
DIRECTORATE: TENURE SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTATION**

Private Bag X 5020, Piet Retief, 2380; 91 Church Street, Piet Retief, 2380; Tel: 017 - 826 4363; E-mail:  
[Sebitso.Thoka@dalrrd.gov.za](mailto:Sebitso.Thoka@dalrrd.gov.za); Website: [www.dalrrd.gov.za](http://www.dalrrd.gov.za)

**Ref: S. Thoka**

**University of North West**  
Mafikeng Campus  
Department of Development Studies  
Private Bag X2046, Mmabatho,  
2735  
Tel: 018 3892369  
Fax: 018 3892072

Dear Sir/ Madam,

**REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO HOLD AN INTERVIEW WITH A GOVERNMENT  
OFFICIAL FROM TENURE SYSTEM AND IMPLEMENTATION DIRECTORATE.**

This letter serves to confirm that Mr. Nkosingphile Hlatshwayo (28105486) has been granted permission to conduct his academic research. He is allowed to have a face to face interview with the identified officials (Mr Themba Maluleke and Mr Wycliff Mojapelo)

We believe that the research findings and recommendations will immensely contribute positively in the policy development process and serves as a guidance on how Communal Property Associations (CPA's) should be managed by the Department and the elected executive committee in order to propel economic and agrarian transformation.

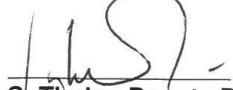
Should you have any comments and/or clarity seeking question, you are free and welcome to contact the writer herein on 082 8270608 or alternatively you can send an email on [sebitso.thoka@dalrrd.gov.za](mailto:sebitso.thoka@dalrrd.gov.za). We looking forward to provide Mr Hlatshwayo with any assistance he may need.



Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development: Departement van Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike Ontwikkeling.  
Muhasho wa zwa Vhu- llimi, Mbuedzedzo ya Mavuna Mveledziso ya Mahayani uMnyango Wezolimo, Izinguquko Kwezomhlaba Nokuthukiswa  
Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya Ndzawulo ya Vurimi, Antswiso wa Misava na Nhluvukiso wa Matikoxikaya- Litiko Letekulima, Tingucuko Kutemhlaba  
Nekutfutukiswa Kwetindzawo Tasemaphandleni - UmNyango wezokulima, ukuBuyiselwa kweNarha nokuThuthukiswa kweeNdawo zemaKhaya  
Kgoro ya Temo, Peakanyoleswa ya Naga le Tihabollo ya Dinaga- magae Lefapha la Temothuo, Kabobotjha ya Naha le Tihabollo ya Dibaka tsa  
Mahae Lefapha la Temothuo, Pusetsodinaga le Tihabollo ya Metsemagae ISebe lezoLimo, uBuyekezo lwemiHlaba noPhuhliso  
lanaPhandle

**REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO HOLD AN INTERVIEW WITH A GOVERNMENT  
OFFICIAL FROM TENURE SYSTEM AND IMPLEMENTATION DIRECTORATE.**

Kind Regards,



**S. Thoka: Deputy Director- TSI (Gert Sibande District)**  
**Date: 15/04/2021**



Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development: Departement van Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike Ontwikkeling  
Muhasho wa zwa Vhu- limi, Mbuedzedzo ya Mavuna Mveledziso ya Mahayani: uMnyango Wezolimo, Izinguquko Kwezomhlaba Nokuthuthukiswa  
Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya Ndawulo ya Vurimi, Antswiso wa Misava na Nhluvukiso wa Matikoxikaya: Litiko Letekulima, Tingucuko Kutemhlaba  
Nekutfutukiswa Kwetindzawo Tasemaphandleni: UmNyango wezokuLima, ukuBuyiselwa kweNarha nokuThuthukiswa kweNdawo zemaKhaya  
Kgoro ya Temo, Peakanyoleswa ya Naga le Tihabolloya Dinaga- magae: Lefapha la Temothuo, Kabobotjha ya Naha le Tihabolloya Dibaka tsa  
Mahae: Lefapha la Temothuo, Pusetso dinaga le Tihabolloya Matsemagae: ISebe lezoLimo, uBuyekezo lwemiHlaba noPhuhliso  
lamaPhandle

## **Annexure G**

**Semi-structured Interview schedule for Respondents (Government Official from Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform)**

### **Instructions:**

- Tick with an (x) in the appropriate box
- Please answer all the sections
- Please answer all the questions as truthfully as possible

### **SECTION A**

**1.1 Why was the Maphepheni Communal Property association established?**

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---

---

---

**1.2 Briefly explain the department's expectations from the Maphepheni Communal Property Association in relations to its objectives?**

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---

**1.3 Which mechanism have been put in place by the Maphepheni Communal Property Association to contribute to its members' livelihoods?**

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---

---

**1.4 Does the Maphepheni Communal Property Association meet the department's expectations?**

---

---

---

**1.5 From the department's assessment, how is the Maphepheni Communal Property Association's performance in relation to improving its members' livelihoods?**

---

---

**1.6 How successful has the Maphepheni Communal Property Association been in improving its members' livelihoods?**

---

---

**1.7 What are the challenges that the Maphepheni Communal Property Association has been experiencing in its attempt to improve members' livelihoods?**

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---

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**1.8 How does the department support the Maphepheni Communal Property Association in its attempt to improve members' livelihoods?**

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**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS INTERVIEW.**

## **Annexure H**

### **Semi-structured Interview schedule for Participant (Private Sector Official from Mpact)**

#### **Instructions:**

- Tick with an (x) in the appropriate box
- Please answer all the sections
- Please answer all the questions as truthfully as possible

#### **SECTION A**

##### **1.1 Why was the Maphepheni Communal Property Association established?**

---

---

---

##### **1.2 What kind of support does your company provides to the Maphepheni Property Association?**

---

---

##### **1.3 Please explain your company's expectations in relation to its objectives?**

---

---

##### **1.4 How does the company ensures that the support given contributes to the improvements of members' livelihoods?**

---

-----

**1.5 How has the relationship between the two contributed to improving members' livelihoods?**

-----

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-----

-----

**1.6 Which mechanisms does your company employ to achieve effective monitoring and evaluation of the support given to the Maphepheni Property Association?**

-----

-----

**1.7 Which challenges have you been experiencing with regard to the support that your company has been providing to the association?**

-----

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**1.8 How have these challenges been addressed?**

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**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS INTERVIEW.**

## **Annexure I**

### **Semi-structured Interview schedule for Participants (Committee of Maphepheni Communal Property Association)**

#### **Instructions:**

- Tick with an (x) in the appropriate box / Thikha ngo (x) ebhokisini elifanele**
- Please answer all the sections /- Sicela uphendule zonke izigaba**
- Please answer all the questions as truthfully as possible / Sicela uphendule yonke imibuzo ngeqiniso ngangokunokwenzeka**

#### **SECTION A**

##### **1.1 Why was the Maphepheni Communal Property Association established? /**

**Kungani iMaphepheni Communal Property Association yasungulwa?**

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-----

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##### **1.2 How does the Maphepheni Communal Property Association contribute to the members' livelihoods? / Ngabe iMaphepheni Communal Property**

**Association inikela kanjani emiphakathini yamalungu?**

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**1.3 Which mechanisms does the Maphepheni Property Association employ in ensuring that members' livelihoods are improved? / Yiziphi izindlela ezisetshenziswa yiMaphepheni Property Association ekuqinisekiseni ukuthi impilo yamalungu iyathuthukiswa?**

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---

**1.4 Are these mechanisms effective? / Ingabe lezi zindlela ziyasebenza?**

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---

**1.5 How does the support received by Maphepheni Communal Property Association from the private sector contribute towards the improvement of members' livelihoods? / Ingabe ukwesekwa okutholwe yiMaphepheni Communal Property Association okuvela emikhakheni ezimele kunikela kanjani ekwenzeni ngcono izimpilo zamalungu?**

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**1.6 How does the support received by Maphepheni Communal Property Association from the government sector contribute towards the improvements of members' livelihoods? / Ingabe ukwesekwa okutholwe yiMaphepheni Communal Property Association okuvela emkhakheni kahulumeni kunikela kanjani ekuthuthukiseni izimpilo zamalungu?**

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-----

-----

**1.7 How effective is the support provided in improving members' livelihoods? /**

**Luphumelela kangakanani uxhaso olunikezwa ekuthuthukiseni izimpilo  
zamalungu**

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**1.8 How does the support assist the association in the process of ensuring  
that the member's is improved? / Ukulekelelwa kusiza kanjani inhlango  
enqubeni yokuqinisekisa ukuthi okwelungu kuyathuthukiswa?**

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**1.9 How successful has the CPA been in its attempt of improving members'  
livelihoods? / I-CPA iphumelele kangakanani emzameni wayo wokwenza  
ngcono impilo yamalungu?**

-----

-----

-----

**1.8 Which challenges has the association been experiencing in its attempt to  
improve members' livelihoods? / Yiziphi izinselelo inhlango ebhekene**

**nazo emizameni yayo yokwenza ngcono impilo yamalungu?**

---

---

**1.9 How are such challenges being addressed? / Kubhekwana kanjani nazo lezi zinselelo?**

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---

**1.10 Which measures are put in place to ensure that the efforts of the association to improve members' livelihoods is sustained. /Yiziphi izinyathelo ezibekwayo ukuqinisekisa ukuthi imizamo kasoseshini yokwenza ngcono impilo yamalungu iyagcinwa?**

---

---

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS INTERVIEW. /  
NGIYABONGA KAKHULU NGOKUBAMBA IQHAZA KULOKUXOXISANA.**

## **Annexure J**

### **Questionnaire Survey for Participants (Committee of Maphepheni Communal Property Association)**

- Tick with an (x) in the appropriate box
- Please answer all the sections
- Please answer all the questions as truthfully as possible

#### **SECTION A**

**1.1 Why was the Maphepheni Communal Property Association established?**

---

---

**1.2 How does the Maphepheni Communal Property Association contribute to your livelihoods?**

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---

---

**1.3 Which mechanisms does the Maphepheni Communal Property Association employ to ensure that your livelihoods are improved?**

---

---

**1.4 Are these mechanisms effective?**

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---

**1.5 How have you benefited from being a members of this association?**

---

---

**1.6 How has the support that the association received from the government, if any assisted the members to improve their livelihoods?**

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---

**1.7 How has the support that the association received from the private sector, if any assisted the members to improve their livelihoods?**

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---

**1.8 How supportive is the committee towards the improvement of members' livelihoods?**

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**1.9 How successful has the CPA been in its attempts to improve your livelihoods?**

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---

**1.10 What needs improvement would you like to see being done by the association to ensure that it contributes to your livelihoods.**

-----  
-----  
**1.11 Which challenges has the association been experiencing in its attempt of improving your livelihoods?**

-----  
-----  
**1.12 How are such challenges being addressed?**

-----  
-----  
**1.13 Which measures are put in place to ensure that the efforts of the association of improving your livelihoods are sustained.**

-----  
-----  
**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS QUESTINNAIRE SURVERY.**

## **Annexure K**

### **Ucwaningo lwemibuzo lwabahlanganyeli (IKomidi leMaphepheni Communal Property Association)**

**Thikha ngo (x) ebhokisini elifanele**

- Sicela uphendule zonke izigaba
- Sicela uphendule yonke imibuzo ngeqiniso ngangokunokwenzeka

## **ISIQEPHU A**

### **1.1 Kungani iMaphepheni Communal Property Association yasungulwa?**

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### **1.2 Ngabe iMaphepheni Communal Property Association inikela kanjani empilweni yakho?**

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### **1.3 Yiziphi izindlela ezisetshenziswa yiMaphepheni Communal Property Association ukuqinisekisa ukuthi impilo yakho iyathuthukiswa?**

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### **1.3 Ingabe lezi zindlela ziyasebenza?**

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**1.4 Usizakale kanjani ngokuba yilungu lale nhlangano?**

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**1.5 Ukwesekwa okutholwe yinhlangano kuhulumeni, uma kukhona okuwasizile amalungu ukuthi athuthukise impilo yabo?**

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**1.6 Ngabe usizo olutholwe yinhlangano emikhakheni ezimele, uma kukhona abawasizile kanjani amalungu ukuthi athuthukise impilo yabo?**

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**1.7 Lisekela kangakanani ikomidi ekwenzeni ngcono izimpilo zamalungu?**

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**1.8 Iphumelele kangakanani i-CPA emizameni yayo yokwenza ngcono izimpilo zakho?**

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**1.9 Yikuphi ukuthuthuka kwezidingo ongathanda ukukubona kwenziwa yinhlangano ukuqinisekisa ukuthi iyanikela ezindlekweni zakho?**

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**1.10 Yiziphi izinselelo inhlangano ebhekane nazo emizameni yayo yokwenza ngcono impilo yakho?**

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**1.11 Kubhekwanakanjani nazo lezi zinselelo?**

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**1.12 Yiziphi izinyathelo ezibekiwe ukuqinisekisa ukuthi imizamo yenhlangano  
yokwenza ngcono izimpilo zakho iyagcinwa?**

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**NGIYABONGA KAKHULU NGOKUBAMBA IQHAZA KULOKHU KUSINDA  
KWE-QUESTINNAIRE.**

**Annexure L**

**Turnitin report**

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