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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANC	: African National Congress
BBBEE	: Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BRC	: Border Rural Committee
CPA	: Communal Property Association
CT	: Community Trust
DAFF	: Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DLA	: Department of Land Affairs
DWAF	: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EC	: Eastern Cape
FBLR	: Forest-based land reform
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
FSA	: Forestry South Africa
FSTC	: Forestry Sector Transformation Charter
IPO	: Input-Process-Output
JV	: Joint venture
KZN	: Kwa-Zulu Natal
LC	: Land Commission
LRP	: Land Reform Programme
MLR	: Multinomial Logistic Regression
NDP	: National Development Plan
NGO	: Non-governmental organisation
PPP	: Public-Private Partnership
PSS	: Post-Settlement Support
RDP	: Reconstruction Development Programme
RLRA	: Restitution of Land Rights Act

RSA : Republic of South Africa

SLB : Sales and leaseback

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The question of land reform and its benefits to the previously disadvantaged people in South Africa has remained critical and delicate within the entire society (De Villiers, 2003; Links, 2011; Makhado, 2012). Hence, in the past few decades, it has become the epicentre of political and rural economic development discourse. Particularly, the rhetoric on the land question has always made reference to the indiscriminate removals of the majority of black South Africans from their rightfully-owned land by the former apartheid era government (Dlomo and Pitcher, 2003; Walker, 2003, Lahiff *et al.*, 2012). Most importantly, the highest percentage of land removals have been recorded in the rural areas, involving 80% of both agricultural and forestry productive lands (Mayers *et al.*, 2001; Ntsebeza, 2011). Due to these removals, the socioeconomic systems of the black rural people were immensely affected. At the same time, their right to land ownership and land use independence were greatly compromised (Peters, 2009). Consequently, in response to this highly contested land question, the first South African democratic government established a legislative redress approach against all the imbalances and injustices of the past over land ownership and economic wealth distribution (Hall, 2004; Clarke, 2008; Lahiff *et al.*, 2008). This move was guided by the constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 as prescribed in section 25 subsection 6. Subsequently, the three major land reform pieces of legislations were introduced, extending an opportunity to the victims of the Native Land Act of 1913 to claim their land under either restitution, redistribution (DLA, 1997; Lahiff, 2005) or land tenure (Dlomo and Pitcher, 2003; Walker, 2005; Lahiff, 2007; Mearns, 2011).

However, it is also evident that the land reform programme in South Africa has continued to experience very slow progress with respect to the settlement of the submitted land claims as anticipated (Makhado, 2012; Xaba and Roodt, 2016). On the same note, the most challenging issue with the land reform programme in South Africa has been that the majority of the agricultural land

transferred to the land claimants' beneficiaries often ceased to be productive thereafter. Alongside its objective to reduce poverty as well as to improve the economy of rural communities, the government began to engage in promotion of a public-private partnership (PPP) phenomenon. In the process, various strategic partnership approaches between the state, the private sector and rural communities, facilitated specifically land reform beneficiaries in receiving considerably more attention in the settlement of their land claims.

In principle, the partnership arrangement between forestry dominated by corporate companies and rural communities in South Africa, is historical, as this approach dates back to the 1980s (Arnold, 1997, Mayers, 2000). Thus, the stimulation of partnership arrangements has been due to the increasing demand of production of timber resources to match the growing demand locally and internationally (Desmond and Race, 2000). In line with Aliber and Cousins (2013) regarding large scale commercial farming, the potential loss of land resources by corporate companies following the implementation of the land reform programme in South Africa, informed the need to opt for alternative approaches to access land and sustain timber production business. Hence, as highlighted in Godsmark (2008), the forestry industry developed generic models as approaches to expedite land claims settlement, which were ultimately approved for implementation by government. These partnership arrangements included joint venture (JV), out-grower schemes, sales and leaseback (SLB), cooperative and community managing of own land (community-managed enterprise). In these arrangements, the land claimant beneficiaries were presented with an opportunity to venture into a business with a private, corporate or non-governmental strategic partner, or could decide to manage their own land.

Specifically, the main reason for the SLB model to become an alternative is that government does not purchase both land and trees from the private company due to the high cost of tree investment (Makhathini, 2010). In this regard, the land claimant communities enter into a partnership with the private company, which involves the land claimants leasing the land back to the private company for the duration of two rotations (this could be 20 or 70 years depending on the tree species planted on the land). This is in line with the argument mooted by Vermuelen and Cotula (2010), suggesting that a growing trend for a collaborative solution through a public-private partnership arrangement

has to be nurtured and fully maintained. At the same time, these authors also argued that it is vital to recognize the significant role of government in setting up conditions favourable for the success of a partnership model of this stature to drive the rural development agenda. Thus, the Sales and Leaseback model surfaced for the first time in 2008 as a land claim settlement approach in Kwa-Zulu Natal. In this settlement model, the obligation of the private company was to ensure that land claimant beneficiaries were empowered through accrual of technical and financial skills, by the provision of extension services (Mayers, 2000; Desmond and Race, 2000; Mayers and Vermeulen, 2002; Chamberlain and Anseeuw, 2017). In addition to technical and financial skills accrual, the SLB partnership agreement laid emphasis on the private company providing equitable benefits to land claimant beneficiaries, including employment, entrepreneurship development, bursary funding, rental and stumpage fee payment (Makhathini, 2010; Muller, 2011; Sustainable Development Report, 2011).

Similarly, the forest-based out-grower scheme partnership arrangement has been regarded as an effective tool in the development of rural economy. (Mayers, 2000). The assumption is that it has provided the local people with opportunities to put their land into production, in order to gain socio-economic benefits such as employment creation, income generation from guaranteed market access and technical skills training through mentorship from extension services. However, this partnership arrangement perpetuates a dependence role of the participating community or individual household. As a result, some authors have argued that rather than playing a dependency role, active and equal participation in production by the community or individual household has to be prioritized (Arnold, 1997; Ham and Chirwa, 2007). In the same vein, and as suggested by Van Loggerenberg and Mandondo (2008), the inclusion of the participating community or individual household to benefit from the entire value chain has to gain recognition from the private companies. Nonetheless, the out-grower partnership arrangement has contributed immensely to overall forestry industry production, averaging 10% of the total timber processed in the two major (Mondi and SAPPI) corporate companies' mills in the country over several decades (Mayers and Vermeulen, 2002).

In addition, as suggested by Clarke (2008), frailties in the existing land use of land transferred to land claimants through restitution or redistribution, often prevailed. Thus, other authors have labelled joint venture as another form of strategic partnership, aimed at improving the management of failing land reform projects through capital investment and technical skills injection from the private sector (Lahiff *et al.*, 2012). Similar to other models, a joint venture partnership arrangement increasingly resonated as an option in the need to sustain the agricultural and forestry production on the farms that had been transferred to the land reform beneficiaries. Similar patterns of embracing the joint venture model by land reform beneficiaries have been recorded in recent studies (Chirwa *et al.*, 2015). This forest-based partnership model was introduced to create cooperation between the private sector, government, non-governmental organizations and rural community, in the development of rural communities (Tapela, 2005). Yet some authors suggest that promoting rural development through a joint venture approach with focus on curbing poverty and inequality, may not be sufficient to provide substantial results (Mayers *et al.*, 2001; Ham and Chirwa, 2007). This is also in line with the findings of Tapela (2005) - that joint ventures failed to produce results, but actually often culminated in loss and debt accrual to the community beneficiaries in the process. Seemingly, the failures associated with the JV partnership model in some land restitution projects has been solely due to lack and/or delay of post-settlement support from the government (Nemaangani, 2011). However, recent findings suggest that the joint venture partnership model is the one most preferred by the community beneficiaries (Chirwa *et al.*, 2015; Mamba, 2013).

Additionally, the cooperatives partnership model comprises of voluntary participation of members in sharing of common goals and interests as a means to achieving equitable and improved economic benefits. In agreement, Pretzsch *et al.* (2014) emphasized that the strengths of small-scale producers could be realised by exercising cooperation with one another. In South Africa, the cooperative model phenomenon has received attention from the government as an intervention to community empowerment and rural development, coupled with availability of funding opportunities. Similarly, this partnership model provides an option to the beneficiary communities or individual landowners to voluntarily come together and form a cooperative in order to produce timber for a competitive market. According to DAFF (2010), this model affords direct and indirect

benefits with regard to the improvement of the socio-economic status of the members and has the potential to reduce poverty in general. Moreover, the cooperative, as a business model, has the potential to provide employment and create opportunities for generating income to rural community members. In addition, it is suggested that women get more participation opportunities through the cooperative partnership model that automatically translates to the improvement of their economic freedom (Tagoe, 2010). However, the main challenge of the cooperative model has been associated with the lack of financial support for skills-training programmes for the members (DAFF, 2010). Despite all the challenges, the cooperative partnership model generally offers a strategic basis for success to the members or group involved, since the organizational set-up is aligned for the productive and economic activities intended (Johansson *et al.*, 2012).

Most importantly, the land claimant beneficiaries are required to register a legal entity (either a community trust or communal property association) in order for their claim to be settled (Lahiff, 2009). In this regard, the claimants could therefore, through the registered legal entity, engage in any desired forest-based partnership with previous landowners or non-governmental organizations, upon settlement of the land claim. In the process, the implementation of these forest-based land reform public-private partnerships put a significant obligation on the government to play a major role in post-settlement support (PSS) assistance to enable land claimant beneficiaries to equally and competitively participate in the PPP arrangement (Lahiff, 2008). However, the main issue of concern with the implementation of forest-based land reform PPP arrangement remains whether the community beneficiaries are equitably benefiting from their land. In particular, in this study, the SLB and CME forest-based land reform PPP models implemented in two selected communities that benefited from the land claim process under restitution were explored to evaluate influence of the model on the flow of benefits to the beneficiaries. It was thus hypothesized that land claimant beneficiaries were not mutually benefiting from the forest-based land reform PPP adopted models in the two selected communities.

1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT AND JUSTIFICATION

Over the past two decades, the implementation of land reform policy in South Africa has resulted in a handful of land claims being finalized, which in some cases has directly affected the most

productive agricultural and forestry lands (Lahiff, 2008). This has become a concern, leading to government and the private sector exercising limited options, to embrace integration of strategic partnership approaches in the settlement process of the submitted land claims. Several land reform research studies have been conducted in agricultural (Lahiff, 2005; Hall, 2004) and forestry (Mamba, 2013; Chirwa *et al.*, 2015; Chamberlain and Anseeuw, 2017) restituted land. However, the question of accrual of benefits to the land claimants in an equitable manner remained a serious knowledge gap and has largely not been well researched, especially in the case of forest-based land reform public-private partnership (Mayers, 2000). Some studies have revealed that the majority of land reform projects have been characterized by the problem of an elite group benefiting at the expense of the rest (Chirwa *et al.*, 2015; Chamberlain and Anseeuw, 2017). Furthermore, the capacity of forest-based land reform public-private partnership models to provide benefits to land reform community claimants has not been sufficiently studied. While the sustainability of the existing land use is critical to the government and industry, this has in turn presented the community beneficiaries with opportunities to change the socio-economic status of their household. In addition, since its inception, the land reform programme has further proven to be a contentious issue, and has not produced successful results on the ground regarding benefit-sharing amongst the land claimants. Consequently, the programme has become the breeding ground of conflict amongst the stakeholders involved, rather than a mechanism for rural development. Hence, this study is vital as it seeks to generate knowledge and contribute to an understanding of existing forest-based land reform public-private partnership arrangements, with regard to equitable distribution of benefits to all beneficiaries.

The South African commercial forestry industry performed well in terms of timber production, even before the newly elected democratic government in 1994 (Mayers *et al.*, 2001), and the industry has greatly contributed to the rural economy through employment opportunities (Godsmark, 2008). Previously, the property rights were restricted to operational use by the forestry private companies and government department. In this regard, rural communities were alienated from active participation in large-scale commercial timber production business. However, the land reform policies introduced in 1994 recognized the historical ownership of the land by community claimants. In line with the recommendation by Irimie and Essmann (2009), it was vital to pursue

this research study focusing on evaluation of local community beneficiaries' land rights in forestland areas. Moreover, bearing in mind that the forest products sector is the fourth largest manufacturing sector in South Africa (Owen and Van der Zyl, 2000), it is vital to sustain the forestland resource base to ensure a stable manufacturing sector. Thus, it is important for research to focus on generating knowledge and understanding the extent of PPP models' potential to sustain existing forestland use while delivering fair and equitable benefits to beneficiaries. Furthermore, evaluation of FBLR PPP as an alternative solution to the challenges facing commercial forestry industry in recent years, including restitution of land rights, fires, pests and diseases, is important, since there has been a gradual decline in the afforested land cover areas, which in turn has affected the socio-economic status of rural community dwellers. In addition, failure of forest-based land reform projects would directly cause reduction in volume of timber produced, which would translate into high job losses, leaving the local communities in socio-economic decline and poverty. Hence, a clear understanding of the South African forestry industry's adopted forest-based land reform strategic partnership models, aimed at providing the necessary support to the claimants of the land restitution programme, as well as individual tree growers, is vital (Mayers and Vermuelen, 2002; Hall, 2004; DWAF, 2005). Equally, Bradstock (2005) pointed out that it is very important to understand the application of various strategic partnership models and the implementation of land restitution policy. Thus, partnership models to prepare and improve land claimant beneficiaries' access to skills to manage their land in a sustainable and profitable manner, are important. In this regard, it was essential to conduct this study in order to comprehend the process of benefits accrual to the community beneficiaries.

Furthermore, considering the long-term nature of forestland use, alternative partnership solutions beneficial to communities remain important (Illukpitiya and Yanagida, 2010; Makana, 2012). Given that challenges facing land reform community beneficiaries include the lack of necessary technical skills, financial power and transport infrastructure (McCusker, 2002), this study was significant in understanding how forest-based land reform public-private partnership models address community beneficiaries' capacity to engage in forestry production. In addition, it was necessary to understand factors that affect active participation of the household beneficiaries in the adopted forest-based land reform public-private partnership model.

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study was to evaluate land restitution benefits of forest-based public-private partnership models in two selected communities in South Africa. The study was conducted under the following specific objectives with associated research questions:

Specific objective 1: To assess the level of satisfaction of the people on benefit-sharing modalities of forest-based land reform initiatives in their locality.

Research questions

1. Are the communities satisfied with current arrangement on income generating approaches adopted in their implemented forest based land reform initiatives?
2. Are the communities satisfied, with current dividend sharing approaches through the implemented forest based land reform initiative?
3. Are there issues of concern in the communities, with respect to benefit sharing approaches from implemented forest based land reform initiative in their locality?
4. What do the people believe need to be done to improve equity in benefit sharing in their locality?

Specific objective 2: To assess the factors that will either facilitate or hinder the effectiveness and sustainability of land reform programmes in the South African forest sector at the community level.

Research questions

1. How aware and knowledgeable are the communities about forest based land reform initiatives in their locality?
2. How are the issues of social inclusiveness and capacity enhancement addressed by the different implemented forest based land reform models?
3. Are there factors affecting the managerial capability of community trust and/or community property association with respect to the sustainability of forest based land reform models?

Specific objective 3: To assess the benefits that communities derived from the adopted forest based land reform model.

Research questions

1. Do the communities receive any benefit through the implementation of the forest based land reform model in use in their locality?
2. Are there any differences in the level of benefits accruing to communities from the various forest-based land reform models being implemented in the area?
3. How do the communities rate the benefits from forest based land reform initiatives in their locality?
4. What forest based land reform model offer the best benefits to the community? What does this imply for a sustainable land reform in the forest sector?

1.4. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1.4.1. Theoretical framework of the study

The theory of public-private partnership (PPP) initiatives gained increasing acceptance in both developed and developing countries across the world (Shaheen and Khan, 2008; Ng'Andwe *et al.*, 2017). Most importantly, PPP has been embraced as a strategic paradigm through which socio-economic benefits are delivered to involved parties while ensuring sustainability of projects in various sectors (Alexandra and Riddington, 2007; Sturla, 2012). Furthermore, the notion of PPP is premised on the basis that government often appreciates collaboration with the private sector for effective achievement of sustainable development (Hodge and Greve, 2007). This is in line with the report by Godsmark (2008), that the forestry industry in South Africa has put together various generic forest-based land reform PPP models to ensure that settlement of land claims on forestland is expedited, while at the same time keeping the use of existing forestry land sustainable.

In addition, the intentions for the development and implementation of forest-based generic PPP models in South Africa focused on substantially benefitting land claimant beneficiaries socio-

economically (Godsmark, 2010). Similarly, Ojwang (2000) and Sturla (2012) highlighted that the PPP phenomenon had been adopted in an effort to promote the equitable accrual of benefits between private stakeholders, government and community beneficiaries. Thus, the adoption and promotion of PPP by both government and the forestry industry in the South African land reform programme is central to the conceptualization of this study.

Through PPP, a win-win situation between involved stakeholders is structured, with specifically land claimant communities standing a strong chance of accruing several socio-economic benefits (Manuel, 2007). On the other hand, government and private stakeholders involved are also in a position to accrue a variety of benefits. However, some authors have stressed the need for a collaborative commitment between involved parties (Pertzsch *et al.*, 2014). In fact, Xiong *et al.* (2018) suggested that failure and success of the PPP is highly dependent on good governance characterized by transparency and accountability. In the process of PPP implementation, it is thus critical to ensure that fair and equitable sharing of benefits is embraced at all levels amongst involved stakeholders. As outlined by Jonge (2011), a fair and equitable benefit-sharing requires that those granted access to resources should in return provide benefits accrued to the owners of resources. Additionally, Tsioumani (2018) argued that the concept of fair and equitable benefit-sharing is central to three points; solving injustices over property rights, a tool for accrual of benefits, and incentives to contribute towards sustainability. Thus, considering the high rate of collapse of many land restitution projects in South Africa, the debate picked up amongst researchers and academics centred on alternative business strategies and partnership theories to improve this calamitous situation (Sturla, 2012; Widman, 2016). In this case, the forestry industry, owing to successful and unsuccessful experiences in the agricultural sector, have deemed it necessary to embrace a sustainable solution through development of generic PPP approaches. However, inputs from the community beneficiaries during initiation of forestry development in their locality are crucial (Pertzsch *et al.*, 2014). On the other hand, Fombad (2014) highlighted that it is necessary to ensure that there is accountability in PPP, especially if this has to improve service delivery and change the socio-economic status of beneficiaries.

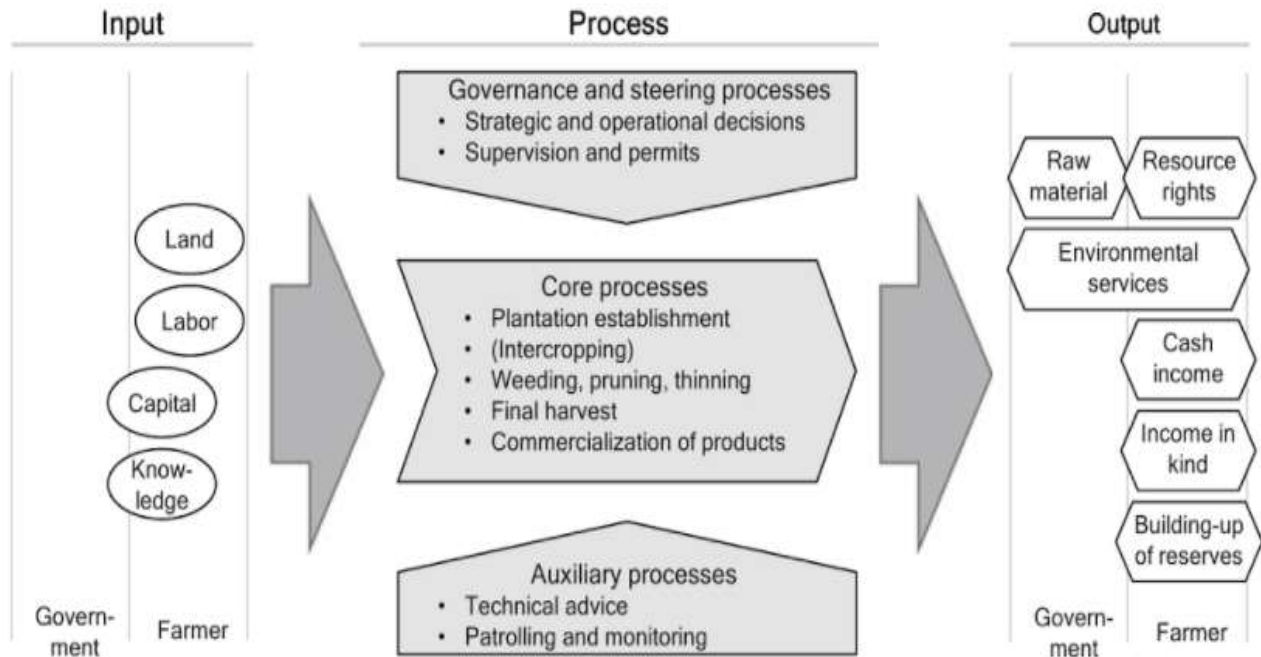


Figure 1.1: Input-Process-Output framework of farm forestry (planted forestry), adopted from Pretzsch et al. (2014).

1.4.2. Conceptual framework of the study

The conceptual framework of this study was based on the input-process-output framework described in Pretzsch *et al.* (2014), which highlights significant steps for mutual involvement of stakeholders in the partnership, in order to achieve an equitable and meaningful outcome (Figure 1.1). The implementation of the South African land reform programme post-apartheid regime has presented those who were forcefully removed from their land with an opportunity to legally reclaim their land. This presented them with a potential to gain immediate ownership and control of highly productive forestland (Lahiff, 2008). At the same time, this raised concerns and uncertainties between government and the forestry industry with regard to the sustainability of the existing forestry land use after land was transferred to the land claimants communities. Hence, the response of the government through the land commission (LC) and the forestry industry, represented by Forestry South Africa (FSA), opted for a more cautious solution. In this instance, the use of a forest-based land reform public-private partnership approach with the aim of

expediting the land claim settlement process and at the same time focusing on empowering the land claimant communities through presentation of various socio-economic benefits - to settlement of the forestry-related land claims was explored (Godsmark, 2008; Makhathini, 2010).

As shown in Figure 1.2, the input-process-output (IPO) framework was used for conceptualization of this study. In this case, the input phase of the framework highlights the land claim negotiated settlement between government, the previously dispossessed land claimant community and the forestry industry, through the land restitution programme. Most importantly, the settlement partnership model adopted is finalized during the input phase. Additionally, due to the nature of the forest plantation business and lack of capacity amongst the land claimant community beneficiaries, as well as the forestry industry interest in sustaining the existing timber production, the settlement process resulted in the establishment of the FBLR PPP arrangement. In the process phase, the FBLR PPP agreement implementation obligate the forestry industry to provide capacity building through mentorship and many other benefits, while government is meant to provide continued discretionary grant funding support. Furthermore, all involved stakeholders anticipate fair and equitable accrual of benefits with main empowerment targeted at claimant community beneficiaries. In the end, the questions that conceptualized this study were meant to establish whether land claimant community beneficiaries engaged in FBLR PPP have equitably accrued benefits *vis-à-vis*; What is the perception of community beneficiaries on the existence of benefit-sharing mechanisms? What are the factors that affect participation of the land claimant beneficiaries in the adopted partnership arrangement?

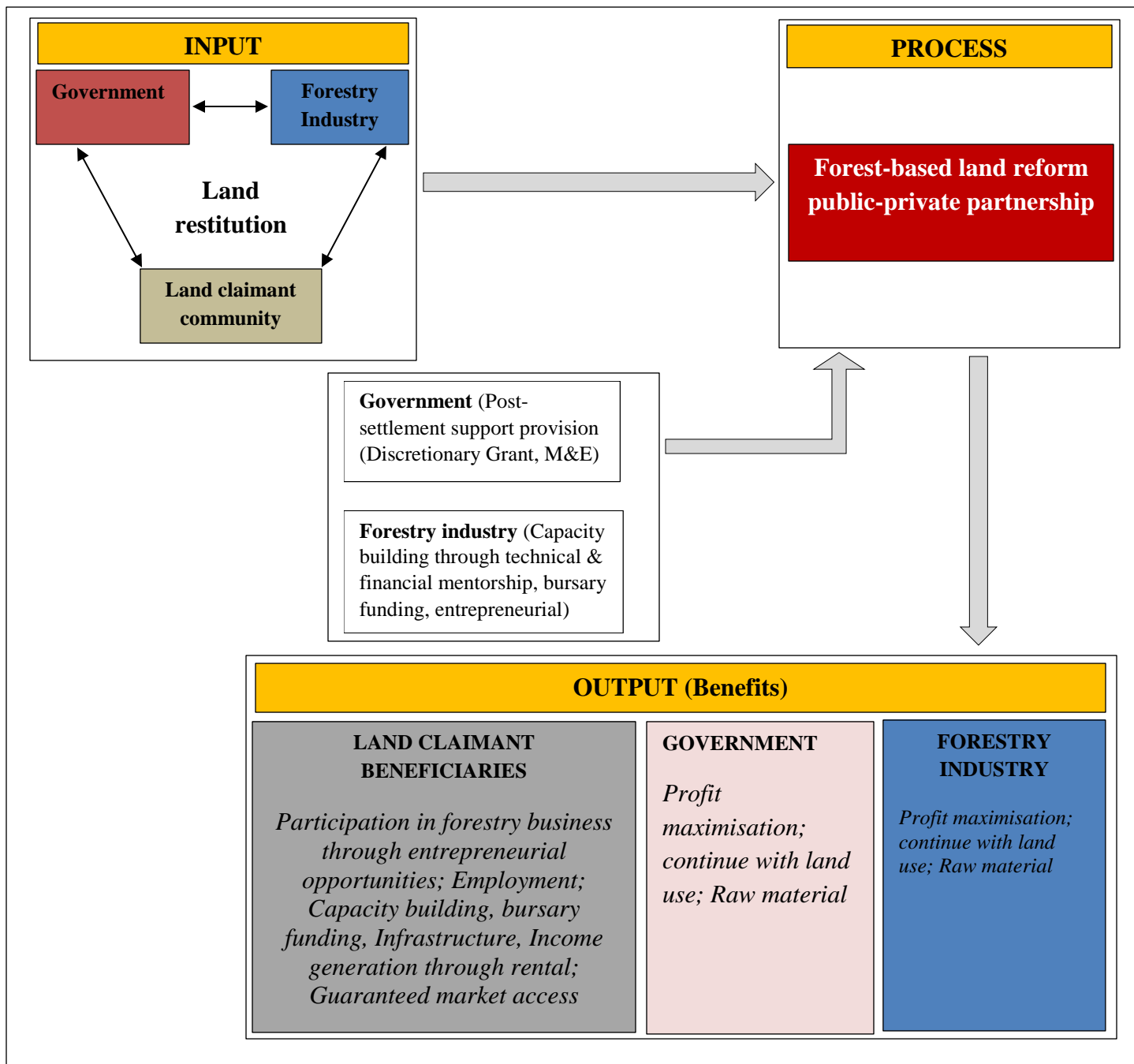


Figure 1.2: Conceptual framework of the study

1.5. THESIS STRUCTURE

This thesis consists of six chapters:

Chapter 1: This chapter covers an introduction, which gives the background to the South African land reform question. Furthermore, the problem statement and justification of the study are highlighted in this chapter outlining the significance and rationale of this study. The chapter also covers the objective of the study while outlining the research questions of the study.

Chapter 2: This chapter covers the research methodological framework and design. The description of the study areas, research design including sampling size and procedure, and data collection and statistical analysis used in this study to address each objective, are explained in this chapter. Moreover, considering that this thesis was compiled using journal paper format, repetition of the contents of this chapter across the subsequent three analytical chapters submitted and/or published in peer review journals is inevitable.

Chapter 3: This chapter focuses on assessing communities' perceptions of benefit-sharing mechanisms for Forest-Based Land Reform Models in South Africa. This chapter addresses the first objective of the study, which aims at understanding the perception of community beneficiaries on the existence of FBLR PPP benefit-sharing mechanisms in their locality. Most importantly, this chapter highlighted the practical situation of the benefit-sharing mechanisms in the adopted partnership arrangement in studied communities.

Chapter 4: This chapter concentrates on the second objective of the study, specifically on factors affecting participation of community beneficiaries in forest-based land reform public-private partnership models in South Africa. It therefore dwells on the level of beneficiaries' awareness and participation in the adopted forest-based partnership. Most importantly, this chapter also attempts to draw conclusions about whether awareness and participation of the beneficiaries in the partnership has the potential to provide them with confidence to manage forestry business independently or otherwise.

Chapter 5: This chapter focuses on investigating whether the two selected land claimants' community beneficiaries benefitted from the forest-based land reform public-private partnership model adopted in their locality. The main highlight of this chapter is the comparison between benefits accrual from the adopted community-managed enterprise (CME) in Cata community and the Sales and Leaseback model in Amabomvini community.

Chapter 6: This chapter presents conclusions of the study focusing on main findings as well as deliberating on recommendations for the future forest-based public-private partnership model(s) that would facilitate the accrual of benefits to the beneficiaries on a mutual basis. Furthermore, this chapter addresses the policy implications of the benefit-sharing mechanisms, as well as linking the findings of the study with the conceptual framework. This chapter also addresses the future implications of the FBLR PPP.

The main research outputs from this study are as follows:

Tshidzumba, R.P., Chirwa, P.W. and Babalola, F.D. 2017. Are communities benefitting from land reform models? Investigating forest-based Public-Private Partnerships in selected beneficiary communities in South Africa. 7th Forest Science Symposium, 18-20 July 2017, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

Tshidzumba, R.P., Chirwa, P.W. and Babalola, F.D. 2017. Evaluation of benefits of land restitution forest-based public-private partnership models in South Africa: A case study of Amabomvini and Cata communities, Forestry Industrialization Conference, 04-05 October 2017, Kempton Park, South Africa.

Tshidzumba, R.P., Chirwa, P.W. and Babalola, F.D. 2017. Implications of forest-based public-private partnership in South Africa: The case study of Amabombvini and Cata communities. Traditional Leadership Development Programme, 11-15 September 2017, Zororo lodge, Dalmada, Polokwane, South Africa.

Tshidzumba, R.P., Chirwa, P.W. and Babalola, F.D. (2018). Communities' perceptions of benefit-sharing mechanisms for forest-based land reform models in South Africa, *Southern Forests: a Journal of Forest Science*, Vol. 80(4), 381-389.

Ratsodo Phillip Tshidzumba, Paxie W Chirwa and Folaranmi D Babalola (2018) Are Communities Benefiting from Land Reform Models? Investigating Forest-Based Public-Private Partnerships in Selected Beneficiary Communities in South Africa. *International Forestry Review*, Vol. 20(2), 220-235.

CHAPTER 2

Study methodological framework and design

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the methodological framework and design of the study. Consequently, this study evaluated the benefits of land restitution forest-based public-private partnership model using mixed mode approach. Particularly, in order to address the study objectives and the research questions the conceptual framework (Figure 1.1) of the study as described in Chapter 1 was considered. Most importantly, the study systematically evaluated the benefits that accrued to land claimant beneficiaries from the adopted FBLR partnership model in the study communities using quantitative and qualitative approaches. The initial approach was to assess the communities' perception regarding whether equitable modalities for benefit-sharing existed in the adopted model in each community. Subsequently, the study further assessed the factors that hindered or facilitated effective participation of the land claimant beneficiaries in the FBLR partnership model. Additionally, the study assessed the accrual of socio-economic benefits to the beneficiaries from the adopted FBLR partnership model. In this regard, the study adopted statistical approaches to gather data from the beneficiaries through the administration of the household questionnaire survey and focus group discussion interviews with the key informants. The study used mixed method data collection approach in order to ensure representativeness of the beneficiaries' responses as well as covering the in-depth understanding of the FBLR partnership benefits by the respondents.

Table 2.1: Assessment approach of FBLR partnership model benefits

Research objective	Research Question	Data Collection approach	Data processing Approach
Objective 1	What is the level of beneficiaries' satisfaction with FBLR partnership model? What is the level of beneficiaries' satisfaction with existing benefits sharing mechanisms? What are the concerns with benefit sharing mechanisms being implemented? Desired benefit sharing mechanisms	Household Survey questionnaire (quantitative); Focus group discussion (Qualitative)	Descriptive statistics i.e. frequencies and chi – square test of independence
Objective 2	Are beneficiaries aware of FBLR partnership model implementation in their locality? How is participation of beneficiaries in management of FBLR partnership model	Household Survey questionnaire (Quantitative); Focus group discussion (Qualitative)	Descriptive statistics i.e. frequencies and chi – square test of independence; Multinomial logistic regression
Objective 3	Are the beneficiaries Accruing socioeconomic benefits from FBLR? Are there differences in benefits accrual by beneficiaries under two FBLR partnership model? How do you rating of benefits from FBLR partnership model?	Household Survey questionnaire (Quantitative); Focus group discussion (Qualitative)	Descriptive statistics i.e. frequencies and chi – square; Ordinal logistic regression

2.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREAS

The study was conducted in two provinces, namely Kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN) and Eastern Cape (EC), within which the land restitution community beneficiaries were purposively selected. Both communities' beneficiaries were further considered for the study mainly on the basis that each had a registered and an operational Trust or Community Property Association (CPA). In addition, the selection criteria of the study areas was based on their involvement in forest-based land reform public-private partnership. For the purpose of this study, it was imperative, however, to note that both communities were involved in the partnership or adopted different forestry industry-proposed generic models. Similarly, all these models were focused towards an objective of uplifting the community beneficiaries' socio-economic status through the provision of land ownership and management capacity by appreciating the experiences from the private stakeholders or non-government partners.



Figure 2.1: The outlook of the Amabomvini community in Midlands, KZN and the house of chief's younger wife torched by communities.

The efforts from the forestry industry were responsive to the government's objectives, which aimed at improving the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries as well as providing entrepreneurial opportunities for them. The Eyethu Trust for the Amabomvini community in KZN (located on 29° 5'26.38"S latitude and 30°56'48.22"E longitude) and the Community Property Association for the Cata community in EC (located on 32°35'20.90"S latitude and 27° 7'19.46"E longitude) were established following land transfer to the respective communities. Both communities selected for the study were characterized by high levels of poverty and poor

infrastructure development. Additionally, it is imperative to note that both communities are located in the rural areas of the former Zululand (Amabomvini community) and Ciskei (Cata community) homelands, with predominantly *isiZulu* and *isiXhosa*-speaking populations respectively.

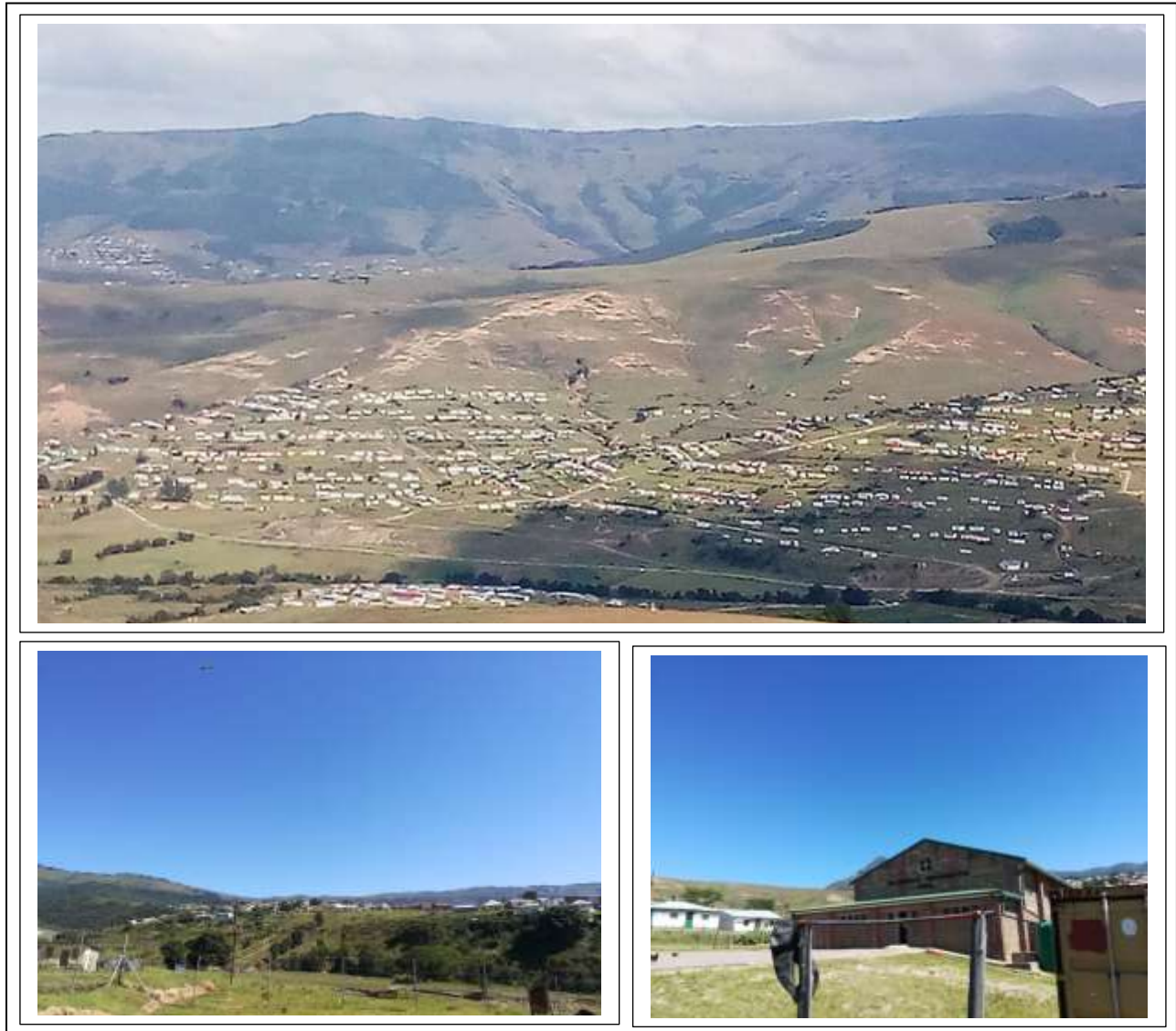


Figure 2.2: The outlook of Cata community in Amathole region in Eastern Cape Province and CPAs owned community hall and museum.

Through the established or registered Trust entity, the Amabomvini community (figure 2.1) beneficiaries' signed the sales leaseback agreement partnership with Mondi. This partnership agreement was entered into immediately after the procurement of the land from private forest company (the company that owned the land claimed by the community) for the community by the government (or land commission). The land was transferred to the ownership of the Amabomvini community in the year 2008 under the prescripts of the Land Restitution Act. Subsequently, the Mondi management, having sold the land to the government, promptly leased it back from the community (thus adopting the sales lease-back model) under an agreement equating to a duration of two rotations (twenty (20) years). Under such circumstances, it was apparent that the community beneficiaries (Amabomvini) would then forgo the land for which they would generate annual rentals for the duration of the agreement. According to the partnership agreement, the Amabomvini community beneficiaries were set to salvage several of the benefits ranging from extension services, technical skills geared towards building their capacity in the commercial forest management setup, entrepreneurial opportunities and employment in the plantation operations, income generation from rentals and stumpage fee.

On the other hand, the Cata community (figure 2.2) beneficiaries received their land back from the government through the land restitution programme in the year 2000. At the time, the community decided to pursue the management of the land on their own under three land uses, including forest plantation, crop production and eco-tourism projects. Of interest in this study was the forest plantation land use management component. After making a choice to manage the land on their own, the Cata community through its community trust (CT) which later was changed to the Community Property Association (CPA) established a partnership with the Border Rural Committee (BRC) (which is a Non-Governmental Organization). Noteworthy, the BRC's role in this partnership has been to provide to the community beneficiaries of the land with technical skills (that is to improve management capacity of their forest plantation), financial assistance through sourcing of funding from various government departments and international donors and also to offer extension services as well as project management mentorship.

2.2. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION

The total number of Amabomvini community household beneficiaries was 220 while the Cata community had 320. The number of households sampled from the Amabomvini community was 140, while 175 households from the Cata community were sampled. Both communities' sample sizes were determined using the formula and the table for sample size determination as described in the article by Krejcie and Morgan (1971). The sample determination formula used in this study is as follows:

$$S = \frac{X^2NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2P(1-P)} \quad (1.1)$$

S = required sample size.

X^2 = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (3.841).

N = the population size.

P = the population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the Maximum sample size).

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.05).

2.3. DATA COLLECTION

2.3.1. Household questionnaire

The mixed-mode research design was considered in this study in order to obtain both quantitative and qualitative data (Bhattacharjee, 2012). Furthermore, as highlighted in Kelly *et al.* (2003) the probability sampling design was used to ensure the representativeness of the responses from the sampled respondents. Specifically, the simple random sampling technique used chosen to ensure full representativeness on the data collected from selected respondents in both communities respectively (Munyanduki *et al.*, 2016; Chalikias and Christopoulou, 2011). The selection of the

respondents from the total population in each community beneficiary was conducted using the free online randomizer software (Kelly *et al.*, 2003). It was, however imperative to note that only the households that appeared on the beneficiaries' registry list acquired from the Trusts and/or CPAs were considered for sample in this study for questionnaire administration.

Most importantly, due diligence was done prior to commencement of data collection with affected stakeholders to communicate the significance and intentions of the study. This process was mainly done to ensure that the researcher acquires permission to collect data from the respondents in the two selected communities. A generic structured questionnaire was developed and used to collect data, targeting the heads of the beneficiary households across the two study areas selected. The development of the questionnaire for this study covered research questions about the type of benefits that each household beneficiary have accrued as a result of implemented forest based land reform partnership arrangement (adopted forest based land reform models). Another question was on the perception of the household beneficiaries on their socio-economic status following the implementation of forest based land reform model. The study also evaluated whether the household beneficiaries had confidence and ability to sustainably managed their own land under forest plantation land use after the forest based land reform model agreement expires. Finally, the questionnaire also focused on determining the factors that need adjusting in the implemented forest based land reform model for more improved benefits generation partnership and land use sustainability.

2.3.2. Focus group discussion

The focus group discussions were conducted with key informants from the Community Trust and/or Community Property Association in each community beneficiary (Bradstock, 2005; Coulibaly-Lingani, 2011). In line with Onwuegbuzie and Collins (2007), the focus group discussion was conducted with six participants (key informants) in each community. The informants were selected based on their in-depth knowledge and understanding of the day-to-day operations of the partnership. The informants were asked questions regarding methodology or criterion implemented to share the accrued benefits from the forged forest based land reform model

partnership through to the general household beneficiaries under their community trusts and/or CPA. Furthermore, questions regarding whether claimant were satisfied with the performance of the partnership agreement were posed to both communities respectively.

2.4. DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

The ordinal logistic regression (PLUM procedure) analysis was adopted in analyzing the primary data. The analysis was adopted due to the fact that the socio-economic status variable was dependent on five Likert scale responses ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. However, in order for the data to fit the model, dummy coding was conducted on the dependent variable responses. Similarly, the independent or explanatory variables were also dummy coded into dichotomous “0” and “1”. Thus, the independent variables used in this analysis were households’ benefits accrued from the forest-based public-private partnership including employment in the forest plantation, financial benefits, bursary benefits, nominated as a trustee and technical skills.

The descriptive analysis including the Chi-square test of independence was computed to test the relationship of the responses at $P < 0.05$ between the community beneficiaries, concerning the benefits accrued owing to the implemented forest-based land reform partnership models, factors that had an influence on the confidence of the household’s beneficiaries regarding their capabilities to sustainably manage the forest plantation land use beyond or post the implementation of the forest-based land reform model and the extent of the relationship between the household’s beneficiaries concerning the level of perception on the performance of the model used in each community.

$$\log \frac{\text{Pr}(j)}{\text{Pr}(j')} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k \quad (1.2)$$

Considering that the nature of the data in this study was categorical and the fact that the dependent variable had more than two categories, the Multinomial logistic regression (MLR) analysis was used (Chalikias and Christopoulou, 2011; Damnyag *et al.*, 2012). This concurred with the study by El-Habil (2012), which concluded that the MLR is critical when working with dependent categorical data variables, more than two levels and several independent variables. In Chapter 4, MLR analysis was applied for the purposes of determining the likelihood of beneficiaries' recommendation of extension of partnership models in their communities. The independent variables used included gender, with male and female dummy coded "1" and "0", and level of confidence with confident and not confident dummy coded "1" and "0". Lastly, the respondents' communities, Cata and Amabomvini, dummy coded "1" and "0" respectively.

Communities' perceptions of benefit-sharing mechanisms for forest-based land reform models in South Africa

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One of the dominant challenges facing the South African forestry sector is the issue of land restitution. The aim of this study was, therefore, to assess the perception of beneficiaries of benefit-sharing modalities for forest-based land reform initiatives in their locality. A random sampling technique selected 140 and 175 households in Amabomvini and Cata communities in KwaZulu- Natal and Eastern Cape provinces, respectively. The household beneficiaries showed a lack of knowledge of the criteria used for the disbursement of the benefits. In addition, over 70.0% of household beneficiaries in Amabomvini, compared with far less than 70.0% in Cata, preferred using rental income for infrastructure development in their respective communities. The results further showed that the relationship between the responses of the respondents from both Amabomvini and Cata communities regarding their perception on the existence of the criteria established to share the benefits, was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 34.452$, $df = 4$, $p < 0.005$). However, a lack of transparency, trust and greed were among the factors that household beneficiaries identified as the root causes to the poor benefit-sharing mechanisms. Therefore, it is recommended that there should be political will and commitment from government in order to ensure the development and strengthening of existing benefit-sharing policies for the improvement of livelihoods of the land beneficiaries.

Keywords: benefit-sharing, Communal Property Association, Community Trust, land reform

CHAPTER 3

Communities' perceptions of benefit-sharing mechanisms for Forest-Based Land Reform Models in South Africa

ABSTRACT

One of the dominant challenges facing the South African forestry sector is the issue of land restitution. The aim of this study was, therefore, to assess the perception of beneficiaries of benefit-sharing modalities for forest-based land reform initiatives in their locality. A random sampling technique selected 140 and 175 households in Amabomvini and Cata communities in Kwazulu Natal and Eastern Cape Provinces, respectively. The household beneficiaries have shown a lack of knowledge of the criteria used for the disbursement of the benefits. In addition, over 70.0% of household beneficiaries in Amabomvini, compared to far less than 70.0% in Cata, preferred using rental income for infrastructure development in their respective communities. The results further showed that the relationship between the responses of the respondents from both Amabomvini and Cata communities regarding their perception on the existence of the criteria established to share the benefits, was statistically significant ($\chi^2=34.452$, $df=4$, $p<0.005$). However, a lack of transparency, trust and greed were among the factors that household beneficiaries identified as the root causes to the poor benefit-sharing mechanisms. Therefore, it is recommended that there should be political will and commitment from government in order to ensure the development and strengthening of existing benefit-sharing policies for the improvement of livelihoods of the land beneficiaries.

Keywords: Benefit-sharing, Land Reform, Community Trust, Community Property Association¹

¹ This chapter is based on published paper in the Southern Forests: a Journal of Forest Science Cited as: Ratsodo Phillip Tshidzumba, Paxie W Chirwa & Folaranmi D Babalola (2018): Communities' perceptions of benefit-sharing mechanisms for forest-based land reform models in South Africa, *Southern Forests: a Journal of Forest Science*, Vol. 80(4), 381-389, DOI: 10.2989/20702620.2018.1463190

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The South African forestry sector plays a significant role in rural economic development (Clarke and Foy, 1997; Dlomo and Pitcher, 2003; Mabece, 2016; Anon, 2017). The strategic role of the forestry sector in sustainable rapid rural development has been widely acknowledged in various national and sectoral policy documents and plans (ANC, 2012). This includes the South Africa National Development Plan-Vision 2030, the accelerated and shared growth initiative for South Africa, and the long-term adaptation scenario for South Africa (National Planning Commission, 2013). However, the growth and sustainability of the forestry sector is plagued by many challenges (Makana, 2012), such as the issue of land restitution, which is a dominant social challenge (Mzinyane, 2011). This was born out of a need to address the injustices of the past where a vast majority of the black population were stripped of their land during apartheid (Clarke, 2008; Lahiff *et al.*, 2008; Lahiff *et al.*, 2012). The land restitution programme in the forestry sector has been implemented using various negotiated business-oriented settlement initiatives of government, the claimants and the industry (Mayers and Vermeulen, 2002; Nemaangani, 2011). The strategic issues of concern in the land restitution programme in the forestry sector are: 1) how to ensure the continuity of forestry enterprises on afforested lands transferred to claimant communities, and 2) how to ensure sustainability and financial viability of forestry enterprises transferred to claimant communities (Forestry South Africa, 2015). Hence the growing interest of stakeholders, both government and non-governmental agencies, in assessing the performance of forestland businesses that have been transferred back to claimant communities (Deininger and May, 2000).

Many studies conducted in this regard have reported mixed performances of these businesses transferred to claimant communities both in terms of productivity (Van Loggerenberg and Mandoondo, 2008) and delivery of benefits to communal beneficiaries (Cotula and Leonard, 2010; Makhathini, 2010; Davis and Lahiff, 2011). Furthermore, some of these studies associated the poor performance of transferred forestland businesses to a lack of mutual agreements made between land beneficiaries and the private sector (Nawir and Santoso, 2005; Cotula and Leonard, 2010). A few others have linked the poor performance of these forestland businesses to a lack of decisive post-settlement support from government (Hall, 2011) and unequal bargaining power amongst land claimant beneficiaries and private partners (Cundill *et al.*, 2013). In the same vein, some

studies reported the challenge of limited and/or unclear benefit-sharing mechanisms in the management of transferred forestland businesses (Nawir and Santoso, 2005; Lahiff, 2007; Otsuka, 2007, Romano and Reeb, 2008; Davis and Lahiff, 2011).

The objective of this study was to assess the perceptions of community beneficiaries on benefit-sharing mechanisms for forest-based land reform (FBLR) initiatives in their locality. To answer this objective, the following research questions were asked: 1) Are the communities satisfied with the current arrangement on income generating approaches for the implemented FBLR initiative?, 2) Are the communities satisfied with the benefit-sharing mechanisms of the FBLR initiative?, 3) Are there concerns communities have with respect to benefit-sharing mechanisms from FBLR models? and 4) What do people believe needs to be done so as to improve equity in benefit-sharing in their communities?

3. 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.2.1. Description of the study areas

The study was conducted in the Amabomvini community situated in the Kranskop area in Kwa-Zulu-Natal (KZN) Province and the Cata community situated in the Keiskammahoek (along the Amathole mountain range) area in the Eastern Cape Province (Figure 3.1). These two communities were beneficiaries of the land transferred through restitution of the Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994. Furthermore, the two communities reclaimed their land within the framework of two distinct FBLR models. The Amabomvini community operates the Sales and Leaseback (SLB) model while the Cata community operated the Community Managed Enterprise (CME) model (coordinated through a non-governmental organization (NGO)) for a period of more than five years. The Amabomvini community received their land back in the year 2008, and subsequently reached an agreement to lease back the land to one of the private forestry companies for two 20-year rotations under the leadership of the community established Trust (Table 2.1).

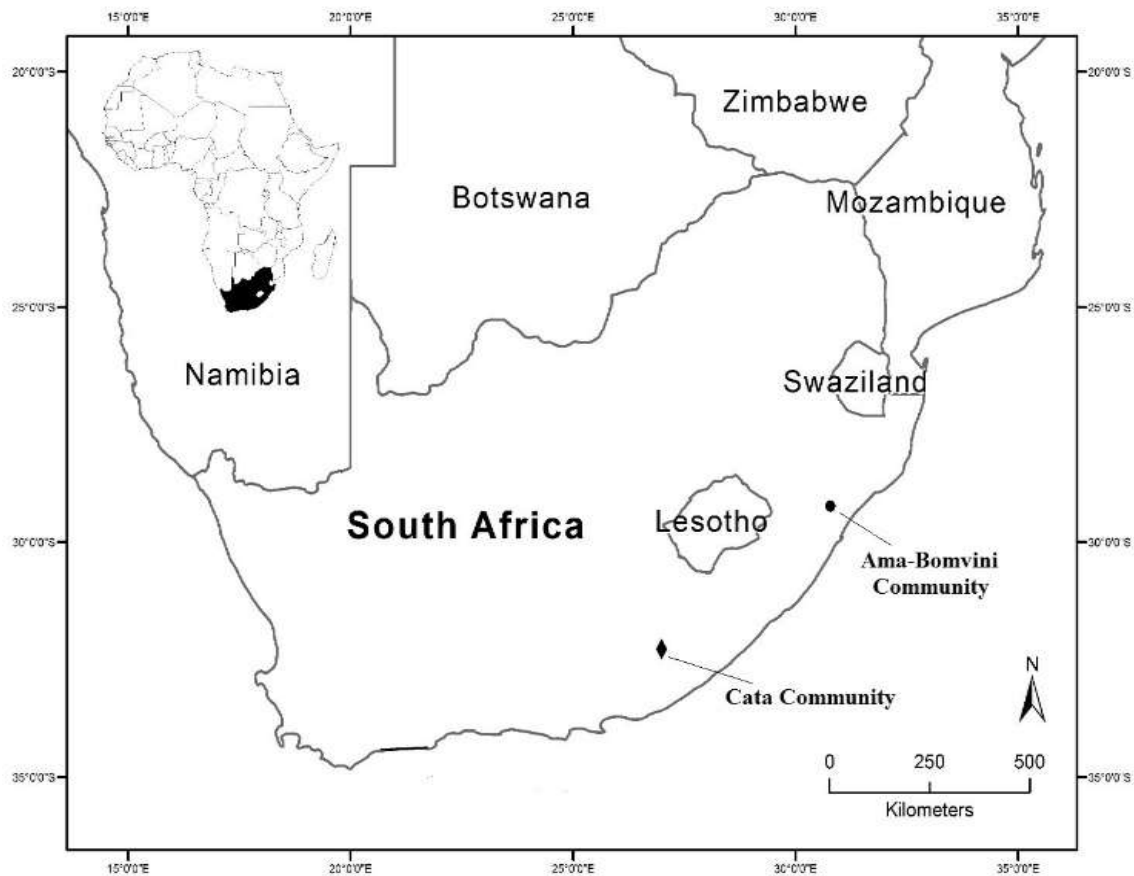


Figure 3.1: The South African map depicting the study areas in selected provinces

The Amabomvini (Eyethu) Community Trust (CT) registered a company that was named *Ingudle*. As part of the sales and leaseback agreement between the Community Trust and the partnering company, Ingudle Company was contracted to manage all silvicultural operations in the plantation with mentorship provided by the partnering forest company. The Cata community received their land back in 2000, and subsequently opted to pursue the management of the land by themselves under the leadership of a Trust, which later was changed into a Community Property Association (CPA). However, the Cata community works closely with the Border Rural Committee (BRC), which is an NGO that provides mentorship and sources funding.

Table 3.1: Description of the selected communities profile

Information	Amabomvini	Cata
Land claim settlement	2008	2000
Commencement of partnership	2008	2000
Partner type	Private company	NGO
Duration of the agreement	20 years	Not specified
Forest-based land reform model adopted	SLB	CME
Registered Entity	Community Trust	CPA
Province	Kwa-Zulu Natal	Eastern Cape
Municipality	Umvoti	Amahlati
Language	Zulu	Xhosa
Locality	Rural	Rural
Geographic location	29° 5'26.38"S 30°56'48.22"E	32°35'20.90"S 27° 7'19.46"E
Number of Household beneficiaries	220	320
Size of the claimed land	2038 ha	650 ha
Size of the land leased back	1515 ha	0 ha
Registered company	Ingudle	None
Household respondent's profile	Proportion of respondents (%) in two communities	
Gender		
<i>Male</i>	41.4	36.6
<i>Female</i>	58.6	63.4
Age category		
<i>18-35</i>	11.4	7.4
<i>36-55</i>	34.3	24
<i>Over 55</i>	54.3	68.6
Highest level of education		
<i>Not educated</i>	33.6	14.9
<i>Primary</i>	45.7	46.3
<i>Secondary</i>	20.0	36.0
<i>Tertiary</i>	0.7	2.9
Marital status		
<i>Single</i>	44.3	19.4
<i>Married</i>	42.9	52.6
<i>Divorce</i>	0.7	8.6
<i>Widow/widower</i>	12.1	19.4

3.2.2. Sampling and data collection

In this study, a mixed-mode research design approach was used (Bhattacharjee, 2012). The choice of this approach was mainly to ensure that all responses were represented (Kelley *et al.*, 2003), additionally, probability sampling was chosen to avoid sampling biases. Specifically, simple random sampling was used in both selected areas (Onwuegbuzie and Collins, 2007), while the sampling size determination was adopted from Krejcie and Morgan (1970). Accordingly, beneficiaries from 140 heads of households were randomly sampled in the Amabomvini community and 175 in the Cata community. The total number of household beneficiaries, as captured in the beneficiaries' register in each community, was used at a 95% confidence level and a 5% confidence interval to determine the sample size required for the household surveys. In addition, considering that the total population or number of household beneficiaries was known, the following formula was used:

$$S = \frac{X^2NP(1 - P)}{d^2(N - 1) + X^2P(1 - P)} \quad (3.1)$$

Where S = Required Sample size, X = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level), N = Population Size, P = Population proportion (expressed as decimal) (assumed to be 0.5 (50%)), d = Degree of accuracy (5%), expressed as a proportion (.05), it is margin of error. To identify the households that were to be interviewed, randomization was conducted using the beneficiaries register list provided by the Trust in the Amabomvini community and the CPA in the Cata community. This was intended to make sure that the households that participated in the survey actually represented the beneficiaries of the land.

3.2.3. Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions were conducted with the trustees in Amabomvini, and CPA committee members in Cata respectively, in order to harness beneficiaries' perceptions of the FBLR models (Wong, 2008). In each community, the focus group discussions were carried out with six

participants (Onwuegbuzie and Collins, 2007), with their selection considered due to their in-depth knowledge and understanding on the day-to-day operations of the partnership. The questions posed for the discussion during the focus group ranged from 1) whether participants believed benefit-sharing mechanisms existed or not owing to the FBLR partnership model implemented in their community, and 2) what obstacles affected benefits-sharing mechanisms in their community?

3.2.4. Household questionnaire

Beneficiaries, consisting of household heads in each community (Chirwa *et al.*, 2015), were interviewed using a generic structured questionnaire (Sjetne *et al.*, 2011). The questions explored the type of socioeconomic benefits that household beneficiaries in both communities received due to the FBLR partnership model adopted. The questionnaire was fourteen pages long with 43 individual questions. For maintenance of originality and understanding, as well as ease of administration (Boynton, 2004), the questionnaire was translated into both isiZulu for the Amabomvini community and isiXhosa for the Cata community. In line with Nyariki (2009), the local enumerators were used for the administration of the questionnaire as well as for easy identification of households randomly selected. A five point Likert scale was used for most questions in this study. A pre-test of the questionnaire was carried out in the Ama-Hlongwa community in Kwa-Zulu Natal to ensure that the data collection process covered the scope intended for this study (Collins, 2003; Mathers *et al.*, 2007; Nyariki, 2009).

3.2.5. Data analysis

The primary data obtained through the questionnaires were coded and analysed using the IBM Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) for windows, version 20.0 software package. The results were analysed using both descriptive statistics and inferential analysis. The descriptive statistics included frequencies and percentages, while inferential analysis used the chi-square test of independence (Anon, 2012) to test if there was a significant relationship between perceptions of the beneficiaries in Amabomvini and Cata households regarding benefit-sharing criteria in their implemented FBLR model.

3.3. RESULTS

3.3.1. Satisfaction with income generating approaches

The results of respondents' satisfaction with prevailing income generating approaches of the FBLR initiatives adopted by their community are shown in Table 3.2. The respondents from the Amabomvini (64.7%) and Cata (57.7%) communities were strongly satisfied with the agreed/prevaling condition of payment per tonnage approach in their community. However, the respondents were only fairly satisfied with stumpage fee payment (42.0% and 46.9%) and market rate payment (44.2% and 38.3%) income generating approaches, respectively. Nevertheless, the majority of the sampled households from Amabomvini (80.7%) and Cata (65.7%) strongly agreed that beneficiaries should be actively involved during the setting of the price to be paid to them from the harvested timber from plantations on their transferred land.

Table 3.2: Opinion of households on income generating approaches from forest-based land reform initiatives in their community

Implemented income generating approach	Responses	Proportion of Respondents (%) in	
		Amabomvini (n=140)	Cata (n=175)
Payment per tonnage harvested	Strongly Agree	64.7	57.7
	Agree	20.9	22.3
	Neither agree nor disagree	10.8	13.1
	Disagree	2.2	5.7
	Strongly Disagree	1.4	1.1
Stumpage fee payment	Strongly Agree	42.0	46.9
	Agree	24.6	39.4
	Neither agree nor disagree	27.5	10.3
	Disagree	3.6	2.3
	Strongly Disagree	2.2	1.1
Market rate payment	Strongly Agree	44.2	38.3
	Agree	26.8	20.6
	Neither agree nor disagree	14.5	20.0
	Disagree	6.5	14.3
	Strongly Disagree	8.0	6.9
Beneficiaries involvement in setting the price	Strongly Agree	80.7	65.7
	Agree	10.0	16.6
	Neither agree nor disagree	5.0	8.6
	Disagree	2.1	6.9
	Strongly Disagree	2.1	2.3

3.3.2. Equity in benefit sharing from implemented forest-based land reform initiatives

The FBLR models designed by the South African forestry industry were intended to provide necessary benefits to household beneficiaries by ensuring active business participation by the claimants. The results in Table 3.3 show the perceptions of the household beneficiaries of the existence of criteria used to share the benefits at Cata and Amabomvini. In the Cata community, 28.0% of the respondents were strongly of the opinion that the criteria for benefit-sharing existed, compared to only 12.9% in the Amabomvini community. On the contrary, 56.1% and 36.6% of household beneficiaries in Amabomvini and Cata respectively, revealed that there were no benefit-sharing criteria. Interestingly, the results showed that there is no agreement amongst the Cata household respondents regarding the existence of benefit-sharing criteria, and yet, the Cata CPA committee members expressed during the focus group discussion that the main objective for the committee is to create equal benefit-sharing opportunities for all the beneficiaries. Furthermore, the results showed that the relationship between the Amabomvini and Cata communities regarding their perceptions of the existence of the criteria established to share the benefits, were statistically significant ($\chi^2=34.452$, $df=4$, $p < 0.001$).

Table 3.3: Perceptions of household beneficiaries of the existence of benefit-sharing criteria

Responses	Proportions of respondents (%) in		Inferential Statistics		
	Amabomvini	Cata	χ^2	Df	P-value
	(n = 140)	(n = 175)			
Strongly Agree	12.9	28.0			
Agree	3.6	13.7			
Neither agree nor disagree	30.7	16.0	34.452	4	0.000
Disagree	0.7	5.7			
Strongly Disagree	56.1	36.6			

3.3.3 Concerns with the benefit-sharing mechanisms of adopted forest-based land reform initiatives

The perceptions of the household respondents of the factors that contributed to the non-existence of the benefit-sharing mechanisms are shown in Table 3.4. A total of 85.2% of the household respondents from the Cata community, compared to 70.6% of those from Amabomvini, indicated that the lack of transparency has caused poor performance of the adopted FBLR model concerning benefits-sharing. The majority of the respondents from Amabomvini (86.9%) perceived the lack of trust amongst beneficiaries as a concern in realizing fair distribution of benefits to all, compared to those from Cata (66.4%). Furthermore, a lack of clear benefit-sharing mechanisms in both communities remained an issue of concern to the beneficiaries. In Cata community, more than 80% of household respondents expressed greed amongst beneficiaries to serve in the trust or the CPA, a lack of financial and technical management skills as a contributing factor to poor benefit-sharing compared to less than 80% of the respondents in Amabomvini community. In addition, the results showed that the relationship between the responses of both the respondents from Amabomvini and Cata regarding factors that contributed to poor benefit-sharing was statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

Table 3.4: Household perceptions of factors influencing poor performance with respect to benefits-sharing

Factors influencing benefit sharing	Responses	Proportions of respondents (%) in		Inferential statistics		
		Amabomvini (n = 140)	Cata (n = 175)	χ^2	df	Sig.
Lack of transparency	Strongly Agree	61.2	60.6	32.723	4	0.000
	Agree	9.4	24.6			
	Neither agree nor disagree	10.8	6.9			
	Disagree	2.9	6.3			
	Strongly Disagree	15.8	1.6			
Lack of trust amongst beneficiaries	Strongly Agree	46.4	52.0	22.909	4	0.000
	Agree	20.0	34.9			
	Neither agree nor disagree	22.9	7.4			
	Disagree	4.3	3.4			
	Strongly Disagree	6.4	2.3			

Greediness for power amongst beneficiaries	Strongly Agree	41.7	67.4			
	Agree	16.5	22.3			
	Neither agree nor disagree	30.9	4.0	47.621	4	0.000
	Disagree	5.8	3.4			
	Strongly Disagree	5.0	2.9			
Lack of financial and technical management skill	Strongly Agree	53.6	54.3			
	Agree	18.1	30.3	29.623		
	Neither agree nor disagree	23.2	5.7		4	0.000
	Disagree	0.7	6.9			
	Strongly Disagree	4.3	2.9			
Lack of clear benefits sharing approach	Strongly Agree	65.0	50.3			
	Agree	13.9	34.3			
	Neither agree nor disagree	15.3	7.4	22.472	4	0.000
	Disagree	1.5	4.6			
	Strongly Disagree	4.4	3.4			

3.3.4. Desired mechanisms for benefit-sharing

The desired mechanisms of respondents for benefit-sharing for the different FBLR models adopted in each community, are shown in Figure 3.2. A larger proportion of the household respondents from both communities had equally shared similar sentiments (62.9% apiece), which highlights the significance of investing FBLR partnership generated income on business development as a tangible benefits-sharing mechanism. Additionally, the household respondents from both communities are of the view that income generated from the FBLR model should be invested towards provisioning of bursary funding for tertiary education. Similarly, the investment of income generated towards youth development was strongly perceived as a vital benefits-sharing mechanism by those in Amabomvini (77.9%) and Cata (68.6%). In the focus group discussion, the Amabomvini trustees highlighted dropping out from education and training programmes by those youth funded with bursaries and limited rental income to address all the beneficiaries' training and other developmental needs as a serious challenge. Furthermore, the results showed that fewer than 40% of household respondents from the Cata community perceived the building of clinics, roads and community halls as desirable benefit-sharing mechanisms worth investing in, compared to more than 70% of those from Amabomvini.

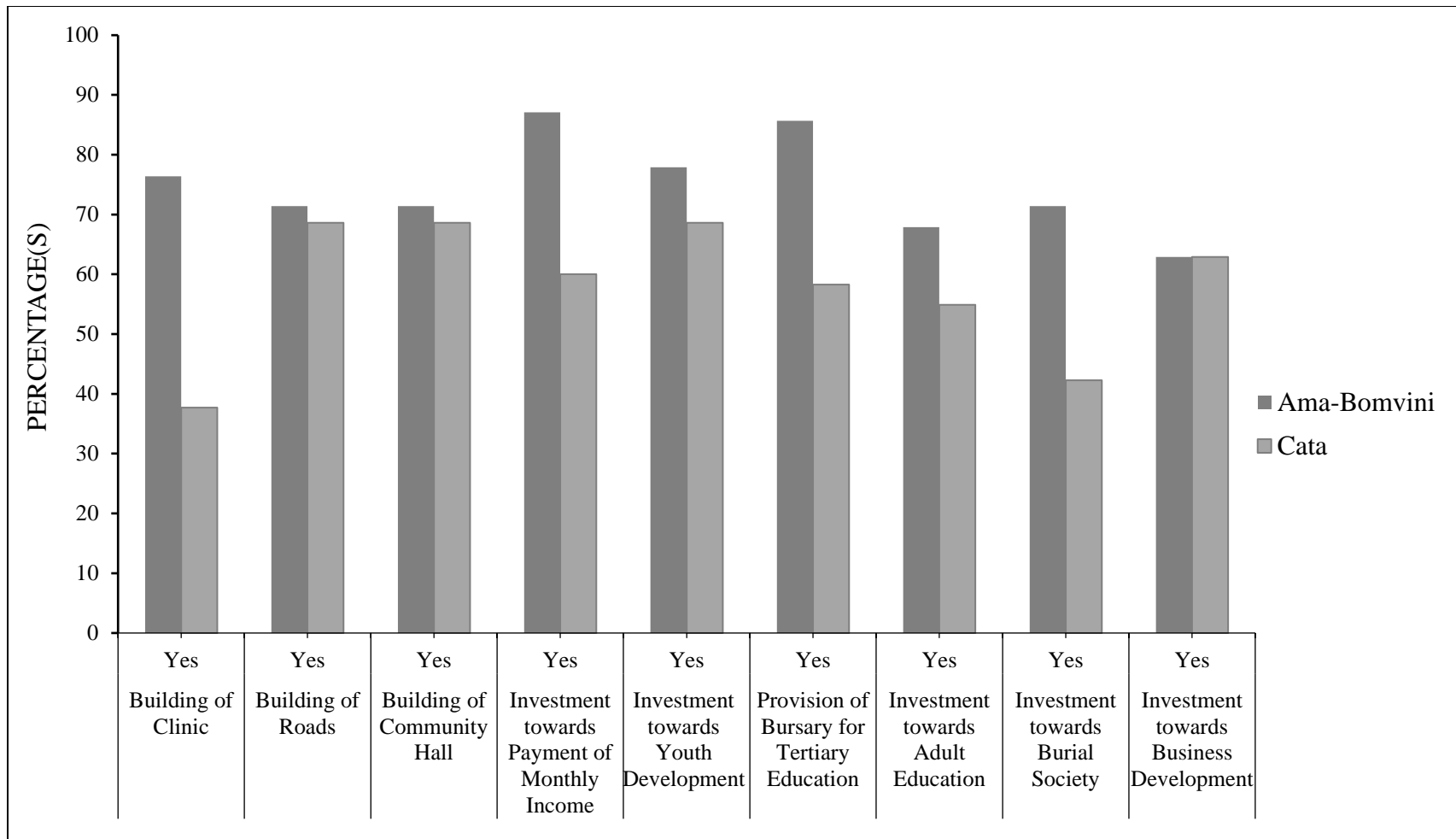


Figure 3.2: Household beneficiaries' perceptions of benefit-sharing mechanisms from the forest-based land reform model

3.4. DISCUSSION

3.4.1. Benefit preferences of community beneficiaries

The implementation of FBLR models has been highly anticipated to generate income benefits for the beneficiaries. However, the results confirmed that household respondents, from both community beneficiaries selected in this study, supported the income generating approaches set in their respective adopted FBLR partnership model agreements. As noted by Makhathini (2010) the annual income through rental payment to the beneficiaries is made in advance and as such, often resonates well with the beneficiaries. On the other hand, the income sourced through donor funding and other government funding agencies to develop their land reform project has been found to be vital in the Cata community. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that the majority of people from both communities preferred to be involved in the process of setting up the mode of benefits. This simply suggests that land claimant beneficiaries have been keen to participate in decision-making from the onset of the partnership agreements on how the income benefits should be distributed to them. In contrast, Morsello (2006) argued that communities usually enjoy less negotiating power during the implementation of public-private partnerships as they are normally approached by companies with predetermined benefits. This in turn adversely affects the objective of community empowerment. In fact, it has been suggested that setting up negotiation procedures through formal contracts could be ideal to improve community participation in the price negotiation process (Mayers and Vermeulen, 2002). According to Nawir (2012), the success of local communities in the management of forest enterprises requires strong knowledge of financial management and technical skills as well as a mutual system for benefits- and costs-sharing.

3.4.2. Perception of the availability of benefit-sharing mechanisms

The study showed that both Amabomvini and Cata communities had little knowledge of the existence of the benefit-sharing mechanisms implemented as a result of the adopted FBLR models in their respective communities. However, compared to the Amabomvini community, the Cata community, to a certain extent, perceived that the benefit-sharing mechanisms existed and credited this to the CME model adopted in their community. This perception in the Cata community could be attributed to the fact that the majority of the beneficiaries accessed reasonable benefits in the form of employment from different community projects including

forestry, tourism and agriculture. This was echoed from the key informants from the Cata CPA, who stressed that their objective was to ensure benefit-sharing of the project to the majority of community beneficiaries. Thus, several supporting community projects, with the assistance of the Border Rural Committee (a non-governmental organization), were established as an approach to create many such alternatives for the benefit of general beneficiaries. The contrast in the perceptions of the household respondents from these two communities could be entirely based on the level of benefits and/or opportunities provisioned by the public-private partnership structure under the different FBLR models. Morsello (2006), however, emphasized that the scarcity of employment opportunities for rural communities deepens the levels of economic uncertainties among households.

In their study, Van Loggerenberg and Mandondo (2008) concluded that equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms still require more attention. It has also been argued that more land reform projects in South Africa (Hall 2004), and elsewhere in the world, have failed to provide benefits equally to its members (Cernea, 2007; Tilley and Lahiff, 2007). Likewise, the FBLR public-private partnership models, tailor-made to land claim settlements by individual companies, come with predefined benefits intended for the empowerment of the community beneficiaries (Makhathini, 2010). However, the experience on the ground indicates a poor flow of benefits to the majority of the beneficiaries (Davis and Lahiff, 2011), while on the other hand, benefits are often enjoyed by the elite few at the expense of the majority of beneficiaries (Mamba, 2013; Chirwa *et al.*, 2015).

It was also apparent from the findings that the elite and those who often form part of the trustees or the CPA committee members, embrace the approach in order to benefit themselves at the expense of the majority. To address this, active participation by the government in monitoring and evaluation of the management of CTs and/or CPAs is necessary. In line with this argument, Binswanger-Mkhize (2014) and Sasu (2005) suggest that the development of standard procedures and/or approaches for benefit-sharing are essential in ensuring fair distribution of benefits to all beneficiaries. On the other hand, Cernea (2007) suggests that the political interest of government is important to ensure adherence to benefit-sharing approaches outlined in the public-private partnership agreements. Evidently, outlining different possible standard benefit-sharing mechanisms could be vital to influence the distribution of benefits by CT and/or CPA members. According to Sasu (2005) and Mahanty *et al.* (2009), issues pertaining to policy and

legislative challenges concerning benefit-sharing, and allocation and ownership of resources amongst stakeholders needs to be swiftly resolved.

3.4.3. Perceived factors affecting equity benefit-sharing amongst the beneficiaries

The findings of this study reveal that equitable benefit-sharing among the beneficiaries in both communities has not been highly achieved, with this effect experienced more in Amabomvini than Cata. Moreover, the difference in the perceptions of the respondents may be associated with the FBLR partnership model adopted in each community. In particular, the respondents from both communities associated the failure to achieve equitable benefit-sharing amongst the beneficiaries with a lack of transparency, trust, financial management skills and clearly defined benefit-sharing approaches, as well as excessive greed. Interestingly, this is consistent with what Anseeuw and Mathebula (2008) observed in that the main challenge in land reform projects is generally due to poor governance skills demonstrated by CPA committee members and/or Trustees, coupled with a lack of transparency on the use of benefits accumulated from the partnership agreement. On the other hand, both Cairns (2000) and Sasu (2005) found that a lack of clarity on issues of ownership and responsibility had an effect on benefit-sharing amongst the beneficiaries, while at the same time rendering the public-private partnership (PPP) inefficient. In addition, Cousins (2016) and Chirwa et al. (2015) strongly argued that elite capture has often defeated the objective of achieving benefit-sharing amongst land reform beneficiaries. As clearly articulated in the finding of this study, it would be highly significant for the CPA committee members or Trustees to put some measures in place that would allow all the beneficiaries to enjoy the partnership-accumulated benefits equally, irrespective of their positions within the structures of the community.

However, the active participation of both government and/or private partners is imperative in shaping the capacity of CPA committee members and/or Trustees to effectively and efficiently manage the benefits accumulated from the adopted PPP model for the benefit of all the community beneficiaries (Binswanger-Mkize 2014, Cousins 2016). Accordingly, Lahiff (2007) emphasized that little progress has been made to change the livelihoods of the beneficiaries of land reform in South Africa and as such, there is still more that needs to be done to address this daunting situation. Thus, collective efforts between government departments, the forestry industry and/or non-governmental organizations responsible for

community development initiatives may prove to be significant in the crafting of clearly defined benefit-sharing mechanisms. As stated by Gwanya (2010), it would also remain critical for the government to consistently provide monitoring and evaluation for the duration of the PPP as that would ensure that the rights of the beneficiaries are respected and protected. Similarly, de Haen and Thompson (2003) strongly suggested that efforts to ensure the improvement of the livelihoods of local communities critically requires political will and a stable commitment towards finding an all-encompassing rural development initiative that delivers noticeable benefits to local people.

3.4.4. Desired benefit-sharing modalities by the community beneficiaries

The findings revealed a noticeable variation regarding the benefit-sharing mechanisms preferred in each community by household beneficiaries. Hence, the difference in the preferences of how the rental or donor money should be used provides an interesting finding in that Cata community beneficiaries enjoyed more employment benefits, which, to a certain extent, improved the socioeconomic stability of the household beneficiaries. On the other hand, the preference by Amabomvini households to invest rental money towards tertiary education could be associated with the adopted FBLR model, wherein the beneficiaries' Trust company is employed to carry out silvicultural operations in the plantation. Binswanger-Mkhize (2014) highlighted the necessity for drastic changes in the design and implementation of land reform projects if their success in delivery of benefits to the beneficiaries is to be realized. In addition, the involvement of the beneficiaries in the determination of the modalities for sharing the benefits attained from their project, may prove vital in ensuring reciprocal beneficiation (Sasu 2005, Hallam 2011).

3.5. CONCLUSION

The study showed that, generally, the CME has potential to empower the household beneficiaries rapidly through active and direct ownership of forestland business compared to the SLB forest-based land reform model. However, a challenge with the model is finding financial resources that can ensure sustainability of the operations in the future in the absence of the support from the NGO. The FBLR models provided certain mechanisms for benefit-sharing amongst the beneficiaries in the study communities. The household beneficiaries have

shown a lack of knowledge of the criteria used for the disbursement of the benefits. In addition, the majority of the household beneficiaries in both Amabomvini and Cata highlighted their preference for using rental income for infrastructure development in their respective communities. Likewise, the household beneficiaries indicated the need for them to be involved in the setting-up of the benefits, before implementation of the FBLR model. More of the household beneficiaries from Amabomvini, than those from Cata, preferred that the rental money be invested for the provisioning of bursaries for tertiary education, towards burial societies, youth development and adult education. The lack of transparency and trust, as well as excessive greed, were amongst the factors that the household respondents identified as the root causes of the unavailability of benefit-sharing mechanisms in both communities, but this was more prominent in Amabomvini.

This study, therefore, recommends that all stakeholders' inclusive benefit-sharing mechanisms be developed with clear processes and approaches for easy implementation. However, the government would have to take a lead and make sure that monitoring and evaluation of the CPAs and CTs is prioritized in order to ensure that the benefits trickle down to all the beneficiaries equitably. Additionally, there is a great need for renewed political will and commitment from government to facilitate the development and strengthening of the existing benefit-sharing policies for improvement of the livelihoods of the land beneficiaries. The nonexistence of the benefit-sharing mechanisms in the FBLR models remains an issue of concern that needs to be unequivocally addressed to ensure lateral and equitable beneficitation to all the beneficiaries.

CHAPTER 4

Assessment of factors affecting participation of community beneficiaries in forest-based land reform public-private partnership models in South Africa

ABSTRACT

The sustainability of agriculture and forestry production on land subjected to land restitution has been of concern for both government and the private sector in South Africa. The objective of this paper was to assess factors that facilitated or hindered participation of the community beneficiaries in forest-based land reform public-private partnership models. The generic structured questionnaire was administered to 140 and 175 randomly selected household beneficiaries in Amabomvini and Cata, respectively. The Amabomvini community managed their claimed land through a registered company, while the Cata community managed their land themselves under the leadership of the Community Property Association (CPA). The results of the study found that there was a significant relationship with both the level of awareness ($\chi^2=27.026$; $df=3$; $p<0.01$) and participation ($\chi^2=97.278$; $df=1$; $p<0.01$) in the respective partnership arrangements adopted by the community beneficiaries. Some of the factors found to have contributed to low participation in the partnership initiative by household respondents included a lack of transparency, commitment of trustees, lack of technical skills, conflicts over land use priorities amongst beneficiaries, and barriers to markets. Furthermore, research to understand land management priorities desirable to community beneficiaries of land restitution need to be prioritized. Thus, government's role in influencing the participation of the community beneficiaries through provision of necessary governance, technical and financial post-settlement support is critical for the successful management and sustainability of the inclusive project under forest-based land reform partnerships.

Keywords: Sustainability, land reform, public-private partnership, community beneficiaries²

² This chapter is based on the article that has been submitted to a peer review journal.

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The sustainability of agriculture and forestry production on land subject to land restitution has been of concern for both government (Manenzhe *et al.*, 2016) and the private sector in South Africa (Forestry South Africa, 2015). Hence, the implementation of the neo-liberal macroeconomics public-private partnership (PPP) arrangement has received more attention in the settlement of many land restitution claims in South Africa (Mayers, 2000; Hoeks *et al.*, 2014). Spierenburg *et al.* (2012) highlight that the PPP phenomenon has globally earned recognition as an approach to promote sustainable development. It is therefore important to focus on research that seeks to understand the contribution of PPP's on sustainable development (Mouraviev and Kakabadse, 2016). Its application in the South African context has thus been in the land reform programme, through which many claims affecting highly commercially productive agricultural and tree afforested pieces of land have been submitted (Lahiff, 2008).

To protect and encourage the economic value of the existing land, the South Africa government compelled land beneficiaries, under the representation of Communal Property Associations (CPA's) or Community Trusts (CT's), to form a partnership arrangement with former landowners (Fraser, 2006). However, reports have indicated that inadequate technical and financial management skills of land claimants has contributed to the failure of land reform based PPP projects (Turner and Ibsen, 2000; Hall, 2004; Lahiff, 2008; Hoeks *et al.*, 2014). Some regard PPP arrangements between the land reform beneficiaries and private partners as an initiative to prepare the beneficiaries to take over the existing land without the assistance of the private partner (Fraser, 2006; Spierenburg *et al.*, 2012). In addition, other authors have suggested that PPP arrangements are an approach to transfer technical and financial management skills (Makhathini, 2010; Chamberlain and Anseeuw, 2017) while allowing active participation in the management of the land.

It was therefore expected that land beneficiaries participating in PPP's would acquire the necessary skills to assume the responsibility of managing the commercial agricultural and forest plantation land on their own, when the partnership arrangement lapses. This study was therefore specifically aimed at assessing factors perceived to have facilitated or hindered participation of the land beneficiaries in forest-based land reform PPP models. The following

questions were posed: 1) To what extent are the communities aware of, and knowledgeable about, forest-based land reform PPP initiatives in their locality? 2) How is social inclusiveness and capacity enhancement addressed during implementation of the different forest-based land reform PPP models? 3) What factors affect the managerial capability of Community Trusts and/or Communal Property Associations with respect to the sustainability of forest-based land reform models?

4.2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.2.1. Description of the study areas

The study was conducted with the Amabomvini community, situated in the Kranskop area in the Kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN) Province and the Cata community, situated in the Keiskemmahoeck area (along the Amathole mountain range) in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa (Figure 3.1). These two communities were selected because they are beneficiaries of land transferred through restitution programmes. Furthermore, the two communities have been engaged in forestry operations under forest-based land reform models, which include the Sales and Lease Back (SLB) model, managed by a Trust in Amabomvini, and the Community Managed Enterprise (CME) model, managed by a non-governmental organisation (NGO) at Cata, for a period of more than five years. Additionally, the Amabomvini community received their land back in 2008 and subsequently reached an agreement to lease back the land to the forestry company for two rotations (20 years) under a Community Trust (Table 4.1). Similarly, the Cata community beneficiaries received their land back in 2002 and consequently opted to pursue the management of the land by themselves under the leadership of the Community Trust, which was later changed to the Communal Property Association (CPA). Most importantly, the Cata community lodged a betterment land claim, which was initially not included in the Restitution of Land Rights Act No 22 of 1994. Thus, with the support of the Border Rural Committee (BRC), an NGO that provides mentorship, sourcing of funding and other support, the Cata community lodged the first successful Betterment Planning claim. Betterment Planning was a land dispossession process, initiated by the apartheid government in the late 1930's, associated with the removal of black people in the former homeland areas where people were moved to designated residential areas with arable and grazing land dispossessed from them.

Table 4.1: Information defining both selected community beneficiaries in this study

Information	Amabomvini	Cata
Land claim settlement	2008	2000
Commencement of partnership	2008	2000
Partner type	Private company	NGO
Duration of the agreement	20 years	Not specified
Forest-based land reform model adopted	SLB	CME
Registered Entity	Community Trust	CPA
Province	Kwa-Zulu Natal	Eastern Cape
Municipality	Umvoti	Amahlati
Language	Zulu	Xhosa
Locality	Rural	Rural
Geographic location	29° 5'26.38"S 30°56'48.22"E	32°35'20.90"S 27° 7'19.46"E
Number of Household beneficiaries	220	320
Size of the claimed land	2038,2 ha	650 ha
Size of the land leased back	1515 ha	0 ha
Registered company	Ingudle	None

The Amabomvini (Eyethu) Community Trust (CT) registered a company named *Ingudle*. As part of the Sales and Leaseback agreement between the CT and the partnering private forest company, Ingudle was contracted to manage all silvicultural operations in the plantation, with mentorship provided by the forest company. On the other hand, the Cata community received their land back in 2000 and subsequently opted to pursue the management of the land by themselves under the leadership of the Trust, which was later changed to the Community Property Association (CPA). However, the Cata community works closely with the Border Rural Committee (BRC).

4.2.2. Sampling and data collection

In this study, a mixed-mode research design approach was used (Bhattacharjee, 2012). This approach was chosen to ensure the representativeness of the responses from the respondents

(Kelley *et al.*, 2003); additionally, probability sampling was chosen to avoid sampling bias. Specifically, simple random sampling was used in both selected areas, while the sampling size was determined using the approach of Krejcie and Morgan (1970). The randomization to identify households to be interviewed was conducted using the beneficiaries register list provided by the Trust (Amabomvini community) and the CPA (Cata community). This was to ensure that the households that were to participate in the survey actually represented the land beneficiaries. Consequently, in the Amabomvini community, 140 households were randomly sampled while 175 were sampled in the Cata community.

4.2.3. Household questionnaire

The heads of the households that benefited from land transfer in each community were interviewed using a generic structured questionnaire. This contained questions regarding the type of socioeconomic benefits that household beneficiaries in both communities received due to the forest-based land reform partnership model adopted respectively. In order to maintain the originality and clear understanding of the questions to all the respondents in the two study areas, and for ease of administration of the questionnaire, it was translated into the local languages spoken in the two communities. Thus, for the Amabomvini community the questionnaire was translated into *Zulu* and into *Xhosa* for the Cata community. A five-point Likert scale approach was used in designing the questionnaire (Allen and Seaman, 2007). To ensure that the questionnaire was developed appropriately and that it captured the whole scope intended for the study, pre-testing with the Amahlongwa community beneficiaries was conducted in Kwa-Zulu Natal, prior to the actual administration in the selected communities. In line with the assertion of Gill *et al.* (2008), in order to harness in-depth information about the factors affecting community beneficiaries' participation in the forest-based PPP land reform models implemented, the focus group discussions were conducted with the trustees in Amabomvini, and CPA committee members in Cata, respectively.

4.2.4. Statistical analysis

Descriptive analyses were used to determine the relationship between responses of the household respondents from Amabomvini and Cata community and included frequency percentages and the chi-square test of independence. In addition, the Multinomial Logistic

Regression computation was adopted (Chan, 2005; Damnyag *et al.*, 2012; Bleyer *et al.*, 2016) to estimate the influence of household respondents to recommend the forest-based land reform partnership arrangements period. As stated by Moutinho and Hutcheson (2011), the Multinomial Regression analysis was appropriate in this study because the data collected was unordered and categorical. Additionally, the analysis was done mainly because the dependent variable had more than two nominal or unordered responses (Bayaga, 2010). The recommended partnership period was treated as the dependent variable. On the other hand, the characteristics of household respondents, including gender, community, and level of confidence were used as predictors in the model (Table 4.2). The equation considered for this analysis is as follows:

$$\log \frac{\Pr(j)}{\Pr(j')} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k \quad (4.1)$$

Where β denotes negative or positive (-/+) value of probability to recommend j ; X is the explanatory variable (demographics, community beneficiary, and household respondent's confidence); $\Pr(j)$ is the probability of the household respondents recommending duration for partnership continuation; and $\Pr(j')$ is the probability of the recommended duration for partnership continuation set as a reference category in the analysis. In addition, Table 4.2 shows the responses of the explanatory variables used for the Multinomial Logistic Regression analysis as well as the household respondents' frequencies for each category.

Table 4.2: Explanatory variables used in the Multinomial Logistic Regression analysis

Explanatory Variables/Predictors (X)	Frequency (N)
<i>Gender</i>	
Male = 0	121
Female = 1	192
<i>Community beneficiary</i>	
Amabomvini = 0	140
Cata = 1	175
<i>Household respondents confidence</i>	
Confident = 0	151
Not confident = 1	164

4.3. RESULTS

4.3.1. Community beneficiaries' awareness and participation

The awareness and participation of the community beneficiaries in the forest-based land reform initiatives in both communities is critical for continuity and a sustainable supply of timber resources. Table 4.3 presents the results regarding the awareness of the partnership guidelines and participation of the community beneficiaries in both Amabomvini and Cata communities. Only 6.5% of the respondents in Amabomvini indicated that they were aware of the partnership guidelines, compared to 26.0% from Cata, with the chi-square ($\chi^2=27.026$) results showing a significant relationship between the responses of respondents at $p<0.01$. The relationship between the responses of respondents on their participation in the activities and meetings of the CPA/CT was significantly ($p<0.01$; $\chi^2=97.278$) different, with 69.1% of the household respondents from Cata agreeing to have participated compared to only 13.6% from the Amabomvini community.

Table 4.3: Respondents' awareness of partnership guidelines and participation in activities

Variables	Responses	Community (%)		Inferential Statistics		
		Amabomvini	Cata	χ^2	df	p-Value
Level of awareness about the partnership guidelines	Strongly Aware	3.6	15.6	27.026	3	0.000
	Aware	2.9	10.4			
	Unaware	20.4	27.2			
	Strongly Unaware	73	46.8			
Beneficiaries' participation in the trust/CPA activities and meetings	Yes	13.6	69.1	97.278	1	0.000
	No	86.4	30.9			

4.3.2. Involvement of the community at the inception stage of the partnership

Table 4.4 presents the activities in which the community beneficiaries were involved during the inception of the public-private partnership arrangement under the forest-based land reform initiative. The chi-square ($\chi^2=10.016$) results showed the significant relationship between the

responses of the respondents on their involvement in signing the lease agreement, which accounted for 25.7% of the respondents in Amabomvini and 42.9% in Cata. Furthermore, there was a significant ($\chi^2=27.026$; $p<0.01$) relationship between the responses of the respondents regarding their involvement in the provisioning of a labour force, with 8.6% in Amabomvini compared to 26.9% in Cata. Equally, the results showed relatively high levels of involvement pertaining to attendance of community meetings by respondents with over 60% in Cata and below 50% in Amabomvini, respectively. In addition, the respondents in Amabomvini (9.3%) and Cata (25.1%) provided contrasting responses regarding their involvement in the drafting of dividend sharing modalities, with the chi-square ($\chi^2=13.196$) results showing a significant relationship in their responses at $p<0.01$.

Table 4.4: Household respondents' involvement in the activities of the forest-based land reform PPP initiatives

Beneficiaries involvement	Responses	Community (%)		Inferential Statistics		
		Amabomvini	Cata	χ^2	df	P-Value
Signing of the lease agreement	Yes	25.7	42.9	10.016	1	0.002
	No	74.3	57.1			
Provisioning of labour force	Yes	8.6	26.9	17.085	1	0.000
	No	91.4	73.1			
Attending community meetings	Yes	44.3	67.4	17.010	1	0.000
	No	55.7	32.6			
Attending bursary awarding meeting	Yes	17.9	22.9	1.187	1	0.276
	No	82.1	77.1			
Drafting of dividend sharing modalities	Yes	9.3	25.1	13.196	1	0.000
	No	90.7	74.9			

4.3.3. Participation of community beneficiaries in contracting opportunities

The results of the forest-based land reform partnership arrangement on contracting opportunities available for the benefit of community beneficiaries are presented in Table 4.5. According to the results, the participation of the respondents in silvicultural contracting opportunities was considerably low in both communities, with 14.3% of the respondents in Amabomvini and 7.4% in Cata. Similarly, the respondents' participation in harvesting contracting opportunities was equally low in both communities, 97.1% in Amabomvini and 93.1% in Cata. Furthermore, the majority of the respondents in both communities reported that they did not participate in transport and logistics operations and catering services (98.6% in Amabomvini and 93.1% in Cata).

Table 4.5: Contract opportunities benefited by community beneficiaries in the adopted forest-based land reform models

Contracting opportunities	Responses	Community (%)	
		Amabomvini	Cata
Silvicultural operations	Yes	14.3	7.4
	No	85.7	92.6
Harvesting operations	Yes	2.9	6.9
	No	97.1	93.1
Transport and logistics operations	Yes	1.4	6.9
	No	98.6	93.1
Catering services	Yes	1.4	6.9
	No	98.6	93.1

4.3.4. Perception of factors affecting household participation

The results in Table 4.6 show the factors perceived to have affected participation of the Amabomvini and Cata community. The majority of the respondents in Amabomvini (81.5%) revealed that the lack of post settlement support in terms of finances contributed to their poor participation in the initiatives compared to 78.8% in Cata. Furthermore, the results revealed that conflicts amongst the beneficiaries over land use priorities were perceived to have hindered

participation, with 56.5% of respondents in Amabomvini compared to 74% in Cata. On the other hand, the majority of the respondents perceived the lack of technical skills as a barrier to participation in various activities of the forest-based land reform PPP arrangement in both Amabovini (66.9%) and Cata (66.6%) communities. Moreover, 48.2% of the respondents in Amabomvini and 56% in Cata communities believed that lack of access to the market affected their participation. In addition, the lack of commitment from the CPAs/Trust committee members was highlighted by 72.6% respondents in Cata as a discouraging factor for them to fully participate, compared to 39.5% in Amabomvini. Similarly, 65.7% of the respondents in Cata indicated that the lack of post-settlement support from the government discouraged their participation in the forest-based land reform PPP activities, compared to 47.5% in Amabomvini.

Table 4.6: Factors affecting participation of community beneficiaries in the forest-based land reform partnership

Factors affecting participation	Responses	Community (%)	
		Amabomvini	Cata
Lack of financial support	Strongly Agree	68.6	49.7
	Agree	12.9	29.1
	Neither agree nor disagree	13.6	7.4
	Disagree	5.0	8.6
	Strongly Disagree	0.0	5.1
Land use priorities conflicts amongst beneficiaries	Strongly Agree	43.6	44.0
	Agree	12.9	30.3
	Neither agree nor disagree	35.7	14.3
	Disagree	5.7	8.6
	Strongly Disagree	2.1	2.9
Lack of technical skills	Strongly Agree	50.4	34.9
	Agree	16.5	25.7
	Neither agree nor disagree	29.5	17.1
	Disagree	3.6	18.9
	Strongly Disagree	0	3.4
Constraint access to market	Strongly Agree	35.3	26.9
	Agree	12.9	29.1
	Neither agree nor disagree	46.8	20.6

	Disagree	2.9	17.1
	Strongly Disagree	2.2	6.3
Lack of commitment from Trust/CPA members	Strongly Agree	30.9	42.9
	Agree	8.6	29.7
	Neither agree nor disagree	41	15.4
	Disagree	12.2	8.6
	Strongly Disagree	7.2	3.4
Lack of Post Settlement support from government	Strongly Agree	33.8	45.1
	Agree	13.7	20.6
	Neither agree nor disagree	40.3	12.6
	Disagree	9.4	14.3
	Strongly Disagree	2.9	7.4

4.3.5. Extension of partnership by household respondents' based on plantation year of rotation

Extension of partnership agreements between the private company or assistance from the NGO has the potential to keep the land claimant beneficiaries from attempting management of forest land businesses independently. As shown in Table 4.7, the male respondents were less likely to recommend extension of the partnership by four (31-40 years) rotation periods instead of either one (0-10 years), two (11-20 years) or three (21-30 years) as compared to female respondents. However, this was not significant with the odds ratio of 0.760, 0.923 and 0.845, respectively. Furthermore, the Cata community respondents were more likely to recommend a three (21-30 years) rotation period partnership extension compared to those respondents from Amabomvini. This was significant ($p < 0.01$) with the odds ratio of 6.346. Additionally, respondents who had no confidence in managing forestry businesses independently were significantly ($p < 0.01$) less likely, with the odds ratio of 0.375, to recommend one rotation (0-10 years) partnership extension, compared to those who had confidence.

Table 4.7: Estimating the period that household respondents are willing to continue participating in forest-based land reform PPP arrangements

Dep. Var. ^a	Explanatory variables	B	Std. error	Sig.	Odds ratio	95% confidence interval for Odds ratio	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
b.	Intercept	0.462	0.277	0.095			
	Gender (Male)	-0.267	0.278	0.337	0.766	0.444	1.321
	Community (Cata)	-0.056	0.273	0.838	0.946	0.554	1.616
	Confidence (Not confident)	-0.981	0.275	0.000	0.375	0.218	0.643
c.	Intercept	-1.105	0.401	0.006			
	Gender (Male)	-0.080	0.370	0.828	0.923	0.447	1.905
	Community (Cata)	0.679	0.370	0.067	1.971	0.954	4.071
	Confidence (Not confident)	-0.586	0.360	0.103	0.557	0.275	1.127
d.	Intercept	-1.920	0.509	0.000			
	Gender (Male)	-0.168	0.381	0.660	0.845	0.401	1.784
	Community (Cata)	1.862	0.480	0.000	6.436	2.513	16.484
	Confidence (Not confident)	-0.714	0.372	0.055	0.490	0.236	1.016

a. The reference category is: Recommend four rotations partnership extension (31-40 years)

b. Recommend one rotation partnership extension (0-10 years)

c. Recommend two rotations partnership extension (11-20 years)

d. Recommend three rotations partnership extension (21-30 years)

4.1. DISCUSSION

4.4.1. Community beneficiaries' awareness of partnership guidelines and participation in forest-based land reform initiatives

Evidently, the awareness and participation levels of the community beneficiaries in the adopted public-private partnership initiative under the forest-based land reform in both Amabomvini and Cata communities were considerably low. The majority of the beneficiaries were not aware of the guidelines involved in the partnership. This might explain the one-sided participation and awareness of the partnership arrangement by the few nominated to serve in the legal entities, a position which literally favoured them to accrue benefits from the partnership at the expense of the majority. In line with this notion, Chamberlain and Anseuw (2017) highlight that holding a trustee position within the trust structure, often occupied by the elites, guarantees one the power to become involved in decision-making and exposure to considerably large

amounts of money. Similarly, other authors ascertained that the trustees are often the few elite beneficiaries who could decide not to provide the information to the rest of the beneficiaries for the sake of their personal benefit (Aliber and Cousins, 2013; Chirwa *et al.*, 2015; Vega and Keenan, 2016). Equally, the requirements that the beneficiaries have to be represented by a legal entity (CPA/CT) in the implementation of these models, might have also contributed to the high levels of low participation and unawareness of the beneficiaries of the partnership guidelines. On the other hand, Mansuri and Rao (2004) highlight the necessity to understand and take note of the distinction between kinds of elite domination and inconsiderate capture phenomenon of a project. The variability of the community structures adopted in each community could explain the differences in their extent of awareness and participation in the meetings and other activities in general.

4.4.2. Involvement of the community in the forest-based land reform initiatives

The findings of this study revealed that there is poor involvement of the community beneficiaries in the forest-based land reform models from inception. As a result, the PPP initiative of the forest-based land reform models adopted, excluded contribution from the beneficiaries. Hence, the involvement of the community beneficiaries during the development of the terms of the forest-based land reform models has not been adequately considered. This has entirely alienated the input of the community beneficiaries in the process of the development. Consequently, the community beneficiaries had to adopt a government forestry industry driven settlement model, particularly the Amabomvini community beneficiaries.

This is in contrast with arguments by some authors that in order to achieve successful land reform in South Africa, it would be important to consider an approach that would embrace active involvement of the local people (Mafunisa, 2004). In this case, it is clear that the lack of the communities' involvement often gives them no option to advance their own land use alternatives, as well as crafting the benefits thereof, but rather they have to continue with the existing timber growing option. It is therefore important also to note that the involvement of the community beneficiaries from the onset could reduce rejection of project ownership as well as prevent conflicts or misunderstandings between the parties involved. Subsequently, this could create the sense of ownership and responsibility amongst the beneficiaries (Kamuiru, 2014).

According to Mahanty *et al.* (2009), management of the forest resources in a collaborative manner has the potential to stimulate sustainable forest management, while at the same time improving the economic stability of the rural people. Similarly, Cagalanan (2016) suggested that a private partner has to play a major role in mobilizing community beneficiaries and provisioning of capacity building initiatives to ensure successful public-private partnerships. On the contrary, Makhathini (2010) suggested that after the private company pays the rental money to the community beneficiaries' trust, it becomes the sole responsibility of the trustees to decide on what to do with it.

4.4.3. Participation of community beneficiaries' enterprises in contracting opportunities

It is apparent that the contract opportunities accrued to the beneficiaries from the adopted PPP of the forest-based land reform models were low in the two communities. In practice, the contract opportunities have been limited to silvicultural operations through the forestry contracting company of the community beneficiaries in Amabomvini under the management of the trustees. In contrast, the Cata community beneficiaries had no contractual opportunities to exploit, but rather, through the NGO's support, managed to create a variety of government funded opportunities including working on fire and working for water projects. In essence, the working on fire programme entails training personnel for the purposes of fighting and suppressing veld and forest fires, while on the other hand, the working for water programme entails the removal of alien species in order to reduce water consumption. Both these programmes fall under the jurisdiction of the South African Department of Environmental Affairs. Most importantly, these opportunities were open to all the individual beneficiaries to accrue benefits on an equal basis.

Furthermore, the Cata CPA members also highlighted that all the opportunities created within their community land reform projects considered non-beneficiaries. In contrast, the available opportunities for the Amabomvini individual beneficiaries remains solely the employment opportunities that their contracting company may create. In fact, Chamberlain and Anseeuw (2017) revealed that when contracting opportunities are offered to the community contracting business, individual beneficiaries are mostly excluded from benefiting from them. Eventually, the extension of such opportunities to the individual beneficiaries rested upon the trustee's discretion, either through employment creation or through distribution of dividends made from the community trust's contractor business. Moreover, both the Amabomvini (Eyethu Trust)

trustees and the contracting company operations manager reported during focus group discussions that the private company's contractual obligations regarding payment rate per unit was not satisfactory. Consequently, this necessitated the Amabomvini trustees to consider renegotiating with the private company for the review of the contractual amount through the executive committee, which includes government representation, as per the settlement agreement. In line with this finding, Cairns (2000) and Mayers (2000) have pointed out that the bargaining power of the community beneficiaries, during negotiations for favourable contract terms and conditions, is compromised and limited. Thus, it was not easy for the Eyethu contracting company to venture into harvesting operations since high capital and technical skills are required. Conversely, it was found that one member of the trustees had participated as a forest guard after cattle encroached into the forest plantation and sugar cane fields.

4.4.4. Factors affecting household's participation and partnership extension

Participation of the community beneficiaries in the PPP initiative of the forest-based land reform is significant as it has the potential to facilitate improvement of the beneficiaries' economic situation. Also, as anticipated by the government (DWAF, 2007) and forestry industry role players (Forestry South Africa, 2015), the implementation of forest-based land reform models would enable the community beneficiaries to participate actively in forestry businesses, while at the same time stimulating interest for them to continue venturing in forestry land use businesses. However, findings of this study revealed that the majority of the respondents highlighted a lack of financial support as a contributory factor that discouraged them from actively participating in the partnership initiatives.

Furthermore, considering the long term nature of the forest plantation business, the fact that high initial capital investment is required, often has an effect on the community's interest to pursue tree growing businesses. The matter is complicated with inaccessibility of the community beneficiaries to capital from government and financial institutions (Erasmus, 2016). In line with Belt and Spierenburg (2008), the lack of technical skills, commitments to manage beneficiaries' land, conflicting land use priorities and poor post-settlement support contributed to poor participation by the community beneficiaries in the activities of the adopted forest-based land reform models. Therefore, it is clear that without the necessary skills accumulation from the partnership arrangement by community beneficiaries, the aim of getting

them to manage the plantation beyond the partnership agreement would be impossible. As a result, it would be essential to develop strategies that encourage beneficiaries to play an active role in the forest-based management initiative (Chirwa and Mala, 2016). In this case, post settlement support from government is vital and this could include timely payment of discretionary grants, assistance with mentorship on governance, and technical and financial management issues. This may thus enhance the confidence of beneficiaries to manage the land transferred to them effectively on their own. In fact, Nemaangani (2011) reported that inadequate support given to the land restitution beneficiaries contributes to the failure of land restitution projects to produce desirable results. From this finding, it is evident that poor participation of the household respondents in the partnership activities could potentially affect their confidence to engage in the management of forestry land use, resulting from a lack of exposure and the necessary technical skills.

4.5. CONCLUSION

The study found that land claimants beneficiaries from Amabomvini have not participated in the CT/CPA organized activities and meetings of the partnership compared to those from Cata as anticipated. However, factors that have contributed to this low participation include the lack of transparency, financial support, commitment of CPA members/trustees, non-existence of post-settlement support, lack of technical skills, conflicts over land use priorities amongst beneficiaries and barriers to easy access to markets. Therefore, it will be important for the government to play a central role in developing and implementing policies that would enhance and act as a guideline for active participation of the affected community beneficiaries in the forest-based land reform partnership arrangement. Moreover, there is a need to open up market access opportunities for the community beneficiaries to participate unequivocally without any barriers. On the other hand, it would be important to encourage the involvement of the community beneficiaries from the onset as that may reduce the rejection of project ownership as well as prevent conflicts or misunderstandings between the parties involved. Consequently, further research to understand land management priorities desirable to community beneficiaries of land under restitution need to be prioritized. This will contribute to the improvement of existing partnership arrangements and inform policy makers on how to develop policies that are responsive to the objectives of land reform projects. In addition, the government's key role in influencing the participation of community beneficiaries through the provision of necessary

governance, and technical and financial post-settlement support is critical for the successful management and sustainability of the inclusive project under forest-based land reform partnerships.

Are Communities Benefiting from Land Reform Models? Investigating Forest-Based Public-Private Partnerships in Selected Beneficiary Communities in South Africa

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SUMMARY

Land reform in South Africa, like in other developing countries with a history of land grab and people's displacement, is an issue of serious contestation. The study therefore assessed the accrual of benefits to claimant communities from the two forest-based public-private partnership (PPP) land reform models (Sales and Leaseback, and Community Managed Enterprise). A random sampling technique was used to select 140 and 175 households in Amabomvini and Cata communities in Kwazulu Natal and Eastern Cape Provinces, respectively. Ordinal logistic regression, descriptive analysis, including frequencies and Chi-square were computed to process the data using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software (Version 20). From the results, the socioeconomic status of Cata household beneficiaries improved compared to that of Amabomvini after the implementation of forest-based PPP land reform models. Both communities were concerned about non-implementation of post-settlement support by the government upon settlement of their land claims. Tailor-made leadership and business management training should be designed for the CPA committee members and trustees in order to achieve mutual distribution of benefits to all beneficiaries

Keywords: Benefit accrual, Benefit-sharing mechanisms, Community beneficiaries, Community Managed Enterprise, Sales and Leaseback, Socioeconomic status

CHAPTER 5

Are Communities Benefiting from Land Reform Models? Investigating Forest-Based Public-Private Partnerships in Selected Beneficiary Communities in South Africa

ABSTRACT

Land reform in South Africa, like in other developing countries with a history of land grab and people's displacement, is an issue of serious contestation. The study therefore assessed the accrual of benefits to claimant communities from the two forest-based public-private partnership (PPP) land reform models (Sales and Leaseback and Community Managed Enterprise). A random sampling technique was used to select 140 and 175 households in Amabomvini and Cata communities in Kwazulu Natal and Eastern Cape Provinces, respectively. Ordinal logistic regression, descriptive analysis, including frequencies and Chi-square were computed to process the data using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software (Version 20). From the results, the socioeconomic status of Cata household beneficiaries improved compared to that of Amabomvini after the implementation of forest-based PPP land reform models. Both communities were concerned about non-implementation of post-settlement support by the government upon settlement of their land claims. Tailor-made leadership and business management role training should be designed for the CPA committee members and trustees in order to achieve mutual distribution of benefits to all beneficiaries

Keywords: Benefit accrual, Benefit-sharing mechanisms, Community beneficiaries, Community Managed Enterprise, Sales and Leaseback, Socioeconomic status³

³ This chapter is based on published paper in the International Forestry Review Journal; Cited as: Tshidzumba, R.P., Chirwa, P.W. and Babalola, F.D. 2018. Are communities benefiting from land reform models? Investigating forest-based Public-Private Partnerships in selected beneficiary communities in South Africa. *International Forestry Review*, Vol. 20(2), 220-235, DOI: 10.1505/146554818823767564.

5.1. INTRODUCTION

Land reform in South Africa, like in other developing countries with a history of land grabs and people's displacement, is an issue of serious contention (Sikor and Müller, 2009). Particularly, in the era of the South African apartheid government, the land owned by black people was dispossessed to satisfy the economic needs of the white minority (DLA, 1997; Britton, 2006). Consequently, this led to the land ownership imbalances with white population accessing control of more than 80% of quality arable land, while the majority of the black people were left disgruntled and owning less than 15% of poor land (Rumney, 2005). This situation exacerbated conflicting interests between the government, political parties, previously displaced communities, and private/corporate landowners (Peters, 2009).

The 1994 inauguration of the post-apartheid government in South Africa necessitated an immediate and much needed shift in policy direction in order to address socioeconomic imbalances in the population through a Reconstruction Development Programme (RDP) (Clarke, 2008; Hall, 2004; Lahiff *et al.*, 2012). This programme was aimed at improving the socioeconomic status of previously disadvantaged communities (ANC, 1994; RSA, 1994). Additionally, the Land Reform Programme, aimed at recognizing the land access and ownership rights of previously disadvantaged people, was introduced (Clarke and Isaacs, 2005; DWAF, 2005; Ham and Chirwa, 2007; Clarke, 2008; Van Loggerenberg and Mandondo, 2008; Hall, 2009; McMenemy, 2009). Notably, this programme targeted the segment of South African society that was removed from their land under the Native Land Act No. 27 of 1913 (De Wet, 1997; Lahiff, 2007a; Makhanye, 2013; Pepeteka, 2013). However, there were concerns and uncertainty about how the Land Reform Programme may impact the forestry industry. In this regard the issue of the sustainability of forestlands transferred to claimants communities remains a prioritized concern (Dlomo and Pitcher, 2003).

In line with the national government's programme, all sectors of the national economy, including forestry, have an obligation to develop transformation programmes under Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) focusing on previously disadvantaged people. Based on this directive, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) strategically developed the Forestry Sector Transformation Charter (FSTC) (DWAF, 2007). This Charter was aimed at improving the livelihoods of previously disadvantaged communities through the provisioning of several forest business opportunities (Clarke and Isaacs, 2005;

DWAF, 2005; Ham and Chirwa, 2007; Clarke, 2008; Van Loggerenberg and Mandondo, 2008; Hall, 2009; McMEnamin, 2009). In conforming to the directives of the Charter, the South African forest industry initiated different land restitution programmes. These restitution programmes eventually led to the implementation of several post-settlement forest-based public-private partnership models with a focus on improving the livelihoods of claimant communities (Aliber and Maluleke, 2010).

However, the issue of the sustainability of forestlands transferred to claimants' communities remains a prioritized concern (Dlomo and Pitcher, 2003). This concern is drawing forestry stakeholders' attention to the concept of public-private partnership as a way of opening up opportunities to the claimant communities, while also committing to the sustainability of forest production on the land returned to the community beneficiaries (Godsmark, 2008). According to Shaheen and Khan (2008), PPP is defined generally "*as a government service or private business venture, which is funded and operated through a partnership between government and one or more private companies*". In the same vein, it is noteworthy highlighting that both forestry industry and government embraced this approach to resolve the rampant land claim disputes as well as ensuring the empowerment of claimant beneficiaries (Ojwang, 2000). Additionally, the integration of local communities in this partnership arrangement provided valuable opportunities towards ensuring equitable distribution of benefits amongst the beneficiaries. Furthermore, the significance of pursuing PPP in order to resolve current and future societal challenges in a more coordinated approach have been emphasized (Hedman *et al.*, 2008).

Several studies in South Africa have investigated the sustainability and impacts of land reform models in the agriculture and forestry sectors (Mayers and Vermeulen, 2002; Van Loggerenberg and Mandondo, 2008; Chirwa *et al.*, 2015). These studies have focused solely on identifying the type of models that are preferred by the land beneficiaries (the claimant communities). For instance, it has been found that the majority of the implemented public-private partnership initiatives have not delivered the anticipated benefits to the land claimants, such as employment opportunities and technical skills through mentorship and decision-making. In forestry, quite a number of the claimant communities preferred the joint venture model to other models, due to its ability to transfer land ownership and management skills to the beneficiaries (Chirwa *et al.*, 2015). However, these studies failed to explicitly assess

whether other benefits from land settlement models were delivered to claimant communities. In particular, the socioeconomic analysis of the claimant communities, in relation to promised benefits stated in partnership agreements, have remained largely uninvestigated.

This study investigated two forest-based post-settlement support partnership models, namely the Sales and Leaseback model (SLB) and the Community Managing own land model, which is referred to in this study as the Community Managed Enterprise model (CME). As described in Makhathini (2010), the SLB model was the first to be used in the South African forestry industry as an approach to expedite the land claim settlement process, and to ensure timber production sustainability (i.e. under land restitution) on claimed forest plantations. The model's lease agreement ascribed various benefits to the land claimants, ranging from employment, bursary funding, lease agreement rental, stumpage fee, mentorship (extension services) and entrepreneurial development opportunities. On the other hand, the CME model is characterized by exclusive responsibility put on community beneficiaries to manage their land and empower themselves socioeconomically, with the assistance of non-governmental or civil society organizations as well as local municipality. However, as highlighted by Godsmark (2008), the CME model requires high levels of post-settlement support in order for the beneficiaries to achieve its intended objectives. This view is in line with that of Greijmans *et al.* (2014), who suggested that there are many factors that often limit the viability of this model, which include a lack of government support through non-implementation of policies. Thus, this study was aimed at assessing the accrual of the benefits from forest-based public-private partnership (PPP) land reform models to claimant communities. The study investigated the two land reform models as used in Amabomvini and Cata communities located in the Kwa-Zulu Natal and Eastern Cape Provinces of South Africa, respectively. The study specifically tested the hypothesis that the accrual of socioeconomic benefits to land claimant communities do not differ between the two forest-based land reform models.

5.2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.2.1. Description of the study areas

The study was conducted at the Amabomvini community, situated in the Kranskop area in the Kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN) Province and the Cata community, situated in the Keiskemmahoeek area (along the Amathole mountain range) in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa (Figure 3.1). These two communities were selected because they are beneficiaries of land transferred through restitution. Furthermore, the two communities have been engaged in forestry operations under forest-based land reform models, which include the Sales and Lease Back (SLB) model, managed by a Trust in Amabomvini, and the Community Managed Enterprise (CME) model, managed by a non-governmental organisation (NGO) at Cata for a period of more than five years. Additionally, the Amabomvini community received their land back in the year 2008 and subsequently reached an agreement to lease back the land to the forestry company for two rotations (20 years) under a Community Trust (Table 5.1).

Consequently, the Amabomvini land claimant beneficiaries through Community Trust (CT) were assisted to register a forestry contracting company named *Ingudle*. In line with the SLB agreement, *Ingudle* was therefore contracted to manage all silvicultural operations in the plantation, with the mentorship provided by the forest private company's professional forester. In addition to the SLB partnership agreement, the private company leasing back the land from the land claimant beneficiaries had an obligation to provide a series of benefits to the beneficiaries. These included provisioning of bursary funding, employment creation, entrepreneurship development, income generation through payment of annual rental consisting of 7% of the value of planted area to the community trust and 2% of the stumpage fee of harvested timber (Makhathini, 2010; Muller, 2011; Sustainable Development Report, 2011).

On the other hand, the Cata community received their land back in 2002 and subsequently opted to pursue the management of the land by themselves under the leadership of the Trust, which later was changed into the Communal Property Association (CPA). Most importantly, the CPA is the legal entity that represent all the land claimant beneficiaries as per the beneficiaries register upon land claim settlement. However, the Cata community works closely with the Border Rural Committee (BRC), which is an NGO that provides mentorship, sourcing of funding and other support. Most importantly, the CME forest-based land reform partnership

model adopted in Cata community involved an agreement where the land claimant beneficiaries' opted to manage the land transferred to them with professional assistance from the non-governmental organisation (BRC) and government in the form of local municipality (Amahlati). In this case, the role of the NGO was to provide project technical and financial management as well as fundraising expertise, with the local municipality's responsibility being to provide assistance with regard to project funding in order to ensure sustainable management of forestry, agriculture and recreation and tourism projects initiatives.

Table 5.1: Information defining both selected community beneficiaries in this study

Information	Amabomvini	Cata
Land claim settlement	2008	2000
Commencement of partnership	2008	2000
Partner type	Private company	NGO
Duration of the agreement	20 years	Not specified
Forest-based land reform model adopted	SLB	CME
Registered Entity	Community Trust	CPA
Province	Kwa-Zulu Natal	Eastern Cape
Municipality	Umvoti	Amahlati
Language	Zulu	Xhosa
Locality	Rural	Rural
Geographic location	29° 5'26.38"S 30°56'48.22"E	32°35'20.90"S 27° 7'19.46"E
Number of Household beneficiaries	220	320
Size of the claimed land	2038 ha	650
Size of the land leased back	1515 ha	0 ha
Registered company	Ingudle	None

5.2.2. Sampling and data collection

In this study, a mixed-mode research design approach was used (Bhattacharjee 2012). This approach was chosen to ensure the representativeness of the responses from the respondents (Kelley *et al.* 2003). Additionally, probability sampling was chosen to avoid sampling bias. Specifically, simple random sampling was used in both selected areas, while the sampling size was determined using the approach of Krejcie and Morgan (1970). In the Amabomvini community, 140 households were randomly sampled while 175 were sampled in the Cata community. The randomization to identify households to be interviewed was conducted using the beneficiaries register list provided by the Trust (Amabomvini community) and CPA (Cata community). This was intended to ensure that the households that were to participate in the survey actually represented the land beneficiaries.

5.2.3. Household questionnaire

The heads of the households that benefited from land transfer in each community were interviewed using a generic structured questionnaire. The questionnaire contained questions regarding the type of socioeconomic benefits that household beneficiaries in both communities received due to the forest-based land reform partnership model adopted respectively. In order to maintain the originality and clear understanding of the questions to all the respondents in the two study areas, and for ease of administration of the questionnaire, it was translated into the local languages spoken in the two communities. Thus for the Amabomvini community the questionnaire was translated into *Zulu* and into *Xhosa* for the Cata community. A five-point likert scale approach was used in designing the questionnaire (Allen and Seaman, 2007). To ensure that the questionnaire was developed appropriately and that it captured the whole scope intended for the study, pre-testing with the Amahlongwa community beneficiaries was conducted in Kwa-Zulu Natal, prior to the actual administration in the selected communities. For harnessing in-depth information about the socioeconomic benefits accrued from the forest-based PPP land reform models implemented by both communities, focus group discussions were conducted with the trustees in Amabomvini, and CPA committee members in Cata, respectively.

5.2.4. Statistical data analysis

An ordinal logistic regression (PLUM Procedure) model was computed to estimate the odds of accrued benefits (employment, financial, bursary, nominated as trustee and technical skills) from the forest-based PPP land reform partnership arrangement on the socioeconomic status (SES) level of household beneficiaries. The dependent variable responses were ordered with value 2 = “high SES level”, 1 = “middle SES level” and 0 = “low SES level”. However, the dichotomous independent variables were dummy coded into value 0 = “Yes” if household beneficiaries accrued benefits and 1 = “No” if household beneficiaries did not accrue benefits (Table 5.2). The logit model equation used in the analysis is as follows:

$$\ln \frac{P}{(1-P)} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k \quad (5.1)$$

From the equation, β denotes the intercept of explanatory variable on the perceived socioeconomic status level of the household beneficiaries, X denotes the explanatory variables (accrued benefits) used in the model to predict the effect on dependent variable. P is the probability of household experiencing change on socioeconomic status level and $(P/1-P)$ denotes the odds ratio of household experiencing change on socioeconomic status level. In addition to ordinal logistic regression analysis, descriptive analysis, including frequencies and Chi-square to test the relationship between the responses on benefits accrued by the household respondents in two communities from the forest-based land reform models at $p < 0.05$, were computed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software (Version 20).

Table 5.2: Explanatory variables used in ordinal logistic regression analysis

Explanatory Variables ^a	Frequency (n = 315)
<i>Employment benefit</i>	
Yes = 0	127
No = 1	188
<i>Financial benefit</i>	
Yes = 0	194
No = 1	121
<i>Bursary benefit</i>	
Yes = 0	27
No = 1	288
<i>Nominated as a trustee benefit</i>	
Yes = 0	35
No = 1	280
<i>Technical skills benefit</i>	
Yes = 0	52
No = 1	263

^a Household accrued benefits from the forest-based partnership arrangement

5.3. RESULTS

5.3.1. Characteristics of the households

Table 5.3 portrays characteristics of the households within the Amabomvini and Cata communities, respectively. From both communities, there were more female respondents, accounting for 58.6% in Amabomvini and 64.6% in Cata. The percentage of the household respondents in each age group also differed between the two communities. In particular, the youth (18-35) respondents in both communities were low, accounting for 11.4% in Amabomvini and 7.4% in Cata. Moreover, 68.6% of the respondents were over 55 years in Cata, compared to 54.3% in Amabomvini. There were significant differences in marital status ($p < 0.001$), with more respondents married in Cata (52.6%) than in Amabomvini (42.9%). Regarding the education level, the majority of the respondents attended primary school as the highest education in both communities but more respondents had low literacy levels in Amabomvini (33.6%) compared to Cata (14.9%). Only 30.3% of the respondents in Cata were unemployed compared to 42.9% in Amabomvini. Furthermore, the individual ownership of land, outside the land transferred to both communities under land restitution, accounted for 1.4% in Amabomvini and 9.7% in Cata, respectively.

Table 5.3: Demographic description of study communities

Characteristics	Proportion of respondents (%) in two communities	
	Amabomvini (n = 140)	Cata (n = 175)
Gender		
Male	41.4	36.6
Female	58.6	63.4
Age Category (Year)		
18-35	11.4	7.4
36-55	34.3	24
Over 55	54.3	68.6
Marital Status		
Single	44.3	19.4
Married	42.9	52.6
Divorce	0.7	8.6
Widow/widower	12.1	19.4
Highest Level of Education		
Not educated	33.6	14.9
Primary	45.7	46.3
Secondary	20.0	36.0
Tertiary	0.7	2.9
Employment Status of Household Member		
Not Employed	42.9	30.3
Employed	57.1	69.7
Private Land Ownership		
Yes	1.4	9.7
No	98.6	90.3

5.3.2. Types of accrued benefits to beneficiaries

Table 5.4 presents the accrued benefits to household beneficiaries in both Amabomvini and Cata communities, as a result of the adoption of the forest-based land reform model. Generally, the results showed that households in Cata acquired more of the tested benefits than those from Amabomvini. The results showed a statistical significant relationship ($p < 0.001$) in all the benefits accrued to households from both communities. About 32.0% of the respondents in Cata strongly agreed to employment accrual compared to only 4.3% in Amabomvini. Regarding employment opportunities created through the partnership models, the Amabomvini trustees emphasized during the FGD, the fact that majority of the beneficiaries showed no interest in working in the forest, more especially the youth. While the Cata CPA committee members stressed that, the multipronged project approach was prioritized when deciding on

adopting the CME, including forestry, agriculture and tourism in order to create abundant employment opportunities for the beneficiaries to accrue from their land. Yet, contrary to the trustees' view, the Amabomvini beneficiaries claimed that the trust's forestry contracting company considered majority of people who are not beneficiaries for employment opportunities. Furthermore, about 25% of the respondents in Cata indicated that they have received technical skills training as compared to 5.0% of respondents in Amabomvini. Regarding marginal technical skills accrual by Amabomvini beneficiaries, FGD findings confirmed that those managing the CT's forestry contracting company (*Ingudle*) are the ones prioritised as they work closely with the private company that leased the land.

Additionally, respondents in Cata revealed that they had more opportunities to participate in the Community Property Association (15.4%) than those in Amabomvini (5.7%). On financial benefits received from the partnership model, responses from the communities follow a similar pattern; about 66.4% and 57.7% of the respondents in Amabomvini and Cata respectively indicated that they have benefited financially in a substantive manner. However, FGD results in Amabomvini revealed contrary views between the trustees and the beneficiaries with the trustees indicating that all the beneficiaries accrued a once-off financial benefit of R2000 since inception of the SLB partnership model. On the same note, other beneficiaries not serving as trustees emphasized that due to the elite factor within the household structures as well as lack of transparency from the trustees' side regarding financial benefit-sharing mechanisms, not all beneficiaries accrued financial benefits.

Similarly, 32.0% and 31.4% of the respondents disagreed to receipt of financial benefits in Cata and Amabomvini respectively. Substantive dissimilarity, with respect to financial benefits, lay with those that neither agreed nor disagreed, which was 10.3% for Cata and 2.1% for Amabomvini. On bursary awards, the majority of respondents (92.8% for Amabomvini and 73.2% for Cata) in both communities indicated that they did not receive any bursary. Thus, the Amabomvini trustees emphasized that about four youth beneficiaries resulting from the SLB partnership agreement were awarded bursaries to study towards professional qualifications, with all them eventually dropping out. While the Cata CPA members indicated that funding for skills training has been sourced with the assistance of BRC to mainly address financial management knowledge gap on members of the committee as well as upskilling of the forestry supervisor through attending of formal forestry workshops. Findings from the FGD pointed out

that majority of the beneficiaries from Amabomvini community did not accrue all the benefits set out in the SLB partnership agreement to their household.

Table 5.4: Types of benefits accruing to the community from the forest-based land reform models

Benefits	Responses	Proportion of respondents (%) in two communities		Inferential statistics		
		Amabomvini (n = 140)	Cata (n = 175)	χ^2	df	p-value
Employment in the plantation	Strongly Agree	4.3	32.0	113.927	4	0.000
	Agree	11.4	28.0			
	Neither agree nor disagree	2.9	8.6			
	Disagree	17.1	21.7			
	Strongly Disagree	64.3	9.7			
Financial benefits	Strongly Agree	11.4	33.1	71.533	4	0.000
	Agree	55.0	24.6			
	Neither agree nor disagree	2.1	10.3			
	Disagree	6.4	24.0			
	Strongly Disagree	25.0	8.0			
Bursary	Strongly Agree	1.4	4.0	75.736	4	0.000
	Agree	2.9	8.0			
	Neither agree nor disagree	2.9	14.9			
	Disagree	21.4	50.3			
	Strongly Disagree	71.4	22.9			
Nominated as a trustee	Strongly Agree	3.6	10.3	86.130	4	0.000
	Agree	2.1	5.1			
	Neither agree nor disagree	2.9	10.3			
	Disagree	20.7	55.4			
	Strongly Disagree	70.7	18.9			
Technical skills	Strongly Agree	1.4	12.6	90.632	4	0.000
	Agree	3.6	13.1			
	Neither agree nor disagree	5.7	18.3			
	Disagree	22.1	40.0			
	Strongly Disagree	67.1	16.0			

5.3.3. Effect of forest-based land reform initiatives on household socioeconomic status

Forest-based land reform models were found to have contrasting effects on the socioeconomic status of households in both communities. Results in Table 5.5 present the effect of the forest-based land reform model initiatives on the socioeconomic status of households prior and post project implementation. There was a significant relationship in the satisfaction responses of the

respondents on their household socioeconomic status in the two communities prior ($\chi^2 = 35.384$, $p < 0.001$) and post ($\chi^2 = 118.654$, $p < 0.001$) implementation of each forest-based land reform initiative. The satisfaction level of the Amabomvini community respondents' not at all satisfied with their household socioeconomic status post-implementation accounted 65.7% compared to 51.4% prior implementation.

However, the opposite was the case in the Cata community, having acquired their land earlier and deciding to manage it under the CME forest-based land reform model. Majority of the respondents (32.6%) from Cata community were not at all satisfied with their household socioeconomic status prior implementation of reform, while in the contrary, fewer respondents (14.3%) revealed they were not at all satisfied post implementation. Additionally, the Cata respondents' satisfaction level with their household socioeconomic status, slightly increased from 12.6% prior to 17.7% post implementation compared to a slight decrease from 7.9% prior to 2.1% post implementation of the FBLR model. Findings from the FGD in both communities, highlighted common sentimental trends emphasizing that government has completely failed to provide post-settlement support promised to them upon settlement of the claim. Furthermore, the Amabomvini trustees stressed that the government defaulting of the scheduled partnership executive committee (this committee is the committee constituted by private company representatives, trustees and government officials) meetings have substantially compromised them regarding administration of the partnership.

Table 5.5: Household responses on socioeconomic status prior and post implementation of forest-based land reform models in the two communities

Responses	Prior implementation ($\chi^2 = 35.384$; $df=4$; $p = 0.000^*$)		Post implementation ($\chi^2 = 118,654$; $df=4$; $p = 0.000^*$)	
	Amabomvini (n = 140)	Cata (n = 175)	Amabomvini (n = 140)	Cata (n = 175)
Not at all satisfied	51.4	32.6	65.7	14.3
Slightly satisfied	21.4	18.3	22.9	16.0
Neutral	3.6	26.3	7.9	33.7
Satisfied	15.7	10.3	1.4	18.3
Very satisfied	7.9	12.6	2.1	17.7

*The relationship between the responses is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$

5.3.4. Respondents' perception of benefits requiring extra attention

Figure 5.1 shows various accrued benefits that household beneficiaries of the two communities perceive requires attention. The majority of household beneficiaries in both Amabomvini (87.1%) and Cata (85.1%) felt that more attention should be focused on the delivery of employment benefit from the plantation. A similar pattern was observed regarding the business exposure benefit (an opportunity provided to the beneficiaries to participate in forest business under mentorship as a result of forest-based land reform partnership model), namely 89.2% of household beneficiaries from Amabomvini compared to 88.6% from Cata. Additionally, about 92.9% of household beneficiaries in Amabomvini valued education support compared to 81.1% in Cata. Similarly, 89.9% of the household beneficiaries from Amabomvini required the timber growing exposure benefit to be given attention in comparison to 79.4% from Cata. Majority household beneficiaries indicated that land management knowledge should be prioritised, with 95.5% from Amabomvini and 82.9% from Cata.

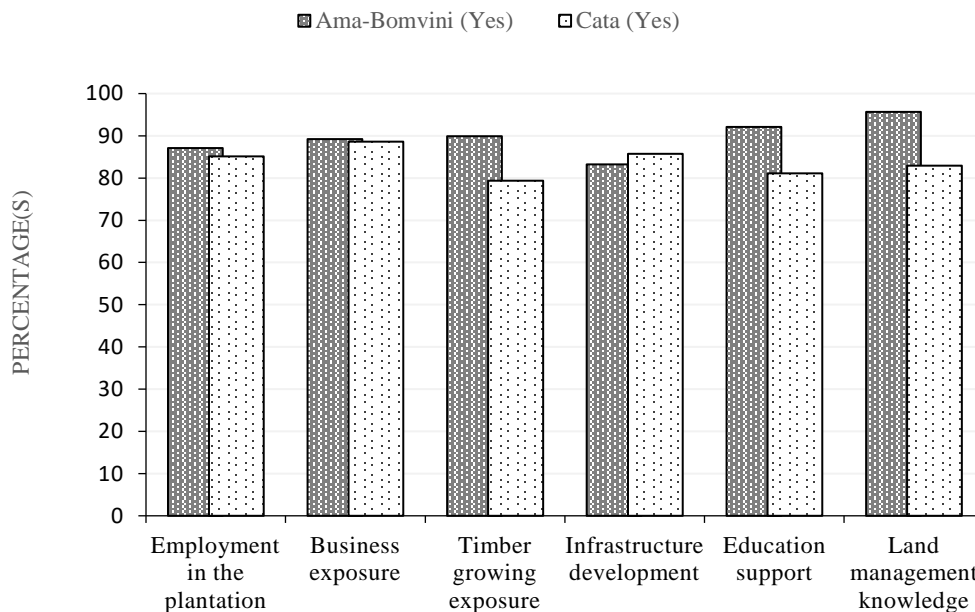


Figure 5.1: Household respondent's perceptions on the socioeconomic benefits that require more attention

5.3.5. Rating of benefits received from partnership models

Table 5.6 shows the rating of benefits obtained through the forest-based land reform partnership models. All the results on the rating of the socioeconomic benefits received were significant, including technical skills ($\chi^2=119.548$; $p < 0.001$); employment in the plantation ($\chi^2=115.625$; $p < 0.001$); financial management skills ($\chi^2=117.866$; $p < 0.001$); entrepreneur development ($\chi^2=107.052$; $p < 0.001$); access to credit resources ($\chi^2=42.404$; $p < 0.001$), and rental ($\chi^2=57.356$; $p < 0.001$). The majority of the household respondents in Amabomvini simultaneously rated the benefit of employment in the plantation as bad (30.0%) and very bad (56.4%), compared to 19.4% (bad) and 10.3% (very bad) in Cata. Similarly, the financial management skill was rated poor, accounting for 27.9% (bad) and 67.1% (very bad) in Amabomvini compared to 37.1% (bad) and 12.6% (very bad) in Cata. These findings concurs with those from the focus group discussion wherein Cata CPA committee members emphasised that their objective has been to equitably distribute benefit to all the beneficiaries either financially and/or through creation of employment opportunities. On the other hand, the access to credit resources, as a result of the adopted partnership model, was rated very bad by both household respondents from Cata (40.2%) and Amabomvini (72.1%). Regarding the entrepreneurship development, fewer (16.2%) household beneficiaries in Cata, compared to the majority (64.3%) of those from Amabomvini, rated it very bad.

Table 5.6: Rating of socioeconomic benefits received due to forest-based land reform models

Benefits received by households	Rating	Proportion of respondents (%) in two communities		Inferential statistics		
		Amabomvini (n = 140)	Cata (n = 175)	χ^2	df	p-value
Technical skills	Excellent	5.0	30.3	119.548	4	0.000
	Good	2.1	24.0			
	Average	7.1	16.6			
	Bad	23.6	18.3			
	Very bad	62.1	10.9			
Employment in the plantation	Excellent	3.6	37.1	115.625	4	0.000
	Good	5.0	21.1			
	Average	5.0	12.0			
	Bad	30.0	19.4			
	Very bad	56.4	10.3			
Financial management skills	Excellent	1.4	13.1	117.866	4	0.000
	Good	1.4	18.3			
	Average	2.1	18.9			
	Bad	27.9	37.1			
	Very bad	67.1	12.6			

Entrepreneur development	Excellent	2.9	12.1	107.052	4	0.000
	Good	1.4	20.2			
	Average	1.4	23.7			
	Bad	30	27.7			
	Very bad	64.3	16.2			
Access to credit resources	Excellent	1.4	4.6	42.404	4	0.000
	Good	1.4	8.6			
	Average	0.7	13.2			
	Bad	24.3	33.3			
	Very bad	72.1	40.2			
Rental	Excellent	1.4	4.0	57.356	4	0.000
	Good	4.3	18.4			
	Average	0.7	10.3			
	Bad	22.9	36.8			
	Very bad	70.7	30.5			

5.3.6. Effect of accrued benefits on the household socioeconomic status level

A cumulative odds ordinal logistic regression with proportional odds was computed to predict accrued benefits that had a significant effect on the socioeconomic status of the household beneficiaries. The comparison of fitted model to a model with varying location parameters was assessed using a full likelihood ratio test and the results showed that there were proportional odds, $\chi^2(5) = 5.474, p = 0.361$ (Table 5.7). Furthermore, the Pearson goodness-of-fit test revealed that the model fitted the observed data well, $\chi^2(37) = 46.059, p = 0.146$. Consequently, the results show that the prediction of dependent variable in the model was statistically significant in addition to intercept only model, $\chi^2(5) = 33.499, p < 0.001$. The odds ratios of a household who observed change in socioeconomic status were highest for employment benefit accrual followed by bursary, nominated as trustee, finance and technical skills (Table 5.8). The change in socioeconomic status occurrences were highest in households that accrued employment benefit (odds ratio of 2.683, 95% CI, 0.501 to 1.473) compared to those who did not. In addition, the odds ratio of 1.768 shows that the change in socioeconomic status of the household was more likely observed from those who accrued financial benefits than those who did not. According to the OLR results, it is clear that accrual of bursary (odds ratio 1.941, $p > 0.05$) as well as being nominated as trustee (odds ratio 1.834, $p > 0.05$) benefits in the forest-based land reform PPP model do not significantly predict change in household beneficiaries' socioeconomic status. In addition to this finding, the FGD with the Amabomvini revealed that only four beneficiaries accrued bursaries and nomination as trustees. Similarly, the technical skills benefit accrual was statistically not significant to predict a change in socioeconomic status of the household beneficiaries, with odds ratio of 0.883, $p > 0.05$.

Table 5.7: Model fitting and adequacy testing statistics

Statistical Test	Model	-2 Log likelihood	Chi-square	df	Sig
a	Intercept Only	150.393			
	Final	116.894	33.499	5	.000
b	Pearson's		46.059	37	.146
	Deviance		51.877	37	.053
c	Null Hypothesis	116.894			
	General	111.420	5.474	5	.361

^a Model fitting information results

^b Goodness-of-Fit results

^c Test of parallel lines results

Table 5.8: The odds ratio estimates of forest-based land reform public-private partnership accrued benefits on household socioeconomic status change

Explanatory variables	Odds ratio	P-value	95% confidence interval for Odds ratio	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Employment benefit (yes)	2.683	0.000	.501	1.473
Financial benefit (yes)	1.768	0.811	-.410	.524
Bursary benefit (yes)	1.941	0.124	-.182	1.508
Nominated as a trustee (yes)	1.834	0.132	-.184	1.398
Training skills benefit (yes)	0.883	0.711	-.783	.534

5.4. DISCUSSION

5.4.1. Contribution of forest-based land reform PPP arrangements to household socioeconomic status

The socioeconomic status of the beneficiaries in both communities, before and after implementation of the forest-based land reform PPP arrangement, reflected poor improvement. However, there is disparity in the level of improvement between the two communities owing

to the forest-based land reform PPP arrangements that each community espoused for management of their land. For instance, contrary to the Amabomvini community, the household respondents in the Cata community indicated that their socioeconomic status continued to improve during the period after the land was transferred back to them. This trend could be linked to the desire and commitment expressed by the Cata CPA committee members during the focus group, which is to uplift every household beneficiary through various established land reform projects. Unlike Amabomvini community beneficiaries, who depended on rental and income generated through forestry contracting activity, the Cata CME model established three economic projects aimed towards substantially expanding on employment opportunities to the beneficiaries. In line with this finding, Peredo and Chrisman (2006) suggested that successes and frailties of the CME establishment depend upon its multipronged project approach, which exceed beyond land based activities. Notwithstanding, other studies have reported that equitable distribution of the benefits across all the beneficiaries in various land reform projects remains a common challenge (Davis and Lahiff, 2010).

The benefits accrued to each community provides a better picture of how the partnership arrangements have contributed to their livelihoods. In the case of Cata, the status of the households' beneficiaries changed because employment opportunities in the plantation accrued to a sizeable number of the beneficiaries. The reason for such an opportunity has been due to the commitment of the CPA committee members to create employment for all the beneficiaries. In addition, to achieve this high rate of job creation for the beneficiaries, the CPA committee members considered other initiatives being promoted by various government departments. In particular, the contribution of tourism and agricultural garden projects to supplement employment created through the forestry project also played a major role for the Cata community beneficiaries. As reported by Phillips (2013), it is important that both government and industry continue to work together to provide necessary and much needed support to the land reform beneficiaries.

Additionally, the Amabomvini-Eyethu trustees highlighted the lack of post-settlement support from the government as their frustration. In the absence of government support, the challenge that the Amabomvini community beneficiaries usually encountered included poor administration guidance to the trustees, monitoring and evaluation of the partnership agreement, and limited financial resources to procure necessary inputs required to implement

the partnership agreement with the private company. As such, these had negative impacts on improving the socioeconomic status of the beneficiaries. This is in line with the assertion of Moabelo (2007), that close monitoring and evaluation of projects emanating from land reform community projects by various government departments, is critical and recommended. Despite positive results achieved in the Cata community, their CPA committee members also emphasized unsatisfactory support from government and the municipality for not participating in the agreement of the claim settlement. In a bid to strengthen land reform in community institutions, FAO (2003) suggests that governments should remain committed to this endeavour by equipping beneficiaries with the relevant skills and support to manage commercial forestland.

5.4.2. Benefits accrued to household beneficiaries from forest-based land reform PPP arrangements

5.4.2.1. Employment in the plantation and financial benefits

The Land Reform Programme (LRP) brought about optimism amongst previously disadvantaged communities and government alike. For the government, the LRP provided an opportunity to reverse the atrocities experienced by the black majority under the apartheid regime (Puttergill *et al.*, 2011). Through the LRP, the expectation was for the beneficiaries to harness the benefits from employment opportunities created by the implementation of various forest-based land reform partnership arrangements. However, contrasting employment benefits in the plantation were recorded in the Amabomvini and Cata communities. According to the results, Cata household beneficiaries substantially accrued more employment in the plantation benefit in comparison to Amabomvini household beneficiaries.

Several studies strongly indicate that land claimants or community beneficiaries would require relevant government support in order to achieve socioeconomic benefits such as employment generation from their projects (Anseeuw and Mathebula, 2008; Cousins and Aliber, 2013; Lahiff *et al.*, 2012). Similarly, Dlomo and Pitcher (2003) stated that people are more interested in employment benefits than forestland rental, sharing profit, land access and use rights benefits. Therefore, the differences between the two communities under study may be linked to the commitment of the community beneficiaries' legal entities (CPA/CT) and/or external stakeholders involved in the partnership arrangement to implement the programme that seeks to improve household beneficiaries' socioeconomic status. As highlighted by Lahiff (2007b),

the improvement of the socioeconomic status of the beneficiaries of land reform may directly be from employment opportunities provided through profit sharing initiatives facilitated by Community Property Association (CPA) members or trustees. Nawir and Gumartini (2003) similarly emphasized that through partnership arrangements community beneficiaries always stand an opportunity to benefit both employment and income. Although findings of this study revealed that beneficiaries from both the Amabomvini and Cata communities received financial benefits, this happened as a once-off direct payment of R2000 per household beneficiary in the year 2011 for the Amabomvini community and about R4400 in the year 2004 for the Cata community. In addition, the Ama-Bomvini community trust accrued financial benefits from annual rentals and income generated from contracting opportunities. As revealed by Makhathini (2010), the decision on how to spend the income generated through rentals, was left completely to the trustees or community representatives on SLB partnership.

5.4.2.2. Bursary and Technical Skills benefits

The findings revealed that the investment towards capacity building through the provision of bursaries for formal education was low in the two communities under study. However, the beneficiaries in Cata, to a certain extent, indicated that they had benefited from funding for technical and financial management skills training. This support by the Cata CPA, through support from the Border Rural Committee (BRC), could be associated with their commitment to improve capacity in the management of their forestry project. As Baker (2014) suggests, the role of education as one of the measures of socioeconomic status, is important. While Mearns (2011) emphasized the significance of education in achieving success of any community project, Peter and Godsmark (2008) stressed the significance of the promotion of skills development opportunities for the youth and new forestry industry entrants. Through training interventions, the capacity of community beneficiaries to manage their land during project implementation stage could improve, and that may well contribute positively to their socioeconomic status. As highlighted by Adato *et al.* (2005), a long-term perspective on community skills development is vital, as this would enable communities to organize and manage their own resources. Without the necessary skills, it would not be easy to successfully manage the land transferred to the beneficiaries, neither would the partnership with private organizations be effective with regards to managing their land. According to Mearns (2011) most community projects would only become successful when beneficiaries are competent and have the necessary capacity to work and manage their project activities.

Consequently, the Cata community presented the household beneficiaries with substantive opportunities to harness technical skills from the forest plantation operations. As anticipated from the partnership agreement, attainment of the technical skills would enable land claimant beneficiaries to be more competent in the management of the forestry operations on their own (Nawir, 2012; Ojwang, 2000). As argued by Jacobson *et al.* (2008), it is important to make sure that technical and entrepreneurial skills as well as an understanding of economics principles are addressed, to prevent the the downfall of the project. Similarly, Johansson *et al.* (2012) emphasized the significance of technical skills for the successful management of community-based projects. In addition, several authors, such as and Aliber and Cousins (2013), Bradstock (2005), DAFF (2010), Godsmark (2008) and Pogue (2008), postulate that the failure of community projects is often caused by factors such as a lack of business management, and technical and financial skills.

5.4.2.3. Trust/CPA member nomination

From this study, the majority of the respondents in Amabomvini indicated that they had not served in the Trust. Thus, in line with Stott (2012), it takes nomination of the few beneficiaries by the majority to play the role of managing the land on their behalf. As reported by Tilley and Lahiff (2007), trustees/CPA committee members are often the ones appointed as managers and/or decision makers, thereby receiving most of the financial benefits (income) while the majority of the interests of ordinary household beneficiaries are compromised. In support of this, and as outlined by Chamberlain and Anseeuw (2017), the trustees/CPA members often focus on accruing benefits to themselves at the expense of the majority. On the other hand, the Cata community respondents generally indicated that the opportunity of serving as a member of the CPA was equally presented to them all. Moreover, the element of elite capture in the leadership of the trust's management was more prominent in Amabomvini than in Cata, regrettably resulting even in the loss of life. In line with this finding, several studies reported that the failure to equally distribute the benefits and responsibilities to manage the claimed land amongst the beneficiaries has been attributed to the tendency of elite capture (Hall, 2007; Godsmark, 2008; Mearns, 2011; White, 2009). Accordingly, it is essential that the government engage with trustee/CPA members continuously, after the implementation of forest-based land reform partnership arrangements, in order to ensure that trustees and CPA committee members are adhering to their constitution.

5.4.3. Influence of forest-based land reform models on benefit delivery

Considering the benefits accrued to each of the two sampled community beneficiaries, it is evident that the beneficiaries from the Cata community substantially benefited when compared to those from the Amabomvini community. Faced with the responsibility of managing the land on behalf of the beneficiaries, the Cata CPA opened up more economic activities to ensure the active participation and involvement of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, the Cata CPA has also shown a commitment and willingness to create opportunities to deliver benefits to the beneficiaries. As reported by Coulibaly-Lingani *et al.* (2011), establishment of equitable benefit sharing approaches requires urgent attention in order to contribute to the participation and performance of the community beneficiaries in the management of land projects. On the contrary, Irimie and Essmann (2009) concluded that benefits to the people might not necessarily be influenced by efficiency or equity objectives of land reform, but rather by the implementation of proper processes and procedures that ensure delivery of benefits to the household beneficiaries. It may thus be deduced from the present study that the positive contribution of benefits delivery to the majority of household beneficiaries in Cata could be attributed to the CPA's willingness to create more opportunities for the members (Parliamentary Monitoring Group, 2010). In fact, it has been reported by the Parliamentary Monitoring Group (2010) and the Centre for Law and Society in South Africa (2013), that land reform community projects operated under the management of CPAs, allow the government to intervene and resolve problems that may be encountered in the process.

On the other hand, the trustees of the Amabomvini Eyethu Trust managed the land that is leased back to the private company under the sales and leaseback forest-based partnership arrangement, and as a result, they received income on behalf of the beneficiaries from rental and stumpage fee payments. In addition, the Amabomvini Community Trust was assisted to register the Ingudle forestry contracting company as part of the agreement. Consequently, the private company prioritized all the contracting opportunities, including silvicultural operations, to the community beneficiaries' contracting company (Makhathini, 2010; Chamberlain and Anseeuw 2017). However, the majority of respondents indicated their dissatisfaction with the lack of the benefits-sharing mechanisms within the current arrangement. Tilley and Lahiff (2007) and White (2009) have emphasized that the lack of benefits-sharing mechanisms in the community projects creates challenges and mistrust between community leadership and general beneficiaries. Subsequently, it would be important to ensure that benefits-sharing mechanisms are developed and made available to all the beneficiaries prior to the

implementation of the partnership, to avoid any misunderstanding (Ashley and Ntshona, 2003). Furthermore, an intervention from the government could be significant in assisting the negotiation and development of the benefits-sharing mechanisms in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements. For instance, the Amabomvini trustees highlighted their sentiments regarding the unfairness of the partnership, regardless of them having approved it. Both the trustees and general household beneficiaries agreed that the lease agreement should have included the component of the timber beneficiation amongst the benefits agreed upon. Manenzhe and Lahiff (2007) argue that the failure of land reform projects was often caused by irrelevant and poor planning during the initiation stage. Therefore, it is essential that community beneficiaries exhaust all the benefits expected from the lease back arrangement, prior to the finalization of the agreement.

Both the Amabomvini trustees and Cata CPA committee members highlighted that government had categorically failed to provide them with post-settlement support as promised in the land claim settlement agreement. The lack of such support from government could be attributed to its indecisive position with regard to whether land transferred to the claimant community should be managed under the CPA Act or the Trust Act. In addition, the lack of capacity within the land commission branch also resulted in the government failing to monitor and evaluate land reform community projects as planned (Gwanya, 2010). Subsequently, the Border Rural Committee (2013) report proposed that government should prioritize the development of legislation that will strengthen the position of CPAs as the legally elected land-holding entity. Likewise, literature suggests that government intervention in the management of Public-Private Partnerships is critical as this could contribute to making sure that the interests of the community beneficiaries are protected (Manenzhe and Lahiff, 2007; Tilley *et al.*, 2007; Underwood *et al.*, 2007; White, 2009).

5.4.4. Accrued benefits predicting significant household socioeconomic status

As evidenced in the results, the effect of accrued employment benefits to the respondent's household socioeconomic status level was noticeable. The main argument that could be advanced in this study is that those respondents with members who have received employment benefits would generally be in a position to notice and indicate highest effect in their socioeconomic status. In agreement with these findings, some studies argued that employment

benefit accruals (Bleyer *et al.*, 2016; Rose, 2000; Ofoegbu, 2014), together with income and education are the driving factors of the household or individual member's socioeconomic status (Mabuza, 2016). In this regard, it could be argued that CME forest-based land reform PPP model has more potential to improve community beneficiaries' socioeconomic status, as it was found to afford household beneficiaries with more employment opportunities than SLB. Interestingly, it was also observed that households that had members nominated as trustees and those with members that received technical skills did not automatically result in significant improvement of their socioeconomic status. Similarly, it was observed during the focus group discussion that not all the trustees accrued an equivalent amount of benefits, as they demonstrated contrasting knowledge and understanding of what was happening in the partnership. According to the literature, a handful of beneficiaries often accrue benefits while the majority are compromised (Aliber and Cousins, 2013; Chirwa *et al.*, 2015; Mansuri and Rao, 2004; Vega and Keenan, 2016).

5.5. CONCLUSION

The findings of this study clearly reveal that the forest-based land reform PPP arrangements have not done enough to deliver the much-anticipated benefits to household beneficiaries. However, the accrual of benefits to households in both communities were markedly in contrast. On this note, the household beneficiaries from the Cata community highlighted they were enormously satisfied with their household socioeconomic status post-settlement of their land claim. As also evident in the Amabomvini community, a review of the Sales and Leaseback forest-based PPP land reform model agreement, in order to capture the component of beneficiation amongst the list of benefits that should accrue to the household beneficiaries, is paramount. In contrast, a sizeable number of household beneficiaries in Cata accrued benefits from their land to a certain extent under the CME forest-based PPP land reform arrangement. Notwithstanding, both communities emphasized the lack of post-settlement support promised to them by the government upon settlement of their land claims. Thus, the lack of such support had huge implications on the ability of both communities' legal entities to operate swiftly in their respective forest-based PPP land reform arrangements. The silence of the government regarding the long outstanding promised discretionary grants has left the communities dissatisfied and feeling setup into engaging with these Public-Private Partnerships.

Consequently, it would be of great significance for the government to consider strengthening the necessary support required to represent the interests of the community beneficiaries in the forged Public-Private Partnership. Put simply, this means that the government would have to play a central role in dictating equitable shares of the benefits expected to accrue to the household beneficiaries from the adopted forest-based PPP land reform models by implementing relevant policies, including specifically benefit-sharing and beneficiation. Furthermore, it would be essential for the government to also provide post-settlement support timeously as indicated in the settlement agreement. This support should include monitoring and evaluation of the initiated forest-based PPP, early disbursement of settlement grants, and provision of capacity building programmes, specifically tailor-made training for the forestry land reform beneficiaries, since this could improve benefits to the household. Additionally, the private company should carry similar responsibilities to expedite transformation of the socioeconomic status of the household beneficiaries. Most importantly, the development of mutual benefit-sharing mechanisms should be transparent and transformative enough to consider the ideas of household beneficiaries. As such, this study recommends a research study to determine the desired benefit-sharing modalities of land claimant beneficiaries. Additionally, the study to assess the long-term impact of forest-based land reform PPP partnership models in both communities on household's socioeconomic status will be significant.

CHAPTER 6

Future Forestry Development and Land Claims in South Africa

6.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter summarizes the findings of the whole study in relation to the two forest-based land reform public-private partnership models used to benefit the household beneficiaries in forestland that was under claim but subsequently been allocated to land claimants. The assessed forest-based land reform PPP models in the study communities include the sales and leaseback (SLB) and community managed enterprise (CME). The chapter further highlights and evaluates the methodology used for the different objectives to address the conceptual framework posed at the beginning of the study. Thereafter, the chapter highlights contribution of the study to knowledge in future forestry development in South Africa, limitations of the study and the general conclusion and recommendations, as well as providing lessons for future research in forest-based land reform models.

6.2. THE STATUS OF FORESTRY AND LAND CLAIMS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The rural development agenda has received overwhelming political attention across developing countries (World Development Report, 2007; Verrmeulen and Cotula, 2010). However, the contrasting characteristics of such attention weighed in towards agricultural development and more so, the land reform programme has been regarded as a vehicle to pursue rural development initiatives (Lahiff, 2001). Besides the agricultural sector's contribution to rural development, the South African forestry sector over several decades has played a critical role in the country's economic growth and contribution to rural development (Godsmark, 2017). In this regard, other studies indicated that the forestry industry provides opportunities to community members including employment (Ofeogbu, 2014) and, to a certain extent, income generation from the plots managed by individual households or communities, as a benefit from the land reform programme or rather from communal land ownership. As outlined by DWAF (2007), the implementation of the Forestry Transformation Sector Charter targets forestry contribution to rural development through provision of preferential economic opportunities to local people's business initiatives. Notably, the Forestry Transformation Sector Charter plays

a vital role in the land reform programme, which faces the challenging task of amicably settling land claims on forested land (Aliber and Maluleke, 2010).

In addition, literature systematically analysed and compared the implications of the approved forest-based land reform public-private partnership models as an approach towards achieving sound rural economic development (Chamberlain and Anseeuw, 2017). Moreover, with the consideration of the scale of submitted land claims affecting agricultural farms and forestry plantations as well as the commitment of the government to pursue its land reform policy, commercial agriculture and forestry stakeholders had an obligation to expedite the land claims settlement process. However, considering the fact that most of these lands were in high magnitude commercial production (crop or tree plantations), this undoubtedly posed a managerial challenge, as well as sustainability questions once the land is transferred back to the communities. As a result, the South African forestry private sector embarked on the process, from which various generic models were developed for use as land claim settlement approaches (Godsmark, 2008). As pointed out by Aliber and Cousins (2013), the South African forest-based land reform PPP models are characterized by a priority to sustainably manage the existing land use in the land under claim. On the other hand, drawing from the unprecedented collapse of many previously highly productive agricultural land reform projects, it was apparent that the forestry industry in South Africa needed to pursue the development of various forest-based partnership models for use in land claim settlement. This is in agreement with what Kena-Berman (2016) reported, who stated that saving land reform legacy is fundamental and as such it would require the establishment of partnerships between the private sector and beneficiaries.

In this study, the contribution of forest-based land reform PPP models to rural development, and in particular, their possible contribution to the socio-economic status of the land claimant communities was explored. This was premised on the conceptual framework that the land claimant beneficiaries accrue equitable benefits from the land transferred to them under land restitution programmes. Thus, the input-process-output framework was applied to evaluate the forest-based land reform PPP with regard to benefits of land claimant beneficiaries. The study also applied a methodological approach that intended to understand the beneficiaries' level of satisfaction with benefit-sharing mechanisms adopted, factors hindering or facilitating participation of the beneficiaries, and socio-economic benefits accrual from the FBLR partnership models.

Accordingly, the main questions asked in this study were as follows: Do the community beneficiaries of the land restitution accrue benefits from the forest-based land reform PPP models or not? To what extent are the community beneficiaries aware and knowledgeable about the forest-based land reform PPP models in their locality? Does the implementation of the forest-based land reform PPP models influence the participation of the community beneficiaries in the activities of the partnership?

In this section, the insight on how the objectives of the study have been achieved focusing on the motivation of the research, methodological approaches, and discussion of the key findings, is highlighted. Most importantly, the linkage between the conceptual framework and key findings of the study is revisited. The chapter concludes with highlights on the policy implications of the benefit-sharing mechanisms of the FBLR partnership.

6.2.1. Community perceptions of benefit-sharing mechanisms for forest-based land reform models

As entrenched in the forestry industry-crafted models designed to effectively respond to high volumes of land restitution claims on both private and state forest plantations, how the flow of benefits to the land claimant communities would be attained is clearly articulated (Makhathini, 2010; Godsmark, 2010; DWAF, 2008). Thus, Chapter 3 in this study focuses on understanding the perceptions of the communities' beneficiaries with regard to benefit-sharing mechanisms of forest-based land reform PPP models in their localities. Recently, reports have demonstrated and acknowledged the significance of establishing community benefit-sharing mechanisms as an approach aimed at empowering beneficiaries through distribution of both monetary and/or non-monetary benefits in an equitable manner (Gill, 2017). Furthermore, it has been stressed that development and implementation of benefit-sharing mechanisms has been affected in most cases, mainly due to a lack of transparency (Pham *et al.* 2013; Anseeuw and Mathebula, 2008), as well as the ingrained element of elite capture within community beneficiaries' projects (Chirwa *et al.* 2015; Cousins, 2016). Generally, this study showed that CME has potential to empower the household beneficiaries rapidly through active and direct ownership of forestland business, compared to the SLB forest-based land reform model. In this regard, this finding could advance a symbolic existence of a notion that benefit-sharing mechanisms in the management of land under CME model may prove critical. Thus, a challenge the model faces

would be finding financial resources that can ensure sustainability of the operations in the future in the absence of the support from the NGO or government agencies (DWAF, 2007; Gill, 2017). In this case, it is vital for drastic changes to be undertaken in the design and implementation of land reform projects, if their success in equitable delivery of benefits to the beneficiaries is to be realized (Binswanger-Mkhize, 2014). In addition, the involvement of the beneficiaries in the determination of the modalities for sharing the benefits attained from their project may prove vital in ensuring reciprocal beneficiation (Sasu 2005; Hallam 2011; Phiri *et al.* 2012). Thus, to the contrary, the community beneficiaries in the study communities took part only in the implementation of the projects, yet were excluded from the planning stage of the whole partnership initiatives (Chirenje *et al.*, 2013).

Generally, the FBLR models provided certain mechanisms for benefit-sharing amongst the beneficiaries in the study communities. The household beneficiaries have shown a lack of knowledge of the mechanisms used for the disbursement of the benefits. In addition, the majority of the household beneficiaries in both Amabomvini and Cata highlighted their preference for using rental income for infrastructure development in their respective communities. Likewise, the household beneficiaries indicated the need for them to be involved in the setting-up of the benefits before implementation of the FBLR model. More household beneficiaries from Amabomvini than from Cata preferred that the rental money be invested for the provision of bursaries for tertiary education, towards burial societies, youth development and adult education.

Furthermore, based on the objective of forest-based land reform PPP models as being to extend socio-economic benefits to the involved stakeholders, particularly the community beneficiaries, setting up of inclusive benefit-sharing mechanisms with clear processes and approaches for easy implementation will require government playing an important role. However, it is imperative that all benefit-sharing mechanisms developed carry some legal bearings to ensure accountability and transparency amongst involved stakeholders (Chirenje *et al.*, 2013). The study showed existence of some elitisms. Therefore, the centrality of the government in providing leadership would allow steps to be instituted to ensure monitoring and evaluation of the CPAs and CTs, leading to substantial benefits trickling down to all the beneficiaries equitably. Most importantly, it is vital for renewal of political will and commitment from government, to facilitate the development and strengthening of the existing

benefit-sharing policies to improve the livelihoods of the land beneficiaries. Furthermore, the nonexistence of the benefit-sharing mechanisms in the FBLR models remains an issue of serious concern that needs to be unequivocally addressed to ensure lateral and equitable sharing of benefits to all beneficiaries.

6.2.2. Factors affecting participation of community beneficiaries in forest-based land reform public-private partnership models

In many developing countries, research studies have been undertaken to understand the participation of rural communities in forest resource management (Senganimalunje *et al.*, 2016; Gugushe *et al.*, 2008). However, the majority of these studies focused on the involvement of the communities as forest owners and decision-makers for sustainable management of natural forest resources (Senganimalunje *et al.*, 2015). In Chapter 3 of this study, the community beneficiaries' participation was assessed, focusing on understanding various factors that facilitated or hindered their participation in forest-based land reform PPP models adopted in the two study communities. Other studies have pointed out that non-existence of the guidelines and modalities to improve participation of relevant stakeholders in the partnership hampers its developmental purpose (Luwanda, 2016). Furthermore, the participation of community beneficiaries in forest management is entrenched in their opportunity to generate and share equitable benefits as well as to make common decisions for the sustainability of the project (Phiri *et al.* 2012). Consequently, participation of the community beneficiaries should be rooted in their resolve to do so (Maharjan, 2005). In particular, the findings of this study showed that respondents in both study communities had limited knowledge of the existence of the partnership, as well as participation in the partnership. In this regard, the findings confirm that the majority of the land claimant beneficiaries from Amabomvini have not participated in the CT/CPA organized activities and meetings of the partnership compared to those from Cata as anticipated. In response to this phenomenon, it could be imperative to pursue approaches that effectively address evolving challenges regarding forest development projects (Kusumanto and Sirait, 2002), while encouraging the involvement of the beneficiaries (Mafunisa, 2004).

However, it is significant to note that community beneficiaries require technical and financial management skills for effective participation in the partnership agreement (Makhathini, 2010; Chamberlain and Anseeuw, 2017). Consequently, it is important to ensure that technical and financial skills training is not extended to the few privileged beneficiaries as this may create conflicts among land claimant beneficiaries (Maharjan, 2005). This study showed that factors

contributing to this low participation include a lack of transparency, financial support, commitment of CPA members/trustees, non-existence of post-settlement support, lack of technical skills, conflicts over land use priorities amongst beneficiaries and barriers to easy access to markets. Therefore, it will be important for the government to play a central role in developing and implementing policies that would enhance and act as guidelines for active participation of the affected community beneficiaries in the forest-based land reform partnership arrangement. Moreover, there is a need to open up market access opportunities for the community beneficiaries to be able to participate without any barriers. On the other hand, it would be important to encourage the involvement of the community beneficiaries from the onset as that may reduce the rejection of project ownership as well as prevent conflicts or misunderstandings between the parties involved (Luwanda, 2016). Consequently, research into understanding land management priorities desirable to community beneficiaries of land under restitution needs to be prioritized. This will contribute to the improvement of existing partnership arrangements and inform policy makers on how to develop policies that are responsive to the objectives of land reform projects. In addition, the government's key role in influencing the participation of community beneficiaries through the provision of necessary governance, and technical and financial post-settlement support, is critical for the successful management and sustainability of the inclusive project under forest-based land reform partnerships.

6.2.3. Benefits that communities derived from the adopted forest-based land reform model

The input-process-output conceptual framework adopted in this study provided a platform to generate an understanding of the need for setting up improved and beneficial forest-based land reform PPP arrangements. As highlighted by De Villiers (2003), instituting land reform programmes to advance economic benefit of the land claimant beneficiaries has to be regarded as a significant agenda in developing countries faced with land reform challenges. Additionally, it is vital to deliberate on land reform programmes that effectively enhance generation of socio-economic benefits, including income, employment and technical skills for the land claimant beneficiaries (Makhado, 2012). In Chapter 5, the study examined and compared benefits that communities derived from the adopted FBLR partnership models. To achieve this objective, the scientific methods adopted involved the use of structured questionnaires, outlining questions regarding benefits that beneficiaries in the two study

communities had an opportunity to accrue from the adopted FBLR partnership arrangements. The findings of this study clearly revealed that the forest-based land reform PPP arrangements have not done enough to deliver the much-anticipated benefits to the household beneficiaries in the study communities. The poor distribution of benefits is often attributed to the community beneficiaries' collective land ownership through a legal entity (Lahiff, 2007a). However, the findings of the accrual of benefits to the household beneficiaries in both communities were markedly in contrast. On this note, the household beneficiaries from the Cata community indicated that they were very satisfied with their household socio-economic status post-settlement of their land claim. However, in the case of the Amabomvini community, it would be paramount that the value addition component in the list of benefits that should accrue from the SLB partnership model to the household beneficiaries ought to be added. Notwithstanding, both communities emphasized the lack of post-settlement support promised by the government upon settlement of their land claims. The lack of such support had huge implications on the ability of both communities' legal entities to operate swiftly in carrying out their responsibilities in the forest-based PPP land reform partnership arrangements (Lahiff, 2008). The silence of the government regarding the promised yet long outstanding discretionary grants has left the communities dissatisfied and suspicious of engaging with these Public-Private Partnerships.

Consequently, it would be of great significance for the government to consider increasing the necessary support required to represent the interests of the community beneficiaries in the forged Public-Private Partnership. In addition, the government would have to play a central role in dictating equitable distribution of the benefits expected to accrue to the household beneficiaries from the adopted forest-based PPP land reform models by implementing relevant policies, including specifically benefit-sharing and beneficiation. Furthermore, it would be essential for the government to provide post-settlement support timely as indicated in the settlement agreement. This support should include monitoring and evaluation of the initiated forest-based PPP (Makhado, 2012), early disbursement of settlement grants, provision of capacity-building programmes and specifically tailor-made training for the forestry land reform beneficiaries as this could improve benefits to the household. Additionally, the private company involved in the model should carry similar responsibilities to expedite transformation of the socio-economic status of the household beneficiaries. Most importantly, the development of mutual benefit-sharing mechanisms should be transparent and transformative enough to consider the ideas of household beneficiaries. As such, this study recommends a

research study to determine the desired benefit-sharing modalities of land claimant beneficiaries.

6.3. LINKING THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK TO THE STUDY KEY FINDINGS

Given the opportunity presented to the land claimant beneficiaries to acquire back their land to pursue economic activities through forest-based land reform public-private partnership model, the main question has remained whether the FBLR partnership models that land claimant beneficiaries adopted in their communities have equitably distributed benefits to improve their socio-economic status or not (Figure 6.1). The findings of this study revealed that the Amabomvini beneficiaries did not sufficiently accrue benefits from their SLB adopted partnership model while, to a certain extent, the Cata community beneficiaries accrued reasonable employment benefits from their community-managed enterprise partnership model. Furthermore, the findings of the study highlighted that there was a lack of transparency between the trustees/CPA committee members and general beneficiaries.

In addition, both communities' beneficiaries have indicated that the lack of government financial support has seriously compromised their participation and benefit accrual. On the other hand, the non-existence of the benefit-sharing mechanisms to ensure equitable distribution of the benefits amongst beneficiaries was a serious concern to both communities. It can thus be deduced from the findings that the phenomenon of elitism affects equitable distribution of the benefits to all beneficiaries. This challenge was found to be associated with poor monitoring and evaluation of the partnership by the government. In this case, it would be critical that community beneficiaries receive consistent post-settlement support, specifically the Amabomvini, since they were not involved in the designing of the benefit-sharing mechanisms. Moreover, the Amabomvini beneficiaries had no option to choose otherwise since the government only purchased land, leaving the ownership of trees to the private company. However, Cata land claimant beneficiaries had an opportunity to venture into various land use projects including forest plantation, agriculture and tourism.

Nonetheless, the absolute absence of government participation in the partnership arrangement to provide monitoring and evaluation support was prominent in both study communities and this has highly compromised the expected output of each forest-based land reform PPP. In

particular, this has led to community legal entities' (CT and CPA) members getting substantial benefits at the expense of the ordinary beneficiaries they are representing in the administration of the FBLR partnership arrangements. The entrepreneurial opportunities that the FBLR partnership opened up for the beneficiaries created a burden on the Amabomvini beneficiaries under the SLB model, due to a lack of adequate financial support extended to their forestry contracting company.

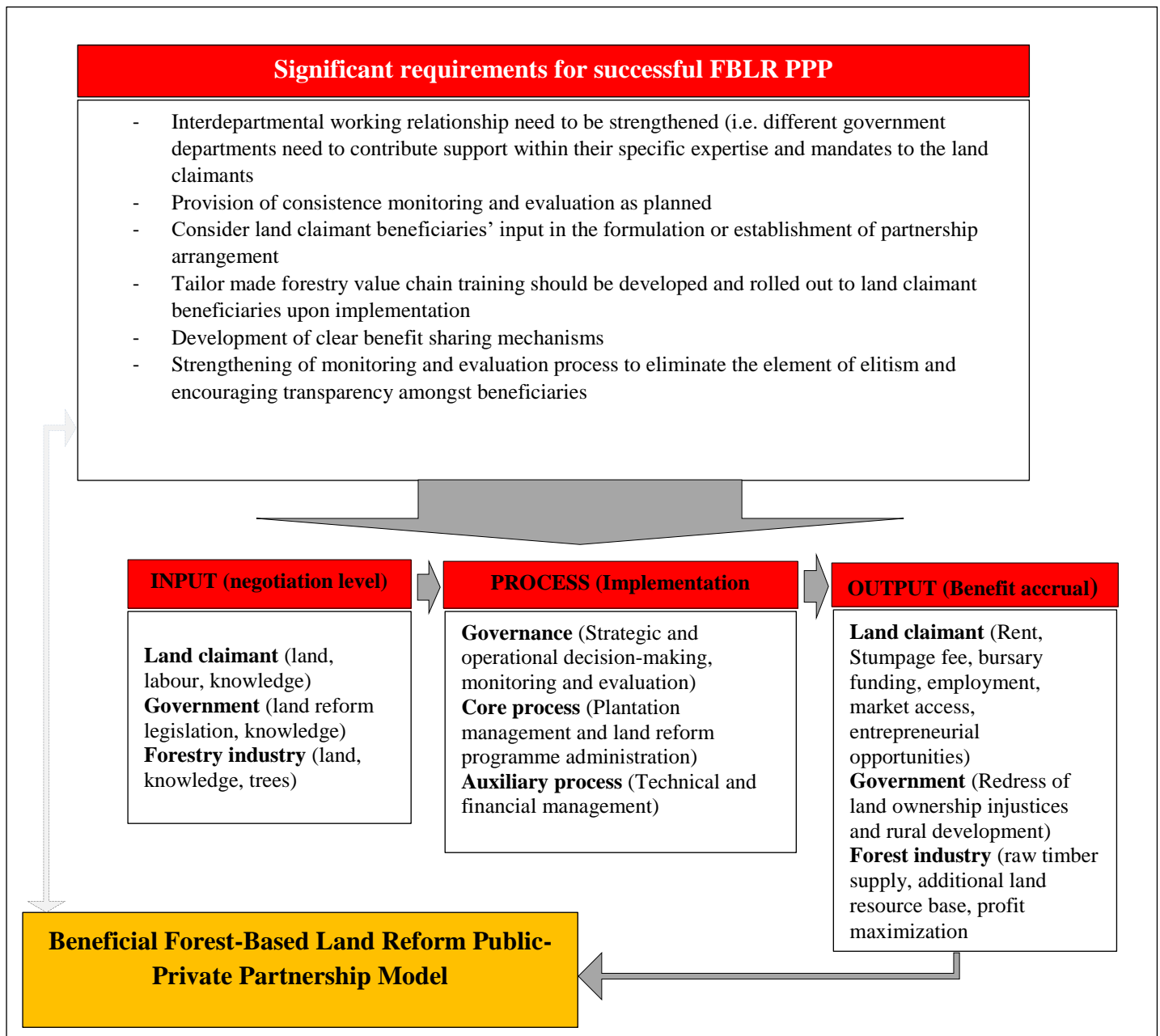


Figure 6.1: Forest-based land reform PPP input-process-output beneficial framework

Based on the outcomes from the conceptual framework of the study, it is clear that the partnership arrangements have to be structured differently in order to deliver equitable benefits to the beneficiaries (Figure 6.1). From questions advanced in this study, it is evident that effective and efficient implementation of FBLR PPP models should consider various important factors in order to achieve a beneficial and/or rewarding engagement. Most importantly, stakeholders' participating in FBLR PPP arrangement should contribute equal levels of commitment during the input and process stages of engagement in order to ensure meaningful and beneficial outcomes from the partnership. This calls for government to timeously provide necessary support through relevant legislative resolutions, including but not limited to, benefit-sharing policy development, to ensure mechanisms for fair and equitable flow of benefits. On the other hand, considering the technical element of forestry business and its long-term nature, a tailor-made training focusing on governance (group dynamics), tree growing techniques, beneficiation and financial management should be prioritized. Hence, community beneficiaries' role and ability to accrue benefits from the FBLR PPP will be enhanced. Notably, implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the partnership from the government side should be considered to ensure a stable engagement, which generates fair and equitable benefits to all parties involved. In addition, strengthening of interdepartmental working relations needs to be prioritized to allow a well-coordinated support to land claimant beneficiaries within their expertise and mandates.

6.4. POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF BENEFIT-SHARING MECHANISMS OF FBLR MODELS

The findings of the study clearly revealed that fewer household beneficiaries have witnessed existence of benefit-sharing mechanisms as a consequence of the FBLR model adopted by their respective communities. Thus, several factors were identified as the root causes affecting existence of benefit-sharing mechanisms in the adopted FBLR partnership arrangement including lack of transparency, financial and technical skills, greed and elitism. With regard to SLB in particular, it would be important that clear benefit-sharing mechanisms are developed to ensure equitable benefit-delivery to the beneficiaries. In general, however, the government should prioritize putting together a policy that would serve as a legal basis for equitable distribution of benefits. Moreover, to ensure that meaningful benefits flow to the beneficiaries and to reduce constant misunderstandings between the private company and land claimant beneficiaries, a government-driven beneficiation policy should also be prioritized as this would

allow beneficiaries to accrue a certain percentage from value-addition of the raw material by the industry.

Based on the views from household surveys and indeed focus group discussions, it is incumbent upon both government as policy makers and forestry industry as implementers of forestry development in South Africa to take cognisance of lessons generated in this study for the future development of the forest-based land reform PPP. These models should, primarily, be inclusive and address the interest of the community beneficiaries and their economic development seriously. Evidently, the findings of this study showed that the adopted forest-based public-private partnership models, in their current form, **are not designed to work for the community beneficiaries' interest, benefits or to uplift their livelihood in line with the objectives of land reform programme.** The following section, therefore, presents in detail the shortfalls of the current forest-based land reform PPP that result in their inability to realize the expectation of their anticipated benefits delivery to the community beneficiaries.

- In the current form, the FBLR PPPs are used as tools to negate the sound participation of beneficiaries in the economic activities and decision-making process, while on the other hand perpetuating the interest of the elite beneficiaries and private companies. For example, the notion wherein community beneficiaries are being presented with the partnership models to consider, without them having been engaged or contributed to the models' formulation process is somehow questionable and need to be seriously addressed for a fair and equitable participation by all stakeholders involved.
- In the current form of FBLR PPPs arrangement, especially in the SLB arrangement, the community beneficiaries are highly compromised as they end up engaging into unfair and unequal partnership. This is mainly because community beneficiaries are compelled to engage into these partnerships completely not having appropriate skills and comprehension of business management acumen. This is also exacerbated by total absence of the government to play its role to protect the beneficiaries' interest from exploitation by the elite and/or private companies through consistent monitoring and evaluation programme. In fact, the focus group discussions affirmed that since the inception of the partnerships (both SLB in Amabomvini and CME in Cata), government failed to attend all the scheduled executive committee meetings. As a result, the community beneficiaries felt sold out and neglected. This could be associated with the interest of the government to achieve high land claim settlement statistics at the expense

of the poor beneficiaries. Consequently, it was observed that the community beneficiaries are strongly considering renegotiating the terms of the partnership with the possibility of pursuing the management of their own land independently.

- The assistance of the Amabomvini community beneficiaries' Trust to register a forestry contracting company by the private company was mainly observed to perpetuate the private company's interest in order to achieve its entrepreneurial mentorship benefit provision to the beneficiaries without concrete intensions or plans to uplift all beneficiaries. In fact, during the focus group discussions, the community beneficiaries indicated that the CT forestry contracting company (*Ingudle*) had mostly depended on their lease rental income for its operations. This simply means that the contracting company became a burden to the community while at the same time relieving financial pressures off the private company. In addition, it could be deduced that the mentorship assistance, which was provided by the private company was solely focused on one beneficiary who happened to be related to the royal family. This led to the misappropriation of the community Trust' forestry contracting company finances by the fiancé of the chief, as highlighted in the focus group discussions. Thus, in Amabomvini, the capture of the benefits by traditional leadership was apparent, which further led to fatal conflicts leading to death and liquidation of the *Eyethu* forestry contracting company and the formation of *Ingudle*. Furthermore, the community Trust's company at Amabomvini was entirely not satisfied with the contractual rates set to perform silvicultural operations, which were being paid for the *Ingudle* forestry company contractual responsibilities.
- The FBLR PPPs have been proclaimed to provide market access to the community beneficiaries. However, during focus group discussions with the beneficiaries, it was clear that the market access benefit was actually non-existence considering that trees are not the property of the beneficiaries. While, a seven percent (7%) stumpage fee equivalent to the amount of harvested timber delivered to the mill was paid to community beneficiaries' Trust, it could not be correct to emphasize that market access is available for the community beneficiaries. The fact is that the community, in the current form of the models, have no trees to market on their own at competitive market rates.
- The most important element that has been totally overlooked in the FBLR PPPs models is the accrual to community beneficiaries from the beneficiation up the value chain in

forestry industry. This could immensely empower the poor and provide more options by which beneficiaries' socioeconomic status could be improved.

- The idea of government legislatively forcing FBLR PPPs on land claimants for purposes of expediting land claim settlement renders the whole notion of empowering beneficiaries questionable, since community beneficiaries have little option to decide on the use of their returned land. The focus of sustaining forestland use purely serves the interest of both government and/or more particularly private companies on settlement of the land claim, while disregarding the land claimants' interests and benefits.
- It is noteworthy that the lack of government participation in providing technical support to the community beneficiaries was found to be wanting in these FBLR PPPs models. Consequently, this study would like to suggest that the government should rationalize its departmental mandates relating to land claims and redistribution, rural development and establish forestry extension services using existing qualified personnel in order to efficiently and effectively achieve the up-liftment of the community beneficiaries. Hence, the issue of government incapacity could be significantly addressed and the objectives of land reform programme to reverse the injustices of the past and economic imbalances in the society may be addressed entirely and become a reality rather than a myth.
- The poor clarity from the government regarding the appropriate legal entity that community beneficiaries' land could be managed under has created a policy gap and confusion while at the same time rendering majority of beneficiaries to exploitation and further injustices as well as economic imbalances.
- The notion that community beneficiaries should fund infrastructural development projects using their income accrued from the partnership arrangement through either rental or other means of income generation is a travesty to government's policy of rural development. This ideally is a service delivery that ought to be rendered by government as part of the development of infrastructure for the people.

Notwithstanding the critique highlighted above, it is encouraging to note that some of the community beneficiaries during workshop discussions have shown comprehension regarding their responsibilities as well as possible mechanisms required to mutually accrue benefit to all beneficiaries. One hopes government will take advantage of this outcome to

upscale stakeholder capacity building in this regard for successful land claim and redistribution and rural development.

6.5. LIMITATION AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTION

6.5.1. Limitations of the study

Generally, insight into the socio-economic status of the forest-based land reform public-private partnership models of the household beneficiaries in the two selected communities required a long-term study. Thus, this study was limited by funding requirements that confined the scope of the study to two forest-based land reform PPP arrangements. Therefore, the findings of this study cannot necessarily be generalized to other land claimant communities' beneficiaries operating under similar forest-based land reform PPP arrangements, as adopted in the two study communities. In this regard, it would have been significant to consider an additional two study communities from other parts of the country that adopted the SLB and CME partnership arrangement for proper comparison.

6.5.2. Future research direction

The study evaluated the land restitution benefits of forest-based land reform PPP in the selected communities. However, in the process of addressing the benefit-accrual question raised in this study, critical gaps have been identified. In this regard, the future research studies would have to address the following:

- From the findings of this study, it was apparent that benefits accrual or flow to the beneficiaries has been inadequately achieved due to lack or non-existence of benefit-sharing mechanisms. Consequently, this calls for a research study that would focus on investigating the land claimant beneficiaries' desired benefit-sharing mechanisms of the FBLR partnership arrangement. Most importantly, the study on benefit-sharing mechanisms would be critical for the forestry industry and government through generation of ideas from the prospective communities' beneficiaries in order to improve the existing forest-based land reform partnership structure.

- Considering that the findings on the socio-economic status of the household beneficiaries in the study communities was based on perception of the respondents, a long-term study should be conducted to investigate or assess the impact of SLB and CME forest-based land reform PPP arrangements on land claimant beneficiaries' socio-economic status. The findings of the study are fundamental and could play a significant role in the government adopting an appropriate partnership arrangement that is beneficial to the land claimant beneficiaries' forestland business and in particular making sure that the partnership does not compromise them over the private companies.
- Furthermore, this study recommends research that would focus on assessing the factors that deter the youth from being actively involved in the forest-based land reform PPP arrangement in their localities. The participation of youth in the forest-based land reform PPP is desirable for the government and community beneficiaries, as this would provide or contribute an element of continuity or sustainability.

6.6. CONCLUDING SUMMARY

Generally, this study revealed poor post-settlement support (PSS) from the government to the community beneficiaries. Additionally, the majority of community beneficiaries were not aware of, nor did they participate in, the initial arrangements of the partnership establishment. Thus, it is critical that the land claimant beneficiaries are involved from the initial stage of planning the partnership arrangement, in order to promote partnership buy-in and ownership by beneficiaries. On the other hand, the agreement between government, communities and private companies should be mutual in nature and in particular, it should prioritize the community beneficiaries' broader economic needs. It would also be critical for the government to take a lead in finding relevant initiatives that are going to improve the opportunities for the community beneficiaries participating beyond primary production.

Moreover, government and private companies' 'comprehensive tailor-made training programme' should be prioritized for the land claimant beneficiaries under forest-based land reform PPP arrangements, for them to gain confidence and interest to continue with forestry land use business. In addition, the policy makers should consider the provision of equitable market-share opportunities for land claimant beneficiaries operating under a CME partnership arrangement. Although CME FBLR PPP showed positive results with regard to reasonable

accrual of benefits to the majority of beneficiaries in Cata community, access to markets remains a significant challenge, which requires more attention from government and the forestry industry. It is thus important to note that advancement of an equitable market-share to community beneficiaries could substantially improve their socio-economic status. In this regard, research to explore factors that could improve market accessibility by community beneficiaries operating under CME partnership may be relevant. Moreover, both FBLR PPP adopted in Cata (CME) and Amabomvini (SLB) communities have excluded a beneficiation component for accrual to beneficiaries. In this case, it would be imperative for scholars to conceptualize research work to understand the possibility of advancing a beneficiation component to FBLR PPP beneficiaries. Most importantly, the government also needs to strengthen its interdepartmental policy in order to ensure that post-settlement support to the land claimant beneficiaries is coordinated according to the specific mandates of particular government departments including DAFF, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform through land commission.

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DOI: 10.1111/1467-8500.12343

APPENDIX 1: Study Questionnaire

Evaluation of benefits of land restitution forest-based public-private partnership models in South Africa: A case study of Amabomvini and Cata communities

Study Questionnaire

*Required

Date of interview *

MM DD YYYY

Survey ID Number *

#####

Type of model *

- Sales and leaseback (Amabomvini)
- Community-managed enterprise (Cata)

Community or Village Name *

Household Number *

#####

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. What is your gender? * (Choose one answer only)

- Male
- Female

2. Age group category * (Choose one answer only)

- 18 - 35 Youth
- 36 - 55 Adult
- over 55 Elderly

3. What is your marital status? * (Choose one answer only)

- Single
- Married
- Divorced
- Widow

4. What is your education level? * (Choose one answer only)

- Illiterate
- Primary education
- Secondary education
- Tertiary education

5. State the number of members in your household. *

6. Does your household own land outside the one that was transferred to you? *
(Choose one answer only)

- Yes
- No

7. How many members in your household are employed? *

8. Where are the employed members of your household working? (Multiple answers allowed)

	Government	Forest company	Forest Contractors	Self-employed	Retail shop	Trustee
HH MEMBER 1						
HH MEMBER 2						
HH MEMBER 3						
HH MEMBER 4						
HH MEMBER 5						
HH MEMBER 6						
HH MEMBER 7						
HH MEMBER 8						
HH MEMBER 9						
HH MEMBER 10						

SECTION B: BENEFITS LAND RESTITUTION POSTSETTLEMENT MODELS

9. Is there a criteria in place used to share benefits received from the partnership to all the beneficiaries? * (Choose one only)

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly agree						Strongly disagree

10. What are the benefits that your households received from the partnership to date? *
(Multiple answers allowed)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Employment in the plantation					
Money					
Bursary					
Nominated as a Trustee					
Technical skilll					
None					

11. According to you, what do you think attribute to poor benefits sharing to all the beneficiaries? * (Multiple answers allowed)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Lack of transparency					
Mistrust					
Greediness for power					

12. Which opportunities were presented to your household due to this partnership since the inception to date? * (Multiple answers allowed)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Employment in the plantation					
Business exposure					
Timber growing exposure					
Infrastructure development					
Education support					
Land management					

13. Which opportunity have made impact in your household socio-economically? * (Multiple answers allowed)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Employment in the plantation					
Business exposure					
Timber growing exposure					
Infrastructure development					
Education support					
Land management					

14. What change would you suggest to ensure positive impact of benefits if nominated a member of the trust/CPAs? *

Establish benefits sharing approach
Training of CPA members on constitution
Disclosure of interests by CPA members
Establish bursary trust for beneficiaries
Encourage youth to participate in the CPAs activities
Suggest consistent communication amongst member
Other: <input type="text"/>

15. In which way do you think the money received by the trust/CPA should be utilized to benefit general beneficiaries? *

Building of community clinics
Building of community of roads
Building of community hall
Invested towards payment of monthly salary to beneficiary
Invested to youth development
Utilized for bursary funding for tertiary education
Invested to adult education
Other: <input type="text"/>

16. Which of the following benefits requires more attention to ensure community beneficiaries empowerment? *

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Employment in the plantation					
Business exposure					
Timber growing exposure					
Infrastructure development					
Education support					
Land management					

17. Could you safely say your socio-economic status level of your household since the partnership was created. * (Choose one answer only)

High SES level	Middle SES level	Low SES level

19 a How many family members are involved in the following roles *
General worker

19 b How many family members are involved in the following roles *
Supervisor

19 c How many family members are involved in the following roles *
Foreman

19 d How many family members are involved in the following roles *
Forester

19 e How many family members are involved in the following roles *
Contract

20. What challenges are you facing with regard to management of this project? * (Multiple answers allowed)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Lack of financial support					
Water-use permits/licenses					
Misunderstanding among community members regarding land use priorities					
Lack of technical skills					
Slow completion of land claims					
Restriction in marketing of timber					
Lack of Commitment					
Lack of post settlement support					

21. What do you think are the end uses of timber from your plantation? * (Multiple answers allowed)

Firewood
Pulp and paper
Furniture making
Building materials
Other: <input type="text"/>

22. According to the partnership agreement, do you have any idea how payment is done to your Community Property Association (CPA) during sales of trees? * Choose only one answer

	Strongly agree	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Payment is done according to number of tonnage harvested					
Payment is done per stem (stumpage) harvested					
Standard payment rate is applied					

23. Apart from forestry, what other land uses do community beneficiaries prefer to support their livelihood? * (Multiple answers allowed)

Sugarcane production
Vegetable production
Horticultural production
Livestock production
Other: <input type="text"/>

24. Which land use do you think generates more income than forestry * (Multiple answers allowed)

None
Vegetable production
Horticultural production
Livestock production
Sugarcane production
Other: <input type="text"/>

25. Rate the benefits you got from the land restitution project in terms of the following *
 (Choose one answer only)

	Excellent	Good	Average	Bad	Very Bad
Technical skills					
Employment					
Financial management skills					
Entrepreneurial development					
Loan advancement					
Rental payment					

26a. Indicate the benefits you would have preferred to receive more than others? *
 (Choose one answer only)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Technical skills					
Employment					
Financial management skills					
Entrepreneurial development					
Loan advancement					
Rental payment					

26b. Indicate why you would have preferred to receive the benefit in QN 26 a above *
(Choose one answer only)

	Improve livelihood	Improve economic status	Improve literacy level	Improve community	Not applicable
Technical skills					
Employment					
Financial management skills					
Entrepreneurial development					
Loan advancement					
Rental payment					

27. What do you propose should be done to ensure the current partnership model is more beneficial to the community beneficiaries? * (Choose one answer only)

	High priority	Average Priority	Less Priority
Make monthly payment to households			
Improve road infrastructure			
Involve community members into processing business			
Improve education infrastructure in the community			
Inclusiveness of the members in decision making			
Educate the community beneficiaries about the benefits of the model			

28. Kindly indicate the reason why you feel the benefits require some more attention? *
(Multiple answers allowed)

Economic status of the households has not changed
To attract youth in the community to be involved
Stimulate the sense of ownership
To improve community infrastructure

29. Are you satisfied with your socioeconomic status before and after land transferred back to the community? Please tick * (Choose one answer only)

	Not at all satisfied	Slightly satisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very satisfied
Before					
After					

30. Perception on how benefits in partnership with forestry company have impacted on economic status * (Choose one answer only)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Improvement in technical skills					
Increase in Employment opportunities					
Improvement in Financial management skills					
Increase in Entrepreneurial development opportunities					
Increased availability of advanced Loan					
Constant payment Rental fee					

31. Are you aware of any members of the community who own forest plantation contracts as a results of land restitution? * (Choose one answer only)

Yes
No

32. If your answer in question 31 is yes, indicate in the number of the community beneficiary benefited from contractual business venture opportunities as a result of land restitution? *

a. Silvicultural operations

b *

Harvesting operations

c *

Transport operations

d *

Catering operations

33. In which area of plantation operations did the community beneficiaries achieve their most economic benefits? * (Choose one answer only)

Silvicultural operations (weeding, planting, fire protection, pruning, thinning etc)
Harvesting operations (felling, debarking, stacking, cross-cutting etc.)
Transportation operations (loading and unloading)
Catering operations (supplying food to the employees)
Other: <input type="text"/>

34. Do you have written guidelines on how you implement your community projects? * (Choose one answer only)

Yes
No

35. In establishing your community-private partnership, how have you been involved in the various project stages? * (Multiple answers allowed)

Signing of the lease agreement
Provision of labour force
Attending of the community meetings
Attending bursary awarding committee meeting
During counting of shares for the community beneficiaries
Other: <input type="text"/>

36. Do you often attend community beneficiaries meeting? *
 (Choose one answer only)

Yes
No

37. If yes to question 36, how often are you called to community beneficiaries' meeting to discuss the benefits sharing or status of the project's financial statement? * (Choose one answer only)

Weekly
Monthly
Bi-monthly
Annually
Bi-annually
Other: _____

38. In your opinion, how often would you like to see the trust committee convening general community beneficiaries meetings? * (Choose one answer only)

Weekly
Monthly
Bi-monthly
Annually
Bi-annually
Other: _____

39. Have you ever been informed of the nature of the partnership community project with the private company? * (Choose one answer only)

Yes
No

40. If answer to Question 39 is "Yes", What are the issues covered in the agreement? *
 (Choose one answer only)

Duration of the agreement
Benefits to the community
Management responsibilities
Market of the timber
Other: _____

41. Which points of discussion in your meetings are always contentious? *

(Choose one answer only)

	Very Often	Often	Don't know	Occasionally	Rarely
Bursary					
Beneficiation of the older beneficiaries					
Rental payment					
Extension services					
Entrepreneurial development					
Business expansion					
Creating employment for beneficiaries					

SECTION C: FACTORS INFLUENCING PARTICIPATION IN PARTNERSHIP MODEL

42. How do you perceive business opportunities in the table below as a vehicle to substantially be of future benefit to the rural economy with respect to community-private partnership? *
(Choose one answer only)

	Very significant	Significant	Average	Insignificant	Very insignificant
Furniture making artisan development					
Transport services					
Catering services					
Road and maintenance construction services					
Harvesting services					
Silvicultural services					

43. For how long would you recommend for plantation rotation under the partnership with private company? *(Choose one answer only)

One rotation
Two rotation
Three rotation
Five rotation

44. Is the implementation of the partnership on the ground satisfactory to you regarding the benefits you have anticipated? * (Choose one answer only)

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly agree						Strongly disagree

45. Are you confident that after the current sale-lease agreement is over, you would have acquired skills to run this project on your own? (Choose one answer only)

Yes
No

46. If “No” to question 45, what do you think is the intervention needed to be done in order to develop the community beneficiaries? * (Choose one answer only)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Technical training on tree farming and tendering					
Training on financial management					
Training of community based contractors					
Establishment of bursary scheme for formal education in forestry					
Other					

47. What do you think is required by the beneficiaries to ensure the sustainability of the community-private partnership? * (Multiple answers allowed)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Good financial management skills					
Commitment by the beneficiaries / trust members					
Good planning prior to commencement of the project					
Good forest protection strategy (e.g. fire)					
Adherence to forest management legislation					

48. What suggestion would you make to the executive committee in order to improve future community-private partnership?

Consider inputs from the beneficiaries
Consider other beneficiaries land uses
Involve community beneficiaries in decision-making
Provide managerial mentorship to the CPAs committee members