

Policy-relevant Evidence Map on Land Reform in South Africa

Technical Report
15 April 2019



planning, monitoring
& evaluation

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Name of the Report

Policy-relevant Evidence Map
on Land Reform in South
Africa

Secondary info

Technical Report

Who requested this output?

Advisory Panel on Land Reform

This report includes:

- ◆ Background information
 - ◆ Evidence Synthesis method
 - ◆ Evidence Map and Interpretation
-

Acknowledgement

Africa Centre for Evidence (ACE) at the University of Johannesburg

How to cite:

DPME. 2019. *Policy-relevant Evidence Map on Land Reform in South Africa. Technical Report.*

Date of report

15 April 2019

Table of Contents

1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE TECHNICAL REPORT	5
2. ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE INTERMEDIARIES (BROKERS)	5
3. KEY CONCEPTS DEFINED	6
3.1 Core Concepts Introduced.....	6
3.2 Policy Concepts Included in the Map	7
4. EVIDENCE SYNTHESIS METHOD	8
4.1 Develop a Mapping Framework in line with Policy Narratives.....	8
4.2 Decide on What Constitutes Policy-Relevant Evidence	9
4.3 Searching for Evidence.....	11
4.4 Screening of Evidence	12
4.5 Extract, Categorise and Code Data from Evidence	12
4.6 Appraise the Evidence.....	13
4.7 Present and Visualise Evidence-Base	13
5. NAVIGATION AND FIRST LEVEL INTERPRETATION OF THE MAP (OVERVIEW)	13
6. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EVIDENCE BASE ON LAND REFORM	15
6.1 Nature of the Evidence.....	15
6.2 Generators of Evidence on Land Policy and Implementation in SA	16
6.3 Beneficiary categories derived from the Evidence.....	17
6.4 Emerging patterns and distribution of the Evidence Base.....	17
6.5 Evidence and Knowledge Gaps.....	18
7. USING THE MAP TO INFORM CURRENT REVIEW OF LAND REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA	19

8. MAINTAINING RELEVANCE OF THE MAP	20
9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND GOVERNANCE OF THE EVIDENCE MAP	21
ANNEXURE A FRAMEWORK SETTING	22
ANNEXURE B INCLUSION CRITERIA	2
ANNEXURE C SEARCH STRATEGY AND RESULTS	4
ANNEXURE D GREY LITERATURE SEARCH STRATEGY AND RESULTS	16
ANNEXURE E DATA EXTRACTION TOOL	18
ANNEXURE F REFERENCE LIST OF INCLUDED STUDIES	25

1. Background and Purpose of the Technical Report

In September 2018, President Cyril Ramaphosa appointed an expert advisory panel on Land Reform to provide independent advice to the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). The Panel, which is chaired by Dr Vuyo Mahlati, is tasked to provide a unified policy perspective on land reform with respect to restitution, redistribution and tenure reform. The focus is on the circumstances in which the policy will be applied, the procedures to be followed and the institutions to implement and enforce. Against this background, a technical committee was set up to support the Panel to ensure that the review process is evidence informed.

The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) research unit was requested to assist in sourcing and synthesising relevant research evidence to inform the policy review currently underway on land reform and protected areas. The research team recommended the construction of an Evidence Map (EM), to best present the evidence to inform the review process. EMs are produced by DPME in other key policy areas and provides for a systematic, transparent and credible method in sourcing, organizing and visualizing a body of evidence and knowledge. DPME works in partnership with the Africa Centre for Evidence (ACE), situated at the University of Johannesburg, who provides the expertise in methodology behind the production of the maps. The EM on Land Reform was thus co-produced between DPME and ACE from 11 February until 1 March 2019.

The purpose of this report is three-fold:

- ◆ To provide an overview of the research process undertaken in producing the map;
- ◆ To provide a descriptive analysis of the evidence included in the map; and
- ◆ To guide the use of the map during the policy proposal stage through to implementation and further reviews.

Our view is that the map will ultimately meet the Advisory Panel's objective to build an evidence archive (observatory) that informs current and future work on Land Reform in South Africa.

2. Role of Knowledge Intermediaries (Brokers)

Those that produce research evidence (academia, think tanks, researchers etc) have an obligation to communicate their findings to ensure it is used to inform policy and practice. The users of research evidence, mostly regarded as policy/decision makers and those implementing policies and programmes in practice, have the responsibility to source and use the best available evidence to strengthen their work. Many interventions have been documented to bring these two worlds (producers vs users) together, though the divide still remains strong in certain sectors. DPME and ACE have played a knowledge brokering role in key policy areas, with growing awareness and application of its role in facilitating evidence use into public policy. This is highlighted in the EM on Land Reform throughout the process.

As knowledge brokers, DPME and ACE performed an intermediary function at organizational and individual levels. We put focussed attention on working with content experts in land policy and implementation, thereby developing relationships and networks with producers and users of knowledge. Using the lens of understanding research impact of the evidence base generated on land reform in South Africa, we were immersed in sourcing, translating and using relevant evidence objectively and transparently. We ensured that content experts were

consulted and guided the development of the evidence map at all stages.

3. Key Concepts Defined

There are concepts and terms used in 'Evidence Synthesis' which requires a common understanding to facilitate the effective use of an EM by various stakeholders. There are core concepts used across all EMs, no matter what the policy area, while specific concepts are necessary to be defined for each map depending on the policy focus. We provide an explanation of key concepts used in the research process as well as in visualizing the map to illustrate the starting point, which guides all the steps that followed.

3.1 Core Concepts Introduced

Evidence Maps: Evidence mapping is a relatively novel method to facilitate evidence synthesis, and has received increased attention in recent years. In 2010, only ten published evidence maps could be identified, compared with eleven published in 2014 alone. Evidence mapping aims to transparently assess and structure what type research has been conducted in relation to a specific research question in order to identify patterns and gaps in the evidence-base. Evidence maps do not aim to provide synthesised findings of the identified evidence-base or answer specific research questions, which comes after the map is built. While most are structured according to intervention/outcome configurations, evidence maps have also been used to map research evidence structured to, among others, methodological scope and quality, and theories of change. We adopt the term 'evidence map' as it seems to present a more encompassing concept compared to; for instance, suggested terminologies of 'systematic maps' or 'evidence gap maps'.

Evidence: Findings of research, which is a systematic investigative process employed to increase or revise current knowledge (Langer et al 2016).

Formal search: Search of academic databases for published research using a systematic search strategy.

Framework: Used to map research evidence in a certain field against specific, pre-defined outcomes (x-axis) and interventions (y-axis). Typically developed in consultation with content experts (e.g., researchers) and map users (e.g., decision-makers).

Grey literature: Literature not published in peer-reviewed journals, but that still used a formal research process in its production. Common examples include government reports and theses/dissertations.

Inclusion/exclusion criteria: Inclusion/exclusion criteria are used to determine which studies are relevant to the research question or topic area of a synthesis product. Pre-defined inclusion/exclusion criteria are criteria established before searches are conducted.

Informal search: Search for published and unpublished literature using website searches, along with researcher and government official consultation. It is important to note that an informal search can yield both formal and grey literature. This process is normally carefully recorded in order to ensure transparency and to be able to account for where they have been located.

Policy relevant research: Research that has implications for specific policy questions or a specific policy context.

Published research: Research published in peer-reviewed journals.

Search strategy: Evidence synthesis approaches use systematic search strategies comprising of different combinations of keywords to identify research evidence on a given topic. Search strategies should be reproducible and are typically developed in collaboration with an information specialist.

Systematic methods: Transparent, rigorous methods that are reproducible. Evidence maps are systematic, in that they employ set processes to search for, assess for inclusion, extract data and critically appraise literature.

3.2 Policy Concepts Included in the Map

Restitution: Land Restitution, which involves returning / restoring land (or otherwise compensating victims) lost since 19 June 1913 because of racially discriminatory laws". "Giving back the same land (or other compensation for it) that was taken historically"). It is about redress. Restoration of right in land, or equitable redress.

Redistribution: To provide poor people with (equitable) access to land. It can be about giving land to people (through land acquisition grant) that can be productive. It is not about the historically taken land but about the demand for land by currently landless people. It also can be about commercial land being released for black commercial farming use. Fairer access to land for the previously excluded who demand land.

Tenure: It is giving people rights and security to land. Rules of tenure define the allocation of property rights and access rights in terms of use, control, transfer of land, responsibilities and restraints. Here people usually live on the land already but don't have ownership.

Land use management: Land use management deals with processes by which land is developed; usage of land is defined; and, issues of land are regulated. This can include rezoning; subdivision; development of previously undeveloped land; subdivision and consolidation of land parcels.

Land administration: Functions of land administration such as surveying and mapping, land registration and land valuation. Study needs to be primarily about these admin functions. Admin issues within existing programme fall under the relevant 'Good administration column'. The process of determining, recording, and disseminating information about ownership, value and use of land when implementing land management policies (UNECE 1996).

Post-settlement support: This is about appropriate forms of post-settlement support AFTER the reform has happened to beneficiaries. These must be integral to the reform itself. Examples of these supports are water allocation; extension services; financial support systems; and administrative functions (e.g. tracking beneficiaries

4. Evidence Synthesis Method

DPME’s EMs are based on gold standard research processes¹ as applied in Systematic Reviews to systematically and transparently search and collate an evidence-base. More information on DPME’s evidence mapping methodology can be found in the Departmental Guidance Note on evidence mapping (DPME 2016). As the evidence mapping process requires both research and policy engagement activities, the co-production approach is an essential component of the methodology. ACE and DPME each contributed three researchers and one senior researcher to oversee the project allowing us to meet the tight timeframe for this evidence map.

The evidence mapping process followed seven research and policy engagement steps:

1. Develop a mapping framework in line with policy narratives (scope);
2. Decide on what constitutes policy-relevant evidence (inclusion criteria);
3. Search for evidence (search strategy);
4. Extract, categorise and code data from evidence (data management);
5. Appraise evidence (not conducted in this map²);
6. Present and visualise evidence-base; and
7. Engage and use evidence for decision-making.

4.1 Develop a Mapping Framework in line with Policy Narratives

The first step was to develop a framework to reflect the prevailing policy narrative and evidence needs around land reform in South Africa. This was jointly constructed between DPME, ACE, and the content experts commissioned to work on this research. The framework is provided in full in Appendix A and in summarised version below in Figure 1. The mapping framework maps two variables against each other, namely: different types of land reform programmes (left axis) and evidence needs to guide decision-making (top axis). The intersection between these two variables outlines the available evidence-base for different land reform programmes and different evidence needs.

		Policy direction / Evidence needs						
		Key values	Systems / models of land reform	Compensation, acquisition, and financing models	What land / land for what?	Governance of land reform	Land reform outcomes	Who benefits from the reform?
Land reform	Restitution							
	Redistribution							
	Tenure							
	Land administration							

¹ Evidence mapping is a research methodology part of the family of methods for evidence synthesis, e.g. systematic reviews, meta-analysis, rapid evidence assessments (Stewart et al 2018, Gough et al 2014).

² Due to rapid timeframe of the request for evidence, this step was not conducted.

Land use management							
Post-settlement support							

Figure 1 **Summarised evidence mapping framework**

4.2 Decide on What Constitutes Policy-Relevant Evidence

Inclusion criteria were guided by what types of evidence were eligible to be included in the map and which were excluded. The process of developing the evidence inclusion criteria was iterative and in consultation with the content experts who represented the Advisory Panel. We developed two iterations of the inclusion criteria and included evidence from studies meeting the following criteria:

Region: We included studies conducted in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Mozambique. This list of countries was provided by DPME and the panel. The non-South African countries were identified as priority countries with comparable contexts in reference to land policy³. For studies that mentioned multiple counties (e.g. South Africa and Kenya) or groupings of countries (Southern Africa / Lower Middle Income Countries), we included these studies as long as they featured at least one of the four target countries and where data and analysis was disaggregated per country.

Date: We included studies with the following publication date ranges: South Africa, 1994 onwards (i.e. a study published in 1993 was excluded); Zimbabwe, 1980 onwards; Mozambique, 1975 onwards; Namibia, 1990 onwards. These dates correspond with the respective dates of independence for each target country.

People: We did not exclude any studies depending on whether the study focuses on individuals, communities, states, etc.

Intervention: We only included studies related to land policy interventions. In particular, this referred to six different land policy interventions outlined in Table 1:

The adopted inclusion criteria are informed by the well-known PICO (Population; Intervention; Comparator/Study design; Outcome) to structure evidence inclusion criteria. The full annotated list of inclusion criteria is provided in Appendix B and a summary of the criteria is presented below.

Land policy intervention	Explanation and examples
Land restitution	Land Restitution involves returning/restoring land (or otherwise compensating victims for land) lost since 19 June 1913 because of racially discriminatory laws. Giving back the same land (or other compensation for it) that was taken historically.
Land redistribution	To provide poor people with (equitable) access to land. It can be about giving land to people (through land acquisition grant). It is not about the historically taken land per se (see restitution) but about the demand for land by current landless. It also can

³ Additional countries of interest discussed include: Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, and Malaysia. We searched for these countries but due to time constraints were not able to integrate them into the map at this stage.

be about commercial land being released for black commercial farming purposes. It thus involves fairer access to land for the previously excluded who demand land.

Land tenure	It is giving people rights and security to land. Rules of tenure define the allocation of property rights and access rights in terms of use, control, transfer of land, responsibilities and restraints. Here people usually live on the land already but do not have ownership.
Land use management	Land use management deals with processes by which land is developed; usage of land is defined; and, issues of land are regulated. This can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rezoning. - Subdivision. - Development of previously undeveloped land. - Subdivision and consolidation of land parcels.
Land administration	<p>Functions of land administration such as surveying and mapping, land registration and land valuate. Study needs to be <u>primarily</u> about these admin functions. Admin issues within the existing programme fall under the relevant land reform type.</p> <p>The process of determining, recording and disseminating information about ownership, value and use of land when implementing land management policies (UNECE 1996).</p>
Post-settlement support	<p>This is about appropriate forms of post-settlement support provided to beneficiaries after the reform has been implemented. These must be integral to the reform itself. Examples of these supports are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water allocation - Extension services - Financial support system - Can include admin functions (e.g. tracking beneficiaries)

Table 1 **Land policy interventions**

Outcome: We did not limit the inclusion of studies by outcomes at all. That is, no studies were excluded based on outcome measures/focus on results. This includes studies focused on diagnostics, planning and budgeting, as well as implementation.

Study design: We applied an inclusive range of study designs which covers most research studies and approaches. First, we included all *empirical* studies. That is, we included all studies applying a structured approach to data collection and analysis covering both more quantitative and more qualitative research approaches. Second, we included all conceptual and theoretical studies in which theories and concepts related to land reform were discussed. This could refer to literature reviews, *conceptual* frameworks, theories, conceptual inquiry, etc. that deal with issues related to land reform. The only studies excluded referred to papers that exclusively discuss definitional and linguistic issues of land reform.

Type of publication: We do not make a distinction between academic and Grey Literature in terms of eligibility for inclusion: both types of evidence were included and deliberately searched for. The only types of publications excluded from the evidence map were:

- ◆ Newspapers articles, blogs, opinion pieces, other social media
- ◆ Books and book chapter
- ◆ Honours theses

The adopted inclusion criteria were deliberately broad to mitigate the risk of excluding any relevant studies from the evidence map. By being broad in the definition of what constitutes policy-relevant evidence, we can apply a diverse range of evidence and knowledge types, ensuring that the map reflects different perspectives and ways of knowing. Users who would like to see a narrower version of the evidence (e.g. only evidence from South Africa, or only impact evaluations) can do so by setting the map filters to show a smaller body of the evidence only.

4.3 Searching for Evidence

We applied two search approaches to identify relevant evidence to be included in the map. These consisted of (1) a formal scientific search for evidence and (2) an in-depth search for Grey Literature. Taken together, our search presents an exhaustive and replicable account of identifying relevant studies for inclusion in the evidence map, thereby ensuring transparency in our search strategy.

Formal scientific search: The formal scientific search was designed to identify studies meeting our inclusion criteria indexed in international, regional, and national academic databases (e.g. Web of Science). Our scientific search was conducted in seven relevant databases:

1. Web of Science (Social Science Citation Index, Emerging Sources Citation Index)
2. Scopus
3. Ebsco Host indexed databases:
 - a. Academic Search Complete
 - b. Africa-Wide
 - c. Political Science Complete
 - d. EconLit
4. Sabinet (ISAP, SA E Publication, Theses and dissertations)

In these databases we applied the below search string. It consists of terms related to the concept of (1) Land Policy and (2) Target Countries. The two concepts and their associated terms were then combined with the 'AND' Boolean operator. This implies that only studies referring to Land policy AND one of the target countries were picked up in the search.

Country terms: "South africa" OR "zimbabwe" OR "namibia" OR "mozambique" OR "southern africa" OR SADC AND

Land policy terms: "Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer"

"land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR DUAT OR "Land use and benefit rights" OR "eminent domain"

"land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"

The development of the academic search strategy and application was led by the ACE team, who have in-house capacity for scientific searches according to systematic review gold standard (Gough et al 2018). Given the short time frame of the project, the involvement of an external Information Scientist was not feasible. ACE provided access to all academic databases and the full-texts of identified studies through the University of Johannesburg library subscriptions. Overall, the academic search strategy is deliberately broad in order not to miss any relevant studies. The strategy contains multiple overlapping databases which index similar sources (e.g. journals) and the search strings are designed to be sensitive to not miss any relevant evidence. A full document of the applied academic search strategy and search results per database is provided in Appendix C.

Grey Literature search: The Grey Literature search was designed to identify studies meeting our inclusion criteria outside of the formal scientific literature. This refers for example to government policies and reports, NGO reports, and organisational repositories. Our Grey Literature search covered three areas of knowledge: (1) government knowledge (e.g. DPME, DRDLR); (2) civil society knowledge (e.g. hearings, public fora); and (3) organisational websites (e.g. PLASS, Land Bank). Across these three main bodies of knowledge, we consulted 27 sources: 7 government departments, 3 sources of civil society knowledge, and 17 organisational websites. A full list of Grey Literature search sources and results is provided in Appendix D. The Grey Literature search was led and conducted by DPME.

All searches, both the scientific and Grey Literature search took place between 11 to 25 February 2019.

4.4 Screening of Evidence

For all scientific searches, we exported the search results into EPPI-Reviewer⁴. We screened all results at abstract-level for inclusion with 20% of all results being screened by two reviewers. For all Grey Literature searches, we screened titles and abstracts within Microsoft Word or on the website and then transferred the included studies into shared folders. All citations from both types of searches were included in a separate sheet in the shared folder, with full-texts retrieved.

4.5 Extract, Categorise and Code Data from Evidence

We developed a detailed data extraction tool to code the studies included in the Evidence Map. This tool was developed jointly over five iterations and is provided in Appendix E. The process of developing the tool entailed an iterative process of piloting and refining, which included a data extraction clinic at the University of Johannesburg between ACE and DPME on 18-19 February 2019. The tool captured information against the

⁴ This is a software used by Systematic Reviewers to organize and manage the searches and downloaded articles for effective and automated data extraction.

following variables:

- ◆ Administrative (e.g. publication year, author)
- ◆ Country
- ◆ Type of beneficiaries
- ◆ Spatiality of the policy
- ◆ Type of land policy
- ◆ Evidence needs

The data extraction for the scientific literature was conducted by ACE while the data extraction for the Grey literature was conducted by DPME. ACE extracted data for the included studies in EPPI-Reviewer 4 and DPME conducted data extraction in MS Word. ACE then migrated DPME's extraction forms into EPPI-Reviewer once these were finalised. This step was necessary as the ACE's open-access software to create the evidence map requires a data export out of EPPI-Reviewer.

4.6 Appraise the Evidence

We did not conduct a critical appraisal of the studies included in the evidence map due to time constraints. This implies that those using the evidence included in the map, must apply their own criteria for appraisal for quality assurance. DPME may undertake to develop and apply criteria for critically appraising the evidence base at some point in the year, depending on capacity and time.

4.7 Present and Visualise Evidence-Base

DPME and ACE developed platforms to visualize the EMs that are produced by both organizations. DPME's EMs are accessed in-house only, due to the sensitivity of some of the reports included, while ACE's software and visualization platform is open-access. We used ACE's open-access software⁵ to visualise the EM on Land Reform and meet the deadlines, as the DPME platform was under construction at the time. This map is attached to this report in its interactive format. It visualises the evidence against the framework presented above in Figure 1, with access to full text articles/reports. In addition, users can tailor-make the evidence map using the following filters:

- ◆ Country (and province for South Africa)
- ◆ Publication date
- ◆ Spatiality of reform
- ◆ Type of beneficiaries
- ◆ Type of evidence

5. Navigation and First Level Interpretation of the Map (overview)

The EM on Land Reform includes 318 studies in total. Our search strategy identified 4,275 academic search hits and 621 Grey Literature hits. These hits were automatically software controlled for duplicates and types of

⁵ <http://eppimapper.digitalsolutionfoundry.co.za/#/>

publication (e.g. news report). After the removal of these, we were left to screen 2,252 studies at title and abstract level. We excluded a total of 1,699 studies at this stage with the key reason for exclusion being: study not relevant to the scope of the map (n=910) and study not covering land policy (n=573). We next screened the remaining 553 studies at full-text for inclusion. This process excluded a further 235 studies largely due to type of report (e.g. blog). This then left us with 318 studies included in the evidence map. The full reference list of the included studies is provided in Appendix F.

The PRISMA flow chart presented in Figure 2 indicates the process of searching for evidence to the inclusion of the 318 studies in the map. Of the 318 included studies, 70 were grey literature studies (e.g. NGO and government reports) with the remaining 248 studies being journal articles. The map includes 5 government-led evaluations and assessment of land policies. In terms of publication date, the earliest included study in the map is published in 1990 with the most recent study published in 2019. Figure 3 below shows the overall publication date distribution indicating an expected increasing trend of publications since 1990.

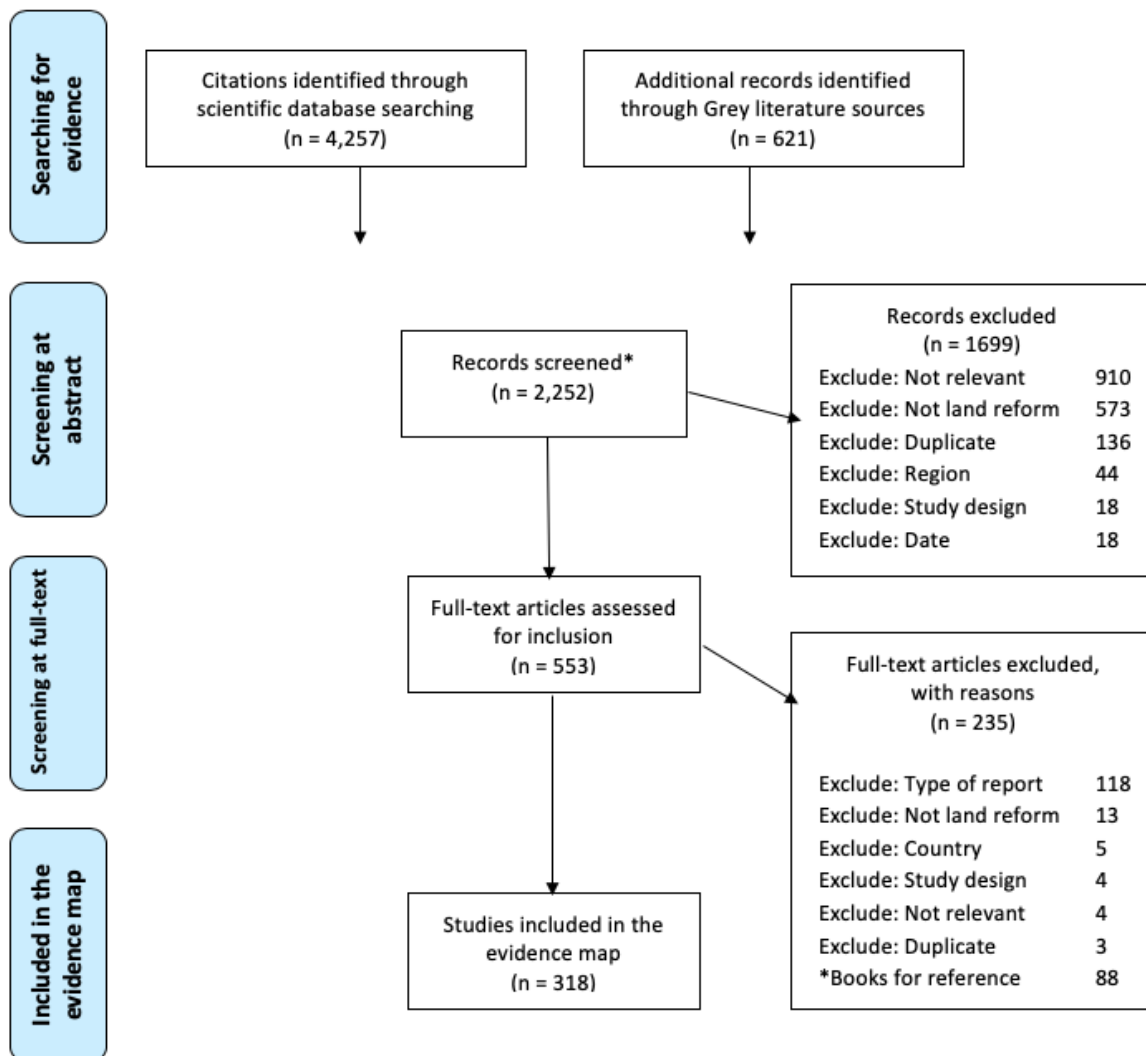


Figure 2 Search and inclusion of evidence

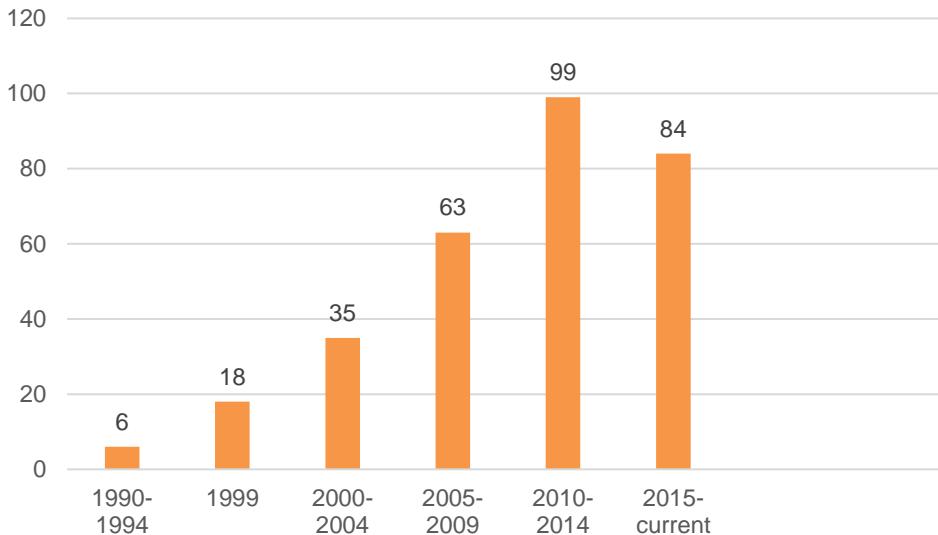


Figure 3 **Publication Distribution**

6. Descriptive Analysis of the Evidence Base on Land Reform

6.1 Nature of the Evidence

The countries included in the evidence map, as per agreed criteria, were from South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Namibia. Of these the coverage of the map is as follows:

- ◆ South Africa: 229 studies
- ◆ Zimbabwe: 89 studies
- ◆ Mozambique: 20 studies
- ◆ Namibia: 14 studies

The map is thus dominated by South African evidence with 72% of the evidence on the South African context. Evidence on Zimbabwe's land reform programme then constitutes another 28% leaving both countries to present the vast majority of evidence. This is significant when assessing what evidence gets published for which countries, since our search strategy used uniform search terms linked to each country.

In terms of South African evidence, the studies are spread per province as per Figure 4 below. Here, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and the Eastern Cape feature the most evidence with the Free State, Northern Cape, and Gauteng featuring the least. Producers of evidence seem to research issues on land reform more in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Eastern Cape, reasons for which would become clearer when in-depth analysis can be done for each province to inform policy implementation. Encouragingly, all nine provinces are represented in the evidence-base.

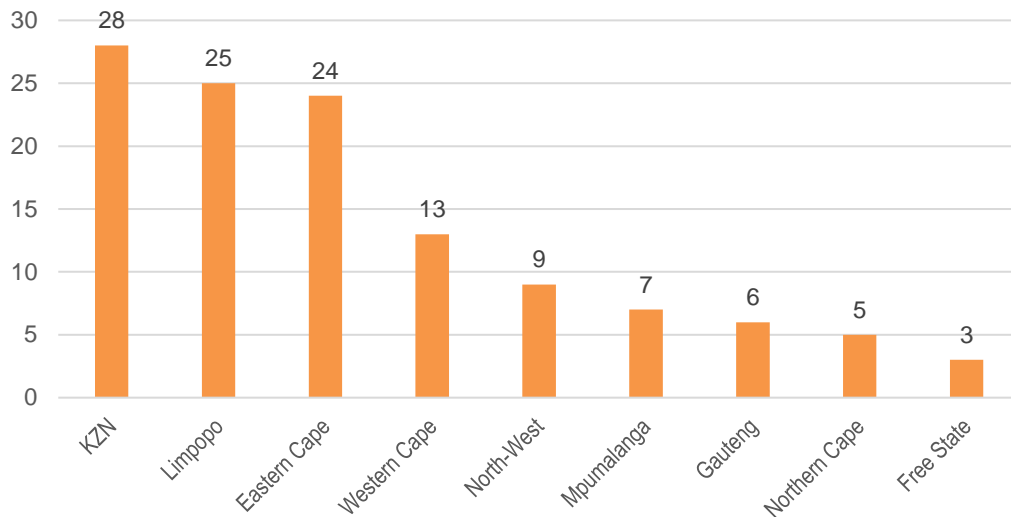


Figure 4 **Provincial spread of the evidence**

6.2 Generators of Evidence on Land Policy and Implementation in SA

Given the long history of land deprivation, restrictive policies during apartheid and the efforts to reform since 1994 in South Africa, there is a growing body of work, with key producers of evidence over the years. The EM on land reform referred to in this report is able to identify and track the evidence from key contributors over the years. These are experts in the field, as well as significant influencers in the trajectory and narrative on land issues in the country. We provide the top authors of the evidence included in the EM for South Africa and not for the other countries. Others are emerging researchers and experts, as per the publication route identified.

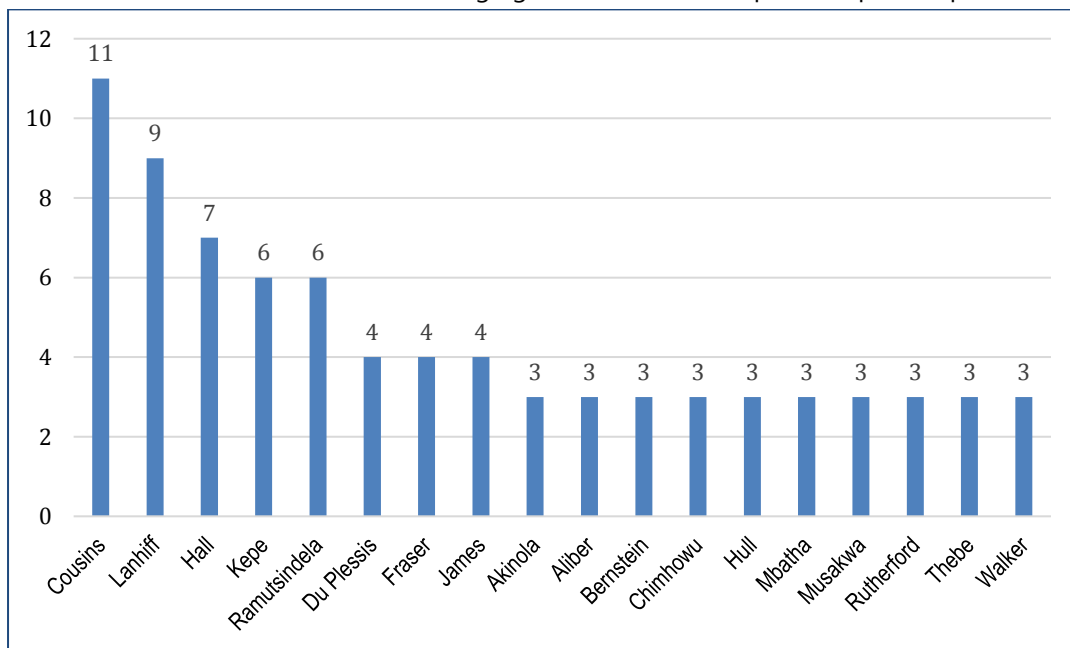


Figure 5 **Key top authors on Land Reform in South Africa**
(Based on the number of studies included in the EM)

6.3 Beneficiary categories derived from the Evidence

Type of beneficiaries

We investigated whether the evidence included in the map assessed the types of beneficiaries affected by the land policy and reform. The frequency of this data is provided in Figure 5. In 86 studies, this information was not reported. Where data is available, 45% of the evidence entails information on beneficiaries described as 'poor', 'disadvantaged', or 'vulnerable'. In terms of agricultural beneficiaries, 20% of the available evidence-base comments on land reform implications for small-holder farmers and 8% for large-scale/commercial farmers. Close to a fifth (19%) of the available data investigates women as land policy beneficiaries. Unfortunately, youth and indigenous groups are only presented in a marginal amount of evidence.

In terms of the socio-economic context of the land policy or reform itself, 79 studies indicated a rural context contrasted with only 10 studies indicating an urban context. These were completed by 55 studies in which the context was described as mixed. We also investigated whether studies assessed land reforms in environmentally-sensitive areas (e.g. protected areas). This was the case in 25 studies.

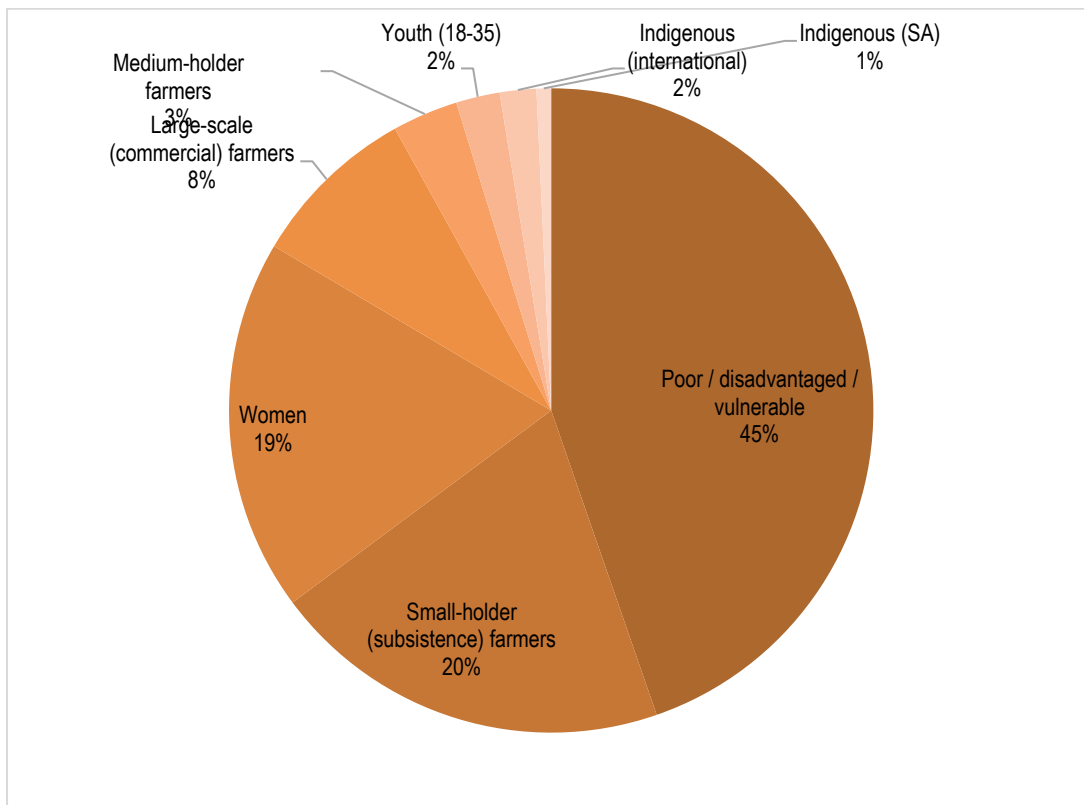


Figure 6 **Types of land policy beneficiaries**

6.4 Emerging patterns and distribution of the Evidence Base

The EM mapped the included studies against land policy programmes and evidence needs. In terms of land policy and reform, Table 2 outlines the patterns in the evidence-base. A clear pattern emerges in which the included evidence is strongly clustered around the three layers of land policy (i.e. redistribution, tenure, and restitution) than it is around post-settlement support, land administration, and land use management. This has

a direct implication on what is known and monitored on the latter three themes. This can be argued to contribute significantly to the challenges on policy implementation.

Land policy intervention	# of studies
Redistribution	189
Tenure	130
Restitution	116
Post-settlement support	50
Land administration	47
Land use management	38

Table 1 **Land policy intervention**

6.5 Evidence and Knowledge Gaps

In terms of evidence needs, a more complex picture emerges in Table 3 below. The primary purpose of the EM in its visualization is to already be able to identify where a large body of evidence exists (the large bubbles) versus smaller bodies of evidence or no evidence. Each of these can be further assessed to undertake a full blown Systematic Review or Rapid Evidence Assessment⁶ based on a research/policy query. A full visual overview of the evidence gaps and patterns can be accessed on the evidence map visualisation.

Evidence needs	# of studies	
Key values of Land reform	Spatial justice (e.g. equity, ownership patterns)	126
	Transformation (e.g. poverty reduction)	92
	Alternative ways of thinking about reform & its value	55
	Sustainability (e.g. climate change, future economies)	42
Systems/Models of Land reform	Agriculture land reform model	54
	Rural tenure models & property rights	53
	Urban tenure models & property rights	17
	Separation of land ownership from water rights	10
	Separation of land ownership from mineral rights	7
Compensation, acquisition, and financing models	State-driven models (e.g. EWC)	98
	Market-driven / private sector models (e.g. WBWS)	98
	Other models (e.g. donations)	27
What land/land for what?	Current land usage	80
	Categories of owners / where does land come from	78
	Who demands land?	60
	Institutional arrangements (e.g. legal issues)	147

⁶ REAs provide a quick review and synthesis of the available evidence to facilitate informed decision-making about the effectiveness of an intervention or policy under time and/or resource constraints; provide a map of evidence in a topic area to identify where there is existing evidence and direct future research; or serve as interim evidence assessment until a more systematic review can be conducted.

Governance of land reform	Policy development (design & implementation incl. beneficiary selection)	119
	Stakeholder consultation	108
Land reform outcomes	Socio-economic	81
	Unintended consequences	81
	Food security/agri productivity	58
	Environmental	33
	Macro impacts	27
	Spatial transformation	11
Who benefits from the reform?	Assessed beneficiaries	54
	Unintended beneficiaries	38

Table 2 **Evidence Needs**

- ◆ Evidence on the governance of land reform is one of the most frequent data points identified in the included studies. This refers to: evidence on institutional arrangements (n=147), evidence on policy development (n=119), and evidence on the stakeholder consultation (n=108).
- ◆ In terms of key values and objectives for land reform, spatial justice (n=126) and transformation (n=92) each feature a large body of evidence. Sustainability and alternative ways of conceptualising land policy present a much smaller body of evidence (n=42/55).
- ◆ In terms of compensation, acquisition, and financing models for land reform, there is equal evidence available on state-driven and market-driven models (n=98/98).
- ◆ There is relative little evidence against the decision-making need of systems and models for land reform with particularly fewer evidence on the issues of separation of land ownership from water rights and separation of land ownership from mining rights (n=10/7)
- ◆ In terms of empirical outcomes of land polices and reforms, the majority of the evidence is assessing socio-economic impacts at a household level (n=81) with less studies assessing environmental outcomes (n=33), macro-level impacts (n=27) and spatial transformation (n=11). The latter is particularly surprising given the large amount of evidence attesting to the value and objective of supporting spatial transformation.

7. Using the Map to Inform Current Review of Land Reform in South Africa

As outlined in the earlier section on background and purpose, the EM was primarily constructed to ensure that the policy review process on Land Reform is evidence informed. For this reason, the evidence included in the Map is regarded as the best available evidence sourced to validate or refute policy recommendations presented, subject to the set criteria. Where evidence is lacking, this was obviously not possible.

The EM was valuable for immediate use, where key policy recommendations were triangulated against the scientific evidence base and the public hearings that were documented nationally. Figure 7 shows the high level triangulation to ensure rigor in using the EM. The data extraction tool generated a large pool of key outcomes and interventions which could be easily accessed for inclusion in the reporting at relevant parts as citations and quotations to reflect what the evidence is saying. These data extractions (refer to section 4.5 and appendix E),

provided the route to locate the relevant evidence and was included in the report format. The research team was able to use the map in rapidly responding⁷ to demand in which the evidence was drawn in an instrumental way to triangulate in the high level report prepared for the policy makers.

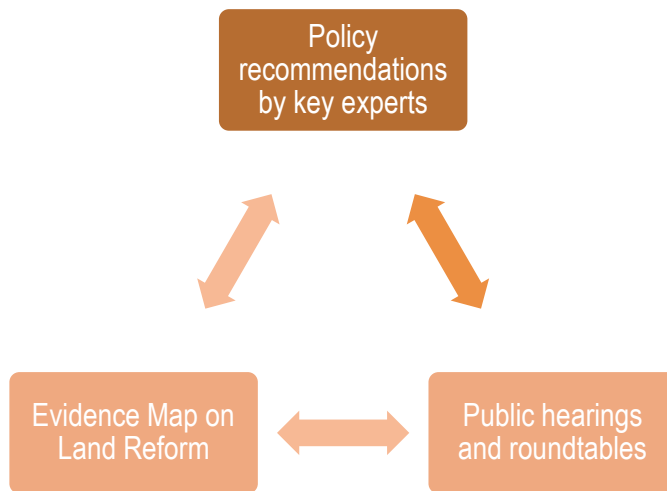


Figure 7 **Triangulation informing the high-level report**

More in-depth use of the EM will be in answering specific research questions related to the policy framework. The evidence behind each intervention can be collated, analysed and synthesised to provide a Rapid Evidence Assessment or a full blown Systematic Review to answer specific questions. Key implementation issues can be assessed using the map going forward. In its totality, the EM can direct a research agenda and guide higher educational institutions to undertake policy research in the knowledge gaps identified.

8. Maintaining Relevance of the Map

The EM on Land Reform was generated between February-March 2019. Sourcing of evidence caught the studies in the time frames set out in the search strategy. Maintaining relevance of the map will require periodic updating of the map with the latest research that will be added to the pool and subject to the same inclusion criteria to reduce bias. In this way, the EM can guarantee the inclusion of critical evidence on a regular basis to keep the EM updated. This also enables the analysis and uptake of evidence to respond to demand in a timely and rigorous manner. Searching time will be reduced considerably. The relevant agent to update the map will depend on the institutional arrangements agreed to.

The evidence base generated on Land Reform in South Africa and regularly updating the EM, thereby maintaining relevance of the map, has the potential to become the knowledge hub from which progress (or lack thereof) can be tracked and baselines set in the 5-year policy planning mechanism adopted by the SA government. Sourcing, analysing and synthesising information that is housed in different places or agencies will warrant a centralized platform from which different stakeholder draw from. This is important to facilitate intermediate and long-term use of the EM.

⁷ We draw heavily on the work of Mijumbi, 2017 et al who first documented the approach of 'rapid responses' to policy makers

9. Institutional Arrangements and Governance of the Evidence Map

The establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Committee for Land Reform in the country demonstrates the various sectors and institutions that need to review their legislative and policy frameworks for coherence, alignment and effective delivery. Consensus on the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies involved in land policy reforms, (re)design of effective strategies and programmes, and ensuring successful implementation will depend on what institutional arrangements are put in place. This report takes note of this extremely critical factor to build institutional capacity. At the heart of this, lies an effective Land Use management and administration system to monitor and oversee progress. The EM and its knowledge base provides the basis of this system. Involving all stakeholders must be ensured at both strategic and operational levels, because evidence on what programmes/policies are working, for whom and in what situations, requires deliberative action to use evidence to positively influence the trajectory of land reform in South Africa

Annexure A Framework Setting

EVIDENCE MAP ON LAND REFORM FRAMEWORK SETTING

To collate an evidence archive in support of the Panel's report and a unified policy perspective on land reform under the Constitution and applicable legislation						
Key values	Systemic issues / models for land reform	Compensation/ acquisition/ financing models	What land? / Land for what	Governance	Reform outcomes	Who benefits?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial justice • Transformation • Sustainability (Spatial resilience) • Alternative ways/changing values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separation of land ownership from water rights • Separation of land ownership from mineral rights • Rural Tenure Models & Property Rights • Urban tenure models & property rights • Agriculture land reform models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State driven • Market-driven / private sector • Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categories of owners / where does land come from? • Current land usage (spatial quality) • Who demands land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional arrangements • Stakeholder consultation • Policy development (design & implementation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macro impact (economic and social) • Food security / agricultural productivity • Spatial transformation • Socio-economic • Environment e.g. eco-tourism • Unintended outcomes (land grabs/corruption/ elite capture) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed beneficiaries • Unintended beneficiaries
Reform interventions						
Restitution						
Redistribution						
Tenure						
Administrative interventions						
Land Administration						

Land Reform Technical Report on EM

Land Use Management							
Post settlement interventions							
Social Aspects and Enabling Infrastructure							

Annexure B Inclusion Criteria

Land reform evidence map inclusion criteria

Population	Intervention
<p><u>Countries</u>: South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique</p> <p>Cross-country: if study mentions multiple countries (eg SA and Kenya) or groupings of countries (Southern Africa / LMICs) and includes any of the target countries, we include these studies as long as data and analysis is disaggregated per country.</p> <p><u>Date cut-off</u> SA: 1994 onwards (ie 1993 is out) Zim: 1980 Mozambique: 1975 Namibia: 1990</p> <p><u>People</u>: no exclusion depending on whether the study focuses on individuals, communities, states, etc.</p>	<p>We are interested in six types of land reform programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land tenure 2. Land redistribution 3. Land restitution 4. Land administration 5. Land use management 6. Post-settlement support <p>For screening, please include all studies self-identifying as land reform. Also have a look at Appendix 1 for further synonyms to look out for.</p>
Study Design	Outcome
<p>We are including two types of study designs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empirical studies We include all studies that apply an empirical design, that is all studies apply a structured approach to data collection and analysis. 2. Conceptual studies We include conceptual and theoretical studies in which theories and concepts related to land reform are discussed. This can refer to literature reviews, conceptual frameworks, theories, conceptual inquiry that deal with issues related to land reform. It excludes papers that exclusively discuss definitional and linguistic issues of land reform. <p>It excludes papers that exclusively discuss definitional and linguistic issues of land reform.</p>	<p>We are not limiting the study by outcomes at all. No studies will be excluded based on outcome measures / focus on results. This includes studies focused on diagnostics, planning & budgeting, and implementation.</p>
<p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We do not make a distinction between academic and Grey Literature in terms of eligibility for inclusion. - We exclude certain types of publications: - Newspapers articles, blogs, opinion pieces, other social media - Books and book chapter - Hons thesis 	

- | |
|--|
| <p>- We do not exclude studies based on the framework at title & abstract screening. The framework provided additional categories to be considered under the inclusion of the land reform concepts above (Appendix 1).</p> |
|--|

2.1 Synonyms

“Land reform*” OR “land tenure reform” OR “land redistribution” OR “land re-distribution” OR “land expropriation” OR “land confiscation” OR “land resolution” OR “land restitution” OR “land reclaiming” OR “land repossess*” OR “land compensation” OR “land occupation” OR “land appropriation” OR “land reallocation” OR “land reimbursement” OR “land resettlement” OR “land transfer”

2.2 Struggle terms

“land struggle” OR “land question” OR “land seizures” OR “land grab” OR “land invasion” OR “White farm invasions” OR “land demands” OR “Expropriation without compensation” OR “Confiscation without compensation” OR “Willing-buyer, willing-seller” OR “Accelerated resettlement programme” OR DUAT OR “Land use and benefit rights”

2.3 Policy and right terms

“land right*” OR “land property right*” OR “land law*” OR “land act” OR “land polic*” OR “land regulation”

Annexure C Search Strategy and Results

Scientific Search Strategy & Results

Academic search

1 Search sources (only academic)

- Web of Science
- Scopus
- Ebsco
 - Academic Search Complete
 - Africa-Wide
 - Political Science Complete
 - EconLit
- Sabinet

2 Search string

(Land reform terms) AND (country terms)

2.1 Country terms:

“South africa” OR “zimbabwe” OR “namibia” OR “mozambique” OR “southern africa” OR SADC

2.2 Land reform terms

“Land reform*” OR “land tenure reform” OR “land redistribution” OR “land re-distribution” OR “land expropriation” OR “land confiscation” OR “land resolution” OR “land restitution” OR “land reclaiming” OR “land repossess*” OR “land compensation” OR “land occupation” OR “land appropriation” OR “land reallocation” OR “land reimbursement” OR “land resettlement” OR “land transfer” OR “Eminent domain”

“land struggle” OR “land question” OR “land seizures” OR “land grab” OR “land invasion” OR “White farm invasions” OR “land demands” OR “Expropriation without compensation” OR “Confiscation without compensation” OR “Willing-buyer, willing-seller” OR “Accelerated resettlement programme” OR DUAT OR “Land use and benefit rights”

“land right*” OR “land property right*” OR “land law*” OR “land act” OR “land polic*” OR “land regulation”

NB: Land ownership and land title and land tenure security are outcomes.

Search results per database

Search database	Result
1. Web of Science	706
2. Scopus	1,053
3. Ebsco	2,213
a. Academic Search Complete	597
b. Africa-Wide	1,270
c. Political Science Complete	231
d. EconLit	115
4. Sabinet	285
Total	4,257

Web of Science Search Results

Search History						
Set	Results	Save History / Create Alert	Open Saved History	Edit Sets	Combine Sets AND OR Combine	Delete Sets Select All Delete
# 13	706	#12 OR #10 OR #8 OR #6 <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=1990-2019</i>		Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 12	20	#11 AND #4 <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=1990-2019</i>		Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 11	6.209	TS=("Namibia") <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=1990-2019</i>		Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 10	43	#9 AND #4 <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=1981-2019</i>		Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# 9	8.534	TS=("Mozambique") <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=1981-2019</i>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 8	416	#7 AND #4 <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=1994-2019</i>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 7	98.013	TS=("South Africa") <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=1994-2019</i>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 6	292	#5 AND #4 <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=1981-2019</i>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 5	13.319	TS=("Zimbabwe") <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=1981-2019</i>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 4	6.221	#3 OR #2 OR #1 <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=1981-2019</i>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 3	2.736	TS=("land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation") <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=All years</i>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 2	601	TS=("land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR "DUAT" OR "Land use and benefit rights") <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=All years</i>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
# 1	3.233	TS=("Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer")
Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI Timespan=All years

Scopus Search Results

History Count	Search Terms	Results
17	<p>((TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Zimbabwe") AND PUBYEAR > 1979) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Namibia") AND PUBYEAR > 1989) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Mozambique") AND PUBYEAR > 1974) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("South Africa") AND PUBYEAR > 1993)) AND ((TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR "DUAT" OR "Land use and benefit rights")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"))) ...View More</p>	1,053 document results
15	<p>((TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without</p>	422 document results

History Count	Search Terms	Results
	<p>compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR "DUAT" OR "Land use and benefit rights")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"))) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Zimbabwe") AND PUBYEAR > 1979) ...View More</p>	
14	<p>TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Zimbabwe") AND PUBYEAR > 1979</p>	<p>16,826 document results</p>
13	<p>((TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR "DUAT" OR "Land use and benefit rights")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"))) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Namibia") AND PUBYEAR > 1989) ...View More</p>	<p>45 document results</p>
12	<p>TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Namibia") AND PUBYEAR > 1989</p>	<p>7,904 document results</p>
11	<p>((TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land</p>	<p>70 document results</p>

History Count	Search Terms	Results
	<p>invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR "DUAT" OR "Land use and benefit rights")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"))) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Mozambique") AND PUBYEAR > 1974)</p>	
10	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Mozambique") AND PUBYEAR > 1974	9,834 document results
9	<p>((TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR "DUAT" OR "Land use and benefit rights")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"))) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("South Africa") AND PUBYEAR > 1993)</p>	603 document results
8	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("South Africa") AND PUBYEAR > 1993	117,059 document results
4	<p>(TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land</p>	10,904 document results

History Count	Search Terms	Results
3	reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR "DUAT" OR "Land use and benefit rights")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"))	4,967 document results
2	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation") TITLE-ABS-KEY ("land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR "DUAT" OR "Land use and benefit rights")	1,280 document results
1	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer")	5,553 document results

Academic Search Complete Search Results

	Search ID#	Search Terms	Search Options	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	S10	S4 AND S9	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (597) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S9	S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (77,855) View Details Edit

<input type="checkbox"/>	S8	AB "Namibia"	Limiters - Published Date: 19900101- 20191231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (4,316) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S7	AB "Mozambique"	Limiters - Published Date: 19750101- 20191231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (5,457) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S6	AB "South Africa"	Limiters - Published Date: 19940101- 20191231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (60,078) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S5	AB "Zimbabwe"	Limiters - Published Date: 19800101- 20191231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (10,725) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S4	S1 OR S2 OR S3	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (4,641) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S3	AB "land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (1,951) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S2	AB "land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing- buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR DUAT OR "Land use and benefit rights"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (369) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S1	AB "Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	

Africa Wide Search Results

Search ID#	Search Terms	Search Options	
<input type="checkbox"/>	S13 S6 OR S8 OR S10 OR S12	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (1,270) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S12 S5 AND S11	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (106) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S11 AB "Namibia"	Limiters - Year Published: 1990-2018 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (7,368) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S10 S5 AND S9	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (82) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S9 AB "Mozambique"	Limiters - Year Published: 1975-2018 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (9,316) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S8 S5 AND S7	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (758) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S7 AB "South Africa"	Limiters - Year Published: 1994-2018 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (96,918) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S6 S4 AND S5	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (510) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S5 S1 OR S2 OR S3	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (4,035) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S4 AB "Zimbabwe"	Limiters - Year Published: 1980-2018 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (17,661) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S3 AB "land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (1,433) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S2 AB "land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (296) View Details Edit

		programme" OR "DUAT" OR "Land use and benefit rights"		
<input type="checkbox"/>	S1	AB "Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (2,768) View Details Edit

Political Science Complete Search Results

	Search ID#	Search Terms	Search Options	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	S10	S4 AND S9	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (231) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S9	S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (9,782) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S8	AB "Namibia"	Limiters - Publication Date: 19900101- 20191231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (742) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S7	AB "Mozambique"	Limiters - Publication Date: 19750101- 20191231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (1,244) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S6	AB "South Africa"	Limiters - Publication Date: 19940101- 20191231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (6,530) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S5	AB "Zimbabwe"	Limiters - Publication Date: 19800101- 20191231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (1,782) View Details Edit

<input type="checkbox"/>	S4	S1 OR S2 OR S3	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (1,451) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S3	AB "land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (573) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S2	AB "land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR DUAT OR "Land use and benefit rights"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (130) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S1	AB "Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (849) View Details Edit

Econ Lit Search Results

	Search ID#	Search Terms	Search Options	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	S10	S4 AND S9	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (115) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S9	S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (5,940) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S8	AB "Namibia"	Limiters - Published Date: 19900101-20181231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (229) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S7	AB "Mozambique"	Limiters - Published Date: 19750101-20181231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (611) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S6	AB "South Africa"	Limiters - Published Date:	View Results (4,613) View Details Edit

			19940101-20191231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	
<input type="checkbox"/>	S5	AB "Zimbabwe"	Limiters - Published Date: 19800101-20191231 Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (820) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S4	S1 OR S2 OR S3	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (1,427) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S3	AB "land right*" OR "land property right*" OR "land law*" OR "land act" OR "land polic*" OR "land regulation"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (627) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S2	AB "land struggle" OR "land question" OR "land seizures" OR "land grab" OR "land invasion" OR "White farm invasions" OR "land demands" OR "Expropriation without compensation" OR "Confiscation without compensation" OR "Willing-buyer, willing-seller" OR "Accelerated resettlement programme" OR DUAT OR "Land use and benefit rights"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (64) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	S1	AB "Land reform*" OR "land tenure reform" OR "land redistribution" OR "land re-distribution" OR "land expropriation" OR "land confiscation" OR "land resolution" OR "land restitution" OR "land reclaiming" OR "land repossess*" OR "land compensation" OR "land occupation" OR "land appropriation" OR "land reallocation" OR "land reimbursement" OR "land resettlement" OR "land transfer"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (821) View Details Edit

Sabinet Search Results

71 results, from (Abstract contains 'land reform') **AND** (Abstract contains 'Zimbabwe')
(Content contains 'Research Publications')

206 results, from (Abstract contains 'land reform') **AND** (Abstract contains 'South Africa')
(Content contains 'Research Publications')

5 results, from (Abstract contains 'land reform') **AND** (Abstract contains 'Namibia') (Content contains 'Research Publications')

3 results, from (Abstract contains 'land reform') **AND** (Abstract contains 'Mozambique')
(Content contains 'Research Publications')

Annexure D Grey Literature Search Strategy and Results

Grey literature Search Strategy & Results

<i>Search Sources</i>	<i>Results</i>
Government knowledge	426
1. Department of International Relations & Corporations (former DFA)	1
2. Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs	1
3. Department of Environmental Affairs	2
4. Department of Planning Monitoring & Evaluation	360
5. Department of Rural Development & Land Reform	49
6. National Treasury	7
7. Department of Human Settlement	6
Civil society knowledge	41
1. Hearings	22
2. Fora	10
3. Roundtables	9
Organisational websites	154
1. Association for Rural Advancement	17
2. Inter African Phytosanitary Council	2
3. Land Bank	1
4. National Agricultural Marketing Council	1
5. SA Sugar Association	2
6. Surplus People Project	5
7. AgriSA	1
8. HSRC	5
9. PLAAS	66
10. Land Rights Management Board	18
11. Water Research Commission	0
12. Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers	6
13. Food & Agricultural Organization	8
14. NEPAD	0
15. OECD	7
16. World Bank	6
17. Oxford Research Encyclopedia	9
Total	621

Grey literature Search Strategy & Results

<i>Search Sources</i>	<i>Results</i>
Government knowledge	426
8. Department of International Relations & Corporations (former DFA)	1
9. Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs	1
10. Department of Environmental Affairs	2

11. Department of Planning Monitoring & Evaluation	360
12. Department of Rural Development & Land Reform	49
13. National Treasury	7
14. Department of Human Settlement	6
Civil society knowledge	41
4. Hearings	22
5. Fora	10
6. Roundtables	9
Organisational websites	154
18. Association for Rural Advancement	17
19. Inter African Phytosanitary Council	2
20. Land Bank	1
21. National Agricultural Marketing Council	1
22. SA Sugar Association	2
23. Surplus People Project	5
24. AgriSA	1
25. HSRC	5
26. PLAAS	66
27. Land Rights Management Board	18
28. Water Research Commission	0
29. Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers	6
30. Food & Agricultural Organization	8
31. NEPAD	0
32. OECD	7
33. World Bank	6
34. Oxford Research Encyclopedia	9
Total	621

Annexure E Data Extraction Tool

LAND REFORM EVIDENCE MAP: DATA EXTRACTION TOOL

Unique identifier:	LR-AL/GL
PDF and this Word Doc saved with identifier:	<input type="checkbox"/> I have saved both the Word Document and the PDF with the correct identifier and author name, year, title on Google Drive.
Person coding:	
Date:	
Person checking:	

1. Administrative information	
1.1 Study title	
1.2 Publication year	
1.3 Author(s)	Last name, initial. (et al)
1.4 Type of evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Academic journal article <input type="checkbox"/> Research report (e.g. HSRC, CSIR, unpublished academic paper) <input type="checkbox"/> Government report <input type="checkbox"/> Report from local NGO/civil society organisation (e.g. SACities) <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluations <input type="checkbox"/> Expenditure reviews <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Please state

Step 1

Include	INCLUSION CRITERIA	Exclude
<input type="checkbox"/>	TARGET COUNTRIES The study covers at least one of our target countries: 1. South Africa 2. Zimbabwe 3. Mozambique 4. Namibia 5. Colombia 6. Brazil 7. Malaysia 8. Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	TYPE OF REPORT 1. Academic article 2. Grey literature 3. MA/PhD	<input type="checkbox"/> We exclude the following types of reports / publications: - Newspaper articles - Blogs - Books & book chapters - Hons thesis

Before you start applying this tool to extract data, quickly double-check the following items. **If the study does not meet any one of the below, it should NOT be included in our evidence map and you can stop screening:**

Step 2

Next, we will extract key information from each included study. It is important that this information is extracted consistently across studies and that we interpret concepts in the same way. Please do not attempt to **read each study**, you are only looking for the information required to populate the below table. The average time you spent on a typical study should range between **20-25 mins**.

2. Country /Population	
2.1 Country(ies) <i>State country and/or province</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> South Africa -- Province: <input type="checkbox"/> Gauteng <input type="checkbox"/> KZN <input type="checkbox"/> Western Cape <input type="checkbox"/> Limpopo <input type="checkbox"/> Free State <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Cape <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Cape <input type="checkbox"/> North-West <input type="checkbox"/> Mpumalanga -- <input type="checkbox"/> International: State countries: <input type="checkbox"/> Zimbabwe <input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique <input type="checkbox"/> Namibia <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Brazil <input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia <input type="checkbox"/> Indonesia -
2.2 Type of beneficiaries (stick to what the studies says)	<input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (18-35) <input type="checkbox"/> Small-holder (subsistence) farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Medium-holder farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Large-scale (commercial) farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous (SA) <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous (international) <input type="checkbox"/> Poor / disadvantaged / vulnerable <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <u>Race (only if SA)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> African <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured <input type="checkbox"/> Indian <input type="checkbox"/> White
2.3 Publication date	<input type="checkbox"/> 1980-84 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985-89 <input type="checkbox"/> 1990-94 <input type="checkbox"/> 1995-99 <input type="checkbox"/> 2000-04 <input type="checkbox"/> 2005-09 <input type="checkbox"/> 2010-14 <input type="checkbox"/> 2015-onwards
3. Land reform characteristics	
3.1 Type of reform	<input type="checkbox"/> Restitution

Definition: "Land Restitution, which involves returning / restoring land (or otherwise compensating victims) lost since 19 June 1913 because of racially discriminatory laws". "Giving back the same land (or other compensation for it) that was taken historically"). It is about redress. Restoration of right in land, or equitable redress

Redistribution

Definition: To provide poor people with (equitable) access to land. It can be about giving land to people (through land acquisition grant) that can be productive. It is not about the historically taken land but about the demand for land by current landless. It also can be about commercial land being released for black commercial farming used. Fairer access to land for the previously excluded who demand land.

Tenure

Definition: It is giving people rights and security to land. Rules of tenure define the allocation of property rights and access rights in terms of use, control, transfer of land, responsibilities and restraints. Here people usually live on the land already but don't have ownership.

Land use management

Definition: Land use management deals with processes by which land is developed; usage of land is defined; and, issues of land are regulated. This can include:

- Rezoning
- Subdivision
- Development of previously undeveloped land.
- Subdivision and consolidation of land parcels

NB: Don't confuse with the outcome of land use by beneficiaries!

Land administration

Functions of land administration such as surveying and mapping, land registration and land valuate. Study needs to be primarily about these admin functions. Admin issues within existing programme fall under the relevant 'Good administration column'.

The process of determining, recording, and disseminating information about ownership, value and use of land when implementing land management policies ([UNECE 1996](#)).

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Post-settlement support</p> <p>This is about appropriate forms of post-settlement support AFTER the reform has happened to beneficiaries. These must be integral to the reform itself. Examples of these supports are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water allocation - Extension services - Financial support system - Can include admin functions (eg tracking beneficiaries)
3.2 Spatiality	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Urban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rural</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mixed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environmentally-sensitive land</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not specified</p>

4. Evidence Needs	
<p>4.1 Does the study cover any of the key values of land reform?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Spatial justice Example: Equity and Justice, Change in inequalities / ownership patters as an outcome, Decolonisation</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transformation Example: Socio-econ (poverty reduction, food security, economic growth), Urban property markers, Housing</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sustainability Example: Climate change, ecological sensitive areas, protected areas, ethical economies, future economies</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Alternative ways of thinking about reform and its value / changing values (think beyond) Example: Redress, dignity taking, different value system. / Dual home / shared economies</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p>

<p>4.2 Does the study cover any issues of systems / models of land reform?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Separation of land ownership from water rights Example: Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Separation of land ownership from mineral rights Example: Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rural tenure models & property rights Example: Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Urban tenure models & property rights Example: Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture land reform model Example: Copy & past text here:</p>
<p>4.3 Does the study cover issues related to compensation, acquisition, and financing models?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State-driven models Example: Expropriation with / without compensation Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Market-driven / private sector models Example: Land markets, PPPs, Willing buyers, willing sellers, land prices, value tax Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other models Example: Land donations Copy & past text here:</p>

<p>4.4 Does the study cover the question of what land / land for what?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Categories of owners / where does land come from Example: state-owned, churches</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Current land usage (spatial quality) Example: agriculture / non-agriculture</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Who demands land? Example: Individual/communal</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p>
<p>4.5 Does the study cover any issues of governance of land reform?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Institutional arrangements Example: Harmonisation of legislation, Legal issues, Inter-governmental / inter-agency cooperation</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder consultation Example: Traditional authorities, Churches Farming associations</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Policy development (design & implementation) Example: Policy experimentation, M&E, beneficiary selection</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p>
<p>4.6 Does the study cover any issues related to land reform outcomes?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Empirical Assessment of reform outcomes? [What outcomes]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Macro impacts <input type="checkbox"/> Food security / agri productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Spatial transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-economic <input type="checkbox"/> Unintended outcomes

	<p>Copy & past text here:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Who benefits from the reform?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Assessed beneficiaries</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Unintended beneficiaries</p> <p>Copy & past text here:</p>
5. Other comments/remarks	
5.1 Interesting conclusion & recommendations:	
5.2 Please add any other comments and observations here:	

Annexure F Reference list of included studies

Reference list of included studies

Aliber M. (2003). Chronic poverty in South Africa: Incidence, causes and policies.

DU TOIT, and A . (2013). Real acts, imagined landscapes: Reflections on the discourses of land reform in South Africa after 1994. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 13 No. 1.

Adams M. (2013). Reforming communal rangeland policy in southern Africa: Challenges, dilemmas and opportunities. *African Journal of Range & Forage Science*.

Adger N. (1995). Property rights, nature conservation and land reform in South Africa.

Agbiz . (2015). Agbiz/BASA Proposal: Commercial Financing of NDP Land Reform Model.

Ahmed A, and et al. (2003). Monitoring and Evaluating the quality of life of Land Reform beneficiaries: 2000/2001.

Akinboade A O. (2008). Gender, HIV-AIDS, land restitution and survival strategies in the Capricorn district of South Africa. *International Journal of Social Economics*.

Akinola A O. (2016). Human rights, civil society and the contradictions of land reform in South Africa. *Politeia*.

Akinola A O. (2018). Land reform in South Africa: An appraisal. *AFRICA REVIEW*, VOL. 10, NO. 1.

Akinola A O. (2018). Land reform question in South Africa: Rethinking the feminization of land. *Gender & Behaviour*, 16(3).

Alexander T, and Helliker K. (2016). A feminist perspective on autonomism and commoning, with reference to Zimbabwe. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 34(3), pp.404-418.

Alexander J. (2001). Elections, land and the politics of opposition in Matabeleland. *JOURNAL OF AGRARIAN CHANGE*, Vol 1 (4).

Aliber M, and Cousins B. (2013). Livelihoods after land reform in South Africa. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 13(1), pp.140-165.

Aliber M, Mabhera S, and Chikwanha T. (2017). *Agrarian Reform and Rural Development*.

Aliber M. (2019). How we can promote a range of livelihood opportunities through land redistribution.

Alter K J, Gathii J T, and Helfer L R. (2016). Backlash against International Courts in West, East and Southern Africa: Causes and consequences. *The European Journal of International Law*.

Anderson . (2007). How much did property rights matter? Understanding food insecurity in Zimbabwe: A critique of Richardson. *African Affairs*, vol. 106/425.

Andreasson S. (2006). Stand and deliver: Private property and the politics of global dispossession. *POLITICAL STUDIES*, VOL 54.

Andrew N. (2016). The importance of land in rethinking rural transformation, agrarian revolution and unfinished liberation in Africa. *Review of African Political Economy*.

Ansoms A, Wagemakers I, and Walker M. (2014). Land Contestation at the micro scale: Struggles for space in the African marshes. *World Development*.

Attfield R, Hattingh J, and Matshabaphala M. (2004). Sustainable development, sustainable livelihoods and land reform in South Africa: A conceptual and ethical inquiry. *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 2(2), pp.404-421.

Attfield R, Hattingh J, and Matsabaphala M. (2004). A sustainable livelihoods approach to the sugar industry challenges in South Africa: a conceptual and ethical. *Third World Quarterly*.

Atuahene B. (2011). Paying for the past: Redressing the legacy of land dispossession in South Africa. *Law and Society Review*, 45(4), pp.955-989.

Atuahene B. (2014). The importance of conversation in transitional justice: A study of land restitution in South Africa. *Law and Social Inquiry*, 39(4), pp.902-937.

Atuahene B. (2016). Dignity takings and dignity restoration: Creating a new theoretical framework for understanding involuntary property loss and the remedies required. *Law and Social Inquiry*, 41(4), pp.796-823.

AZAPO . (2018). Submission to Parliament on the Review of Section 25 of the Constitution.

Bandeira Pablo, and Sumpsi Jose Maria. (2009). Access to land, rural development and public action: The when and the how. *Development Policy Review*, 27(1), pp.33-49.

Belinkie S F. (2015). South Africa's land restitution challenge: Mining alternatives from evolving mineral taxation policies. *Cornell International Law Journal*, Vol. 48.

Bernstein H. (2003). Land reform in Southern Africa in world-historical perspective. *Review of African Political Economy*.

Bernstein H. (2004). 'Changing before our very eyes': Agrarian questions and the politics of land in capitalism today. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 4.

Bernstein H. (2013). Commercial agriculture in South Africa since 1994: 'Natural, simply capitalism'. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 13.

- Beyers C. (2015). Moral subjectivity and affective deficit in the transitional state on claiming land in South Africa. *Social Analysis*, 59(4), pp.66-82.
- Beyers C. (2013). Urban Land Restitution and the Struggle for Social Citizenship in South Africa. *Development and Change*, Vol. 44(4).
- Bhatasara S, and Chiweshe M K. (2017). Beyond gender: Interrogating women's experiences in FTLRP in Zimbabwe. *Africa Review*, Vol. 9.
- Binswanger Hans P, and Deininger Klaus. (1993). South African land policy: The legacy of history and current options.. *World Development*, 21(9), pp.1451.
- Bolnick J, and Rensburg G V. (2005). The Methodist Church's initiative to use its vacant land to support homeless people's housing and livelihoods in South Africa. *Environment & Urbanization*, Vol 17 No 1.
- Borras J R, and Saturnino M. (2003). Questioning market-led agrarian reform: Experiences from Brazil, Colombia and South Africa. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 3 No. 3.
- Boshoff T, Sihlobo W, and Ntombela S. (2018). Redistribution of agricultural land: Expropriation without compensation debate.
- Boudreaux K. (2010). Land reform as social justice: The case of South Africa. *Economic liberalism and social justice*.
- Brandt Femke, and Ncapayi Fani. (2016). The meaning of compliance with land and labour legislation: understanding justice through farm workers' experiences in the Eastern Cape. *Anthropology Southern Africa*, 39(3), pp.215-231.
- Brooks S, Spierenburg M, Brakel L V, Kolk A, and Lukhozi K B. (2011). Creating a commodified wilderness: Tourism, private game farming, and 'third nature' landscapes in KwaZulu-Natal. *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, Vol. 102, No. 3.
- Budlender G. (2000). Restitution of housing and property rights - some lessons from the South African experience. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, Vol. 19(3).
- Business Enterprises. (2015). Impact evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme.
- Buthelezi M, and Yeni S. (2016). Traditional Leadership in Democratic South Africa- Pitfalls and Prospects. Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- Campbell Horace G. (2007). The Zimbabwean Working Peoples and the Land Question.. *Black Scholar*, 37(1), pp.23-31.

Chaumba J, Scones I, and Wolmer W. (2003). *New Politics, New Livelihoods: Agrarian Change in Zimbabwe*. *Review of African Political Economy*.

Chaumba J, Scoones I, and Wolmer W. (2003). From jambanja to planning: The reassertion of technocracy in land reform in south-eastern Zimbabwe?. *J. of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 41, 4.

Chavunduka C, and Bromley D W. (2010). Beyond the crisis in Zimbabwe: Sorting out the land question. *Development Southern Africa*, 27(3), pp.363-379.

Cheater Angela. (1990). THE IDEOLOGY OF 'COMMUNAL' LAND TENURE IN ZIMBABWE: MYTHOGENESIS ENACTED?. *L'idéologie d'un système agraire 'communal' au Zimbabwe: mythogénèse en action?*, 60(2), pp.188-206.

Chigumira E. (2018). Political ecology of agrarian transformation: The nexus of mining and agriculture in Sanyati District, Zimbabwe. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 61, pp.265-276.

Chikozho C, and Managa R. (2018). Can we unlock rural socio-economic transformation through land reform? Revisiting the land redistribution public policy imperatives in South Africa.

Chimhowu Admos, and Woodhouse Phil. (2006). Customary vs private property rights? Dynamics and trajectories of vernacular land markets in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 6(3), pp.346-371.

Chimhowu A, and Woodhouse P. (2008). Communal tenure and rural poverty: Land transactions in Svosve communal area, Zimbabwe. *Development and Change*, Vol. 9(2).

Chimhowu A, and Woodhouse P. (2010). Forbidden but not suppressed: A 'vernacular' land market in svosve communal lands, Zimbabwe. *Africa*, Vol. 80(1).

Chingar , e S D, Mugabe, P.H, Kujinga, K, and Magaisa Esteri. (2012). Struggles within a struggle: Gender and land reform experiences in Chimanimani district, Zimbabwe. *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA*, VOL. 27 NO. 1.

Chingar , e S D, Mugabe P H, Kujinga K, and Magaisa E. (2012). Struggles within a struggle: Gender and land reform experiences in Chimanimani district, Zimbabwe. *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA*.

Chitando Ezra. (2002). Church and Land in Zimbabwe: A Phenomenological Investigation.. *International Congregational Journal*, 2(2), pp.138.

Chitando E. (2005). 'In the beginning was the land': The appropriation of religious themes in political discourses in Zimbabwe. *Africa*, 75(2), pp.220-239.

Chiweshe M K, Chakona, L, and Helliker K. (2015). Patriarchy, Women, Land and Livelihoods on A1 farms in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, Vol. 50(6).

Chiweshe M K. (2017). Analysis of land-related corruption in Zimbabwe. *Africa Insight*, Vol. 46(4).

- Claassens A. (2013). Recent changes in women's land rights and contested customary law in South Africa. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 13 No. 1.
- Clark M, and Luwaya N. (2017). Communal Land Tenure 1994-2017- Commissioned Report for High Level Panel on the Assessment of Key Legislation and the Acceleration of Fundamental Change.
- Cliffe L. (2007). Policy options for land reform in South Africa: New institutional mechanisms?
- Clover J, and Eriksen S. (2009). The effects of land tenure change on sustainability: human security and environmental change in southern African savannas. *Environmental Science and Policy*, 12(1), pp.53-70.
- COGTA . (2014). Integrated Urban Development Framework. Draft for Discussion.
- Cohen D F. (2014). A president, an international tribunal and a band of farmers walk into a Constitutional Court - The last laugh: Mike Campbell V. the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljJVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- Commercial Farmer. (2014). Radical land reform- a commercial farmer's proposal.
- Conradie E. (2014). From land reform to poo protesting: Some theological reflections on the ecological repercussions of economic inequality. *Scriptura* 113.
- Cotula Lorenzo, Vermeulen Sonja, Mathieu Paul, and Toulmin Camilla. (2011). Agricultural investment and international land deals: evidence from a multi-country study in Africa. *Food Security*, 3, pp.S99-S113.
- Cousins B, and Scoones I. (2010). Contested paradigms of 'viability' in redistributive land reform: Perspectives from southern africa. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 37(1), pp.31-66.
- Cousins B, Dubb A, Hornby D, and Mtero F. (2018). Social reproduction of 'classes of labour' in the rural areas of South Africa: contradictions and contestations. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 45(5-6), pp.1060-1085.
- Cousins B. (1999). Invisible capital: The contribution of communal rangelands to rural livelihoods in South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, Vol.16 (2).
- Cousins B. (2000). Why land invasions will happen here too. : , pp.. Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljJVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- Cousins B. (2001). Uncertainty and institutional design - Proposals for tenure reform in South Africa. *IDS Bulletin*, Vol. 32 (4).
- Cousins B. (2005). Tenure reform in South Africa: Titling versus social embeddedness. *Forum for Development Studies*.

- Cousins B. (2007). More than socially embedded: The distinctive character of 'communal tenure' regimes in South Africa and its implications for land policy. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 7 No. 3.
- Cousins B. (2013). Smallholder Irrigation Schemes, Agrarian Reform and 'Accumulation from Above and from Below' in South Africa. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 13 No. 1.
- Cousins B. (2013). Land Redistribution, Populism and Elite Capture: New Land Reform Policy Proposals under the Microscope.
- Cousins B. (2013). Women's land rights and social change in rural South Africa: the case of Msinga, KwaZulu-Natal.
- Cousins B et al. (2014). The Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act of 2014.
- Crane W. (2006). Biodiversity conservation and land rights in South Africa: Whither the farm dwellers?. *Geoforum*, 37(6), pp.1035-1045.
- Dalton Taylor Reeves. (2012). Rights for the landless: Comparing approaches to historical injustice in Brazil and South Africa. *Columbia Human Rights Law Review*, 44(1), pp.171-198.
- Davenport N A, Shackleton, C.M, and Gambiza J. (2012). The direct use value of municipal commonage goods and services to urban households in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. *Land Use Policy*, vOL.29.
- de Vries W, and Lewis J. (2009). Are urban land tenure regulations in Namibia the solution or the problem?. *Land Use Policy*, vOL.26.
- de Wet E. (2013). The Rise and Fall of the Tribunal of the Southern African Development Community: Implications for Dispute Settlement in Southern Africa. : , pp.. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- de Beer , and F C. (2006). The roots and complexity of the land issue and of land claims in South Africa.. *Anthropology Southern Africa (Anthropology Southern Africa)*, 29(1/2), pp.24-34.
- Deininger K, and Binswanger H P. (1995). Rent seeking and the development of large-scale agriculture in Kenya, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. *Economic Development & Cultural Change*, 43(3), pp.493-522.
- Deininger K, Hoogeveen H, and Kinsey B H. (2004). Economic benefits and costs of land redistribution in Zimbabwe in the early 1980s. *World Development*, 32(10), pp.1697-1709.
- Deveaux Monique. (2016). Effective Deliberative Inclusion of Women in Contexts of Traditional Political Authority.. *Democratic Theory*, 3(2), pp.2-25.

- Dikgang Johane, and Muchapondwa Edwin. (2016). The Effect of Land Restitution on Poverty Reduction among the Khomani San 'Bushmen' in South Africa. *South African Journal of Economics*, 84(1), pp.63-80.
- DLDLR . (2014). AFASA Proposals.
- DLDLR . (2014). Communal Land Tenure Summit Concept Note.
- DPME . (2012). Implementation Evaluation of the Recapitalisation and Development Programme.
- DRDLR , and DPME . (2013). Implementation evaluation of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme. Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqjLy1xCxBYljVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- DRDLR . (2014). National land tenure summit 4 – 6 September 2014 - communal property associations policy combined report.
- DRDLR . (2014). National land tenure summit 4 – 6 September 2014 – Agricultural land holding policy.
- Drimie S. (2003). HIV/Aids and land: Case studies from Kenya, Lesotho and South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, Vol. 20, No. 5.
- Driver T. (2007). South African land reform and the global development industry. *African Studies Quarterly*, 9(4), pp.63-79.
- du Toit, and A . (1994). Farm workers and the 'agrarian question'. *Review of African Political Economy*, Vol. 21, No. 61.
- Du Plessis W. (2011). African indigenous land rights in a private ownership paradigm. , , pp..
- Du Plessis, and W J Elmiën. (2013). The usefulness of Michelman's utilitarian approach to compensation for expropriation in South Africa. *Stellenbosch Law Review = Stellenbosch Regstydskrif*, 24(2), pp.359-376.
- Du Plessis, and E . (2014). Silence is golden : the lack of direction on compensation for expropriation in the 2011 Green Paper on Land Reform. *Potchefstroom Electronic Law Journal*, 17(2), pp.798-830.
- Du Plessis W J. (2009). Compensation for Expropriation under the Constitution. Doctoral. Stellenbosch University.
- Earle L. (2014). Real acts, imagined landscapes: Reflections on the discourses of land reform in South Africa after 1994. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, Volume 38.2.
- Erlank W. (2014). Green Paper on Land Reform : overview and challenges.

- Etienne X L, Ferrara, G, and Mugabe D. (2018). How efficient is maize production among smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe? A comparison of semiparametric and parametric frontier efficiency analyses. *Applied Economics*.
- Fairbairn M. (2013). Indirect Dispossession: Domestic Power Imbalances and Foreign Access to Land in Mozambique. *Development and Change*, VOL. 44(2).
- Falk T, Lohmann D, and Azebaze N M. (2016). Congruence of appropriation and provision in collective water provision in Central Namibia. *International Journal of the Commons*.
- FAO . (2018). *Governing Land for women and men*.
- Ferguson J. (2013). How to Do Things with Land: A Distributive Perspective on Rural Livelihoods in Southern Africa. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 13(1), pp.166-174.
- Fontein J. (2009). 'We want to belong to our roots and we want to be modern people': New farmers, old claims around lake Mutirikwi, Southern Zimbabwe. *African Studies Quarterly*, 10(4).
- Fortin E. (2010). Struggles with activism: NGO engagements with land tenure reform in post-apartheid South Africa. *J. of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 48, 3.
- Fox R C, Chigumira E, and Rowntree K M. (2007). On the fast track to land degradation? A case study of the impact of the Fast Track Land Reform Programme in Kadoma District, Zimbabwe. *Geographical Association*, 92(3).
- Fraser . (2007). Hybridity emergent: Geo-history, learning, and land restitution in South Africa. *Geoforum*.
- Fraser A. (2007). Land reform in South Africa and the colonial present. *Social & Cultural Geography*, Vol. 8, No. 6.
- Fraser A. (2008). White farmers' dealings with land reform in South Africa: Evidence from northern Limpopo province.
- Fraser A. (2008). Geography and land reform. *The Geographical Review*, VOLUME 98.
- Freeman L. (2014). A parallel universe - competing interpretations of Zimbabwe's crisis. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 32(3), pp.349-366.
- Gama M, and Strydom P. (2016). *The National Spatial Planning Data Repository (NSPDR) Ecosystem*.
- Gargallo E. (2010). Beyond black and white: Ethnicity and land reform in Namibia. *Politique africaine*.
- Geingob P. (2005). Land reform process in Namibia: A study of the impact of land reform on beneficiaries in Otjozondjupa region, Namibia.

- Geisler C, and Letsoalo E. (2000). Rethinking land reform in South Africa: An alternative approach to environmental justice. *Sociological Research Online*, vol. 5, no. 2.
- Genesis Analytics. (2014). Implementation Evaluation of the Restitution Programme.
- Gengenbach H. (1998). 'I'll bury you in the border!': Women's land struggles in post-war Facazisse (Magude District), Mozambique. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, Volume 24, Number 1.
- Gengenbach H. (1998). 'I'll bury you in the border!': Women's land struggles in post-war Facazisse (Magude District), Mozambique. *Journal of Southern African Studies*.
- Genis A. (2012). The changing nature of large-scale commercial farming & implications for agrarian reform.
- German L, Schoneveld G, and Mwangi E. (2013). Contemporary Processes of Large-Scale Land Acquisition in Sub-Saharan Africa: Legal Deficiency or Elite Capture of the Rule of Law?. *World Development*, 48, pp.1-18.
- Geyer H. (2016). Poverty Traps in South African Agriculture. *Agrekon*, 55(4), pp.356-376.
- Godsell Sarah. (2013). New "traditional" strategies and land claims in South Africa: A case study in Hammanskraal. *New Contree*, (67), pp.139-165.
- Goebel A. (2005). Is Zimbabwe the future of South Africa? The implications for land reform in southern Africa. *Gender, Place &, and Culture*, Vol. 12(2).
- Graham D, and Lyne M C. (1999). The cash flow problem and land redistribution in South Africa: Broadening the land market and economising on government's role. *Agrekon*, Vol 38 (Special issue).
- Gran T. (2009). Land politics in the new state organisation in South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, Vol. 26, No. 1.
- Greenberg S. (2013). The disjunctures of land and agricultural reform in South Africa.
- Greenberg S. (2013). Status report on land and agricultural policy in South Africa, 2010.
- Gumede V. (2014). Land reform in post-apartheid South Africa: Should South Africa follow Zimbabwe's footsteps?. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*, Vol. 9 (1).
- Hall R, and Cousins B. (2013). Livestock and the rangeland commons in South Africa's land and agrarian reform. *African Journal of Range and Forage Science*, 30(1-2), pp.11-15.
- Hall Ruth, and Kepe Thembela. (2017). Elite capture and state neglect: new evidence on South Africa's land reform. *Review of African Political Economy*, 44(151), pp.122-130.
- Hall R. (1998). Design for equity: Linking policy with objectives in South Africa's land reform. *Review of African Political Economy*.

- Hall R. (2004). A political economy of land reform in South Africa. *Review of African Political Economy*.
- Hall R. (2007). The impact of land restitution and land reform on livelihoods.
- Hall R. (2011). Revisiting unresolved questions: Land, food and agriculture.
- Hall R. (2015). Expropriation Bill of 2015- Submission to the portfolio committee on Public Works.
- Hamilton . (2006). Human needs, land reform and the South African constitution. *Politikon: South Africa Journal of Political Studies*, Vol. 33(2)
- Hanlon J. (2004). Renewed land debate and the 'cargo cult' in Mozambique. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, Volume 30, Number 3.
- Hansard . (2017). National assembly debate on section 25 of the constitution 28 February 2017.
- Hart T G.B. (2012). How rural land reform policy translates into benefits. *Development Southern Africa*, Vol. 29, No. 4.
- HART T, and BANK L. (2018). Assessing the functionality of district land reform committees (DLRCs) in South Africa.
- Hartnack A. (2005). 'My life got lost': Farm workers and displacement in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 23(2), pp.173-192.
- Healy H. (2013). The smallholders' last stand.. *New Internationalist*.
- Hebinck P, Fay D, and Kondlo K. (2011). Land and Agrarian Reform in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province: Caught by Continuities. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 11 No. 2.
- Hellum Anne, and Derman Bill. (2008). Historical justice and socio-economic development: Tensions in South Africa's land resolution programme. *Forum for Development Studies*, 35(1), pp.61-89.
- Hentze Konrad, and Menz Gunter. (2015). "Bring Back the Land"-A Call to Refocus on the Spatial Dimension of Zimbabwe's Land Reform. *Land*, 4(2), pp.355-377.
- High Level Panel on the Assessment of Key Legislation and the. (2017). Report of the High Level Panel on the Assessment of Key Legislation and the Acceleration of Fundamental Change.
- Hoeks C, Azadi H, Khachak P R, Troyo-Dieguez E, Van Passel , S , and Witlox F. (2014). Reforming land-tenure systems in South Africa: Routes to socio-economic and agricultural sustainability. *Development Policy Review*, 32(6), pp.647-674.

- Hoeks C, Azadi H, Khachak P R, Troyo-Diequez E, Passel S V, and Witlox F. (2014). Reforming land-tenure systems in South Africa: Routes to socio-economic and agricultural sustainability. *Development Policy Review*, VOL. 32 (6).
- Hoffman M T, Allsopp N, and Rohde R F. (2007). Sustainable land use in Namaqualand, South Africa: Key issues in an interdisciplinary debate. *Journal of Arid Environments*, 70(4), pp.561-569.
- Huizenga D. (2016). Articulations of transnational law and policy in the context of land reform and agro-extractivism in South Africa: Insights from socio-legal studies. In: . . . , pp.. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- Hull Simon, Sehume Tshepiso, Sibiya Sibonakaliso, Sothafile Lusanda, and Whittal Jennifer. (2016). Land allocation, boundary demarcation and tenure security in tribal areas of South Africa. *South African Journal of Geomatics*, 5(1), pp.68-81.
- Hull S, and Whittal J. (2017). Human rights in tension: guiding cadastral systems development in customary land rights contexts. pp.1.
- Hull Simon, and Whittal Jennifer. (2018). Filling the Gap: Customary Land Tenure Reform in Mozambique and South Africa. *South African Journal of Geomatics*, 7(2), pp.102-117.
- Jacobs S. (1998). Past Wrongs and Gender Rights: Issues and Conflicts in South Africa's Land Reform.
- Jacobs P, Lahiff E, and Hall R. (2003). Evaluating land and agrarian reform in SA. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- Jacobs A. (2004). Livelihoods, security and needs: Gender relations and land reform in South Africa. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, Volume 6 | Issue 1.
- James D. (2001). Land for the landless: Conflicting images of rural and urban in South Africa's land reform programme. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 19(1), pp.93-110.
- James D. (2000). After years in the wilderness': The discourse of land claims in the new South Africa. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol.27, No.3.
- James D. (2011). Tenure reformed: Planning for redress or progress in South Africa. *Focaal—Journal of Global and Historical Anthropology*.
- James G D. (2014). Zimbabwe's 'new' smallholders: Who got land and where did they come from?. *Review of African Political Economy*, Vol. 41, No. 141.
- Jankielsohn Roy, and Duvenhage Andre. (2018). Expectations and the issue of land in South Africa - the historical origins and current debate. *New Contree*, (80), pp.22-47.
- Kaarhus R, and Dondeyne S. (2015). Formalising land rights based on customary tenure: Community delimitation and women's access to land in central Mozambique. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 53(2), pp.193-216.

- Kapuya T, Meyer F H, and Kirsten J F. (2013). Modelling the impact of the 'fast track' land reform policy on Zimbabwe's maize sector. *Development Southern Africa*, Vol. 30, No. 3.
- Karaan M. (2006). Re-imagining a future for South African agriculture - *Agrekon* 45(3): 245-260.
- Kariuki S. (2007). Political compromise on land reform: A study of South Africa and Namibia. *South African Journal of International Affairs*, 14(1), pp.99-114.
- Karriem A, and Hoskins M. (2016). From the RDP to the NDP: A Critical Appraisal of the Developmental State, Land Reform, and Rural Development in South Africa. *Politikon*, 43(3), pp.325-343.
- Kepe T. (1999). The problem of defining 'community': Challenges for the land reform programme in rural South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, 16(3), pp.415-433.
- Kepe T, Lewison E, Ramasra R, and Butt S. (2011). Can land reform terminate injustice in South Africa? A reply to Derman and Fay. *Forum for Development Studies*, 38(3), pp.387-390.
- Kepe T. (2012). Land and justice in South Africa: Exploring the ambiguous role of the state in the land claims process. *African and Asian Studies*, 11(4), pp.391-409.
- Kepe T, and Hall R. (2018). Land Redistribution in South Africa: Towards Decolonisation or Recolonisation? *Politikon*, 45(1), pp.128-137.
- Kepe T, and Tessaro D. (2014). Trading-off: Rural food security and land rights in South Africa. *Land Use Policy*.
- Kepe T, and Hall R. (2017). Creating learning and action space in South Africa's post-apartheid land redistribution program.
- Keswell M, and Carter M R. (2014). Poverty and land redistribution. *Journal of Development Economics*, 110, pp.250-261.
- Kinsey B H. (2004). Zimbabwe's land reform program: Underinvestment in post-conflict transformation. *World Development*, 32(10), pp.1669-1696.
- Kirsten J, Machethe C, Ndlovu T, and Lubambo P. (2016). Performance of land reform projects in the North West province of South Africa: Changes over time and possible causes. *Development Southern Africa*, 33(4), pp.442-458.
- Kohler S. (2013). More Fair Play in an Ultimatum Game after Resettlement in Zimbabwe: A Field Experiment and a Structural Model. *PLoS ONE*, 8(5).
- Koopman Nico. (2014). Inclusive dignity and land reform in South Africa. *Scriptura: Journal for Contextual Hermeneutics in Southern Africa*, 113(1), pp.1-8.

- Kori E. (2013). From order to (dis)order in the land reform programme of Zimbabwe: Was environmental sustainability retained? *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 173, pp.101-110.
- Lahiff E, and Cousins B. (2001). The land crisis in Zimbabwe viewed from south of the Limpopo. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 1(4), pp.652-666.
- Lahiff Edward, and Rugege Sam. (2002). A critical assessment of land redistribution policy in the light of the Grootboom judgment. *Law, and Democracy & Development*, 6(2), pp.297-319.
- Lahiff E. (2003). Land and livelihoods: The politics of land reform in southern Africa. *IDS Bulletin*, 34(3), pp.54-63.
- Lahiff E. (2005). Land Reform in the Eastern Cape: The Ongoing Struggle for Resources and Secure Rights. *Social Dynamics*, 31(1), pp.39-58.
- Lahiff E. (2016). Stalled land reform in South Africa. *Current History*, 115(781), pp.181-187.
- Lahiff E. (2007). Willing Buyer, Willing Seller': South Africa's failed experiment in marketled agrarian reform. *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 28, No. 8.
- Lahiff E. (2007). Business Models in Land Reform.
- Lahiff E. (2007). Land Reform and Poverty in South Africa.
- Lahiff E. (2008). Land Reform in South Africa: A Status Report.
- Leslie R. (2013). Land divided: Land and South African society in 2013, in comparative perspective. pp.. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYIjJVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- Liebrand J, Zwarteveen M Z, Wester P, van Koppen , and B . (2012). The deep waters of land reform: Land, water and conservation area claims in Limpopo Province, Olifants Basin, South Africa. *Water International*, 37(7), pp.773-787.
- Ikubolajeh-Logan B. (2007). Land reform, ideology and urban food security: Zimbabwe's third chimurenga. *Tijdschrift Voor Economische En Sociale Geografie*, 98(2), pp.202-224.
- Lohmann D, Falk T, Geissler K, Blaum N, and Jeltsch F. (2014). Determinants of semi-arid rangeland management in a land reform setting in Namibia. *Journal of Arid Environments*, 100-101, pp.23-30.
- Lyne M, Zille P, and Graham D. (2000). Financing the market-based redistribution of land to disadvantaged farmers and farm workers in South Africa: Recent performance of the land reform credit facility. *Sociological Research Online*, 5(2), pp.XVII-XVIII.
- Lyne M C, and Graham D H. (2001). The impact of land redistribution on tenure security and agricultural performance in kwazulu-natal. *Agrekon*, 40(4), pp.656-668.

- Mabasa B. (2014). The landscape of the land restitution programme in South Africa: A closer look beyond the statistics. Werksmans Attorneys.
- Makombe G. (2018). Land reform in South Africa: The conversation that never took place. *Qualitative Report*, 23(6), pp.1401-1421.
- Makonese T, Annegarn H, and Chikowore G. (2013). An overview of energy use scenarios in the A1 resettlement farming areas of Zimbabwe: A case of CC Molina, Sanyati. In: *Proceedings of the 21st Conference on the Domestic Use of Energy, DUE 2013*. : , pp.85-90. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYIjJVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- Manjengwa J. (2009). *Gender Implications of Decentralised Land Reform: The Case of Zimbabwe*. : .
- Marr Ana. (2009). Financing the development of poor communities in the Northern Cape of South Africa - an analytical framework for the study of Livestock Banks. *Journal of Economic and Financial Sciences*, 3(1), pp.9-30.
- Masiwa M. (2005). The fast track resettlement programme in Zimbabwe: Disparity between policy design and implementation. *Round Table*, 94(379), pp.217-224.
- Massyn P J. (2007). Communal land reform and tourism investment in Namibia's communal areas: A question of unfinished business? *Development Southern Africa*, 24(3), pp.381-392.
- Matawire M M, Sibanda M, and Dube T. (2015). Assessing the aftermath of the fast track land reform programme in Zimbabwe on land-use and land-cover changes. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa*, 70(2), pp.181-186.
- Matsa Mark. (2014). Connecting People with Wildlife: Lessons from Selected Education and Conservation Projects of Zimbabwe. *African Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(1), pp.115-126.
- Mbatha N C, Antrobus G G, Van Rooyen , and J . (2010). Land price premiums in South Africa's land redistribution process; A case study of northern KwaZulu-Natal sugarcane farms. *Agrekon*, 49(2), pp.235-254.
- Mbatha N C, and Antrobus G G. (2012). A cooperative benefits framework in South Africa's land redistribution process: The case of sugarcane farmland transfers. *Agrekon*, 51(4), pp.81-104.
- Mbatha NC. (2017). How to understand, evaluate and influence efficient progress in South Africa's land reform process: A typology from historical lessons from selected sub-Saharan African countries. *South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences*, 20(1), pp.a1990.
- McCusker B, and Schmitz P. (2008). Modeling land redistribution potential in limpopo, south africa. *South African Geographical Journal*, 90(2), pp.80-96.
- McCusker B. (2004). Land Use and Cover Change as an Indicator of Transformation on Recently Redistributed Farms in Limpopo Province, South Africa.

Meer S. (1997). Gender and land rights - The struggle over resources in post-apartheid South Africa. *IDS Bulletin-Institute of Development Studies*, 28(3), pp.133-144.

Middleton J, Von Carlowitz, L , and Becker H G. (2016). Land management as a vital basis for the implementation of land reform in Namibia. *ZfV - Zeitschrift für Geodäsie, and Geoinformation und Landmanagement*, 141(2), pp.91-98.

Mini S E. (1994). Gender relations of production in the Eastern Cape and the restructuring of rural apartheid. *Africa Insight*, 24(4), pp.269-280.

Mini S E. (1995). Peasant land-use problems and implications for land redistribution in the Eastern Cape. *Development Southern Africa*, 12(4), pp.535-546.

Ministry for Agriculture and Land Affairs. (2005). Draft report of the National Land summit. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljJVK5gkWYsN9tztzr?usp=sharing>.

Mkodzongi G, and Spiegel S. (2018). Artisanal Gold Mining and Farming: Livelihood Linkages and Labour Dynamics after Land Reforms in Zimbabwe.

Molose V. (2012). National Land Workshop for Civil Society.

Moor GM, and Nieuwoudt WL. (1996). The prospects for improving institutional arrangements and land use in Southern Africa.

Moor GM, and Nieuwoudt WL. (1998). Tenure security & productivity in small-scale agriculture in Zimbabwe: implications for South Africa.

Moosa M. (2018). South Africans' views on land reform: Evidence from the South African Reconciliation Barometer. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljJVK5gkWYsN9tztzr?usp=sharing>.

Mostert H. (2011). TENURE SECURITY REFORM AND ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION: EXPLORING INSIGHTS FROM ENGLISH LAW. *Potchefstroom Electronic Law Journal*, 14(3), pp.85-117.

Motala S, Ngandu S, and Mpungose A. (2016). Gains for women from farmland redistribution in South Africa and sustainable pathways out of poverty – insights from recent evidence.

Moyo S. (2005). Land and natural resource redistribution in Zimbabwe: Access, equity and conflict. *African and Asian Studies*, 4(1-2), pp.187-224.

Moyo S. (2011). Three decades of agrarian reform in Zimbabwe. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol. 38, No. 3.

Muchadenyika Davison. (2015). Land for Housing: A Political Resource - Reflections from Zimbabwe's Urban Areas. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 41(6), pp.1219-1238.

- Mufune P. (2010). LAND REFORM MANAGEMENT IN NAMIBIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND ZIMBABWE: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE.
- Mukarati J, and Makombe G. (2017). Modeling the Distributive Effects of an Agricultural Shock on Household Income in South Africa: A Sam Multiplier Decomposition and Structure Path Analysis.
- Musakwa W, Makoni E N, Kangethe M, and Segooa L. (2014). Developing a decision support system to identify strategically located land for land reform in South Africa. In: International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences - ISPRS Archives. pp.197-203. Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljJVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- Musakwa W, Tshesane R M, and Kangethe M. (2017). The strategically located land index support system for human settlements land reform in South Africa. *Cities*, 60, pp.91-101.
- Musakwa W. (2018). Identifying land suitable for agricultural land reform using GIS-MCDA in South Africa.
- Mushuku A, and Ngwenya T A. (2014). Wildlife based land reform and its impact on household food security - A case from Zimbabwe. *Journal of Rural Development*, 33(4), pp.417-436.
- Mutangadura G. (2007). The incidence of land tenure insecurity in Southern Africa: Policy implications for sustainable development. *Natural Resources Forum*, 31(3), pp.176-187.
- Mutopo P, and Chiweshe M K. (2014). Water resources and biofuel production after the fast-track land reform in Zimbabwe. *African Identities*, 12(1), pp.124-138.
- Naldi Gino J. (1998). Constitutional challenge to land reform in Zimbabwe. *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*, 31(1), pp.78-91.
- Naldi GJ. (1993). Land Reform in Zimbabwe: Some Legal Aspects.
- DRDLR . (2014). National Land Tenure Summit - Commission 1: Communal land tenure policy.
- Neto F. (2004). Innovative approaches to rural development: Moving from state-controlled towards market-based land reform. *Natural Resources Forum*, 28(1), pp.50-60.
- Netshipale A J, Oosting S J, Raidimi E N, Mashiloane M L, de Boer , and I J M. (2017). Land reform in South Africa: Beneficiary participation and impact on land use in the Waterberg District. *NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences*, 83, pp.57-66.
- Neves D. (2017). Examining livelihoods and reconsidering rural development in the former homelands of South Africa. : , pp.. Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljJVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- Ngcukaitobi T, and Bishop M. (2018). The Constitutionality of expropriation without compensation.

Ngubane Mngqobi, and Brooks Shirley. (2013). Land beneficiaries as game farmers: conservation, land reform and the invention of the 'community game farm' in KwaZulu-Natal. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 31(3), pp.399-420.

Nortje K, Funke N, De Lange , and W . (2014). How do we improve synchronisation between land and water reform? *Water Wheel*, 13(4), pp.36-39.

NPC The Presidency: Republic of South Africa. (2012). National Development Plan 2030. Our Future – Make it Work.

Ntsebeza L. (2004). Democratic decentralisation and traditional authority: Dilemmas of land administration in rural South Africa. *European Journal of Development Research*, 16(1), pp.71–89.

Ntshona Z, Kraai M, Kepe T, and Saliwa P. (2010). From land rights to environmental entitlements: Community discontent in the 'successful' Dwesa-Cwebe land claim in South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, 27(3), pp.353-361.

Oakland Institute. (2011). Making Investment Work for Africa: A parliamentarian response to “land grabs”. Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljJVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.

O'Laughlin B. (1995). Past and present options: Land reform in Mozambique. *Review of African Political Economy*, 22(63), pp.99-106.

O'Laughlin B, Bernstein H, Cousins B, and Peters P E. (2013). Introduction: Agrarian change, rural poverty and land reform in South Africa since 1994. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 13(1), pp.1-15.

Parnell S, and Beavon K. (1996). Urban land restitution in post-apartheid South Africa: Questions from the Johannesburg inner-city. *GeoJournal*, 39(1), pp.13-19.

Phuhlisani NPC. (2017). The role of land tenure and governance in reproducing and transforming spatial inequality - Report Commissioned by High Level Panel. Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljJVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.

Pienaar J M. (2011). Restitutionary road: Reflecting on good governance and the role of the Land Claims Court. *Potchefstroom Electronic Law Journal*, 14(3), pp.30-48.

Pitro Raul. (2017). Land tenure security and land values in an underdeveloped land market context. *African Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics-Afjare*, 12(3), pp.189-203.

PLAAS . (2012). Umhlaba Wethu . Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljJVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.

PLAAS . (2016). Diagnostic Report on Land Reform in South Africa- Report Commissioned by High Level Panel. Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljJVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.

- PLAAS . (2018). Submission to the Constitutional Review Committee. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYIjJVk5gkWYsN9tztzr?usp=sharing>.
- Porsani J, and Lalander R. (2018). Why does deliberative community consultation in large-scale land acquisitions fail? A critical analysis of Mozambican experiences. *Iberoamerican Journal of Development Studies*, 7(2), pp.164-193.
- Porsani J, Caretta M A, and Lehtilä K. (2018). Large-scale land acquisitions aggravate the feminization of poverty: findings from a case study in Mozambique. *GeoJournal*.
- Potts Deborah, and Mutambirwa Chris. (1997). 'The Government Must Not Dictate:' Rural-Urban Migrants' Perceptions of Zimbabwe's Land Resettlement Programme. *Review of African Political Economy*, 24(74), pp.549-566.
- Puttick J R, Hoffman M T, and Gambiza J. (2014). The influence of South Africa's post-apartheid land reform policies on bush encroachment and range condition: A case study of Fort Beaufort's municipal commonage. *African Journal of Range and Forage Science*, 31(2), pp.135-145.
- Puttick J R, Hoffman M T, and Gambiza J. (2014). The impact of land use on woody plant cover and species composition on the Grahamstown municipal commonage: Implications for South Africa's land reform programme. *African Journal of Range and Forage Science*, 31(2), pp.123-133.
- Ramutsindela M. (2003). Land reform in South Africa's national parks: A catalyst for the human-nature nexus. *Land Use Policy*, 20(1), pp.41-49.
- Ramutsindela M. (2007). The geographical imprint of land restitution with reference to Limpopo Province, South Africa. *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, 98(4), pp.455-467.
- Ramutsindela M. (2007). Resilient geographies: Land, boundaries and the consolidation of the former bantustans in post-1994 South Africa. *Geographical Journal*, 173(1), pp.43-55.
- Ramutsindela Maano, and Mogashoa Monene. (2013). The people's choice: options for land ownership in South Africa's land reform. *Social Dynamics-a Journal of the Centre for African Studies University*, 39(2), pp.308-316.
- Ramutsindela M, Davis N, and Sinthumule I. (2016). Diagnostic Report on Land Reform in South Africa Land Restitution - Commissioned report for High Level Panel.
- Ramutsindela M, and Shabangu M. (2013). Conditioned by neoliberalism: A reassessment of land claim resolutions in the Kruger National Park. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, Vol. 31, No. 3.
- Robins S, van der Waal , and K . (2008). 'Model tribes' and iconic conservationists? The Makuleke restitution case in Kruger National Park. *Development and Change*, 39(1), pp.53-72.
- Rutherford B. (2001). Commercial farm workers and the politics of (dis)placement in Zimbabwe: Colonialism, liberation and democracy. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 1(4), pp.626-651.

Rutherford B. (2008). Conditional belonging: Farm workers and the cultural politics of recognition in Zimbabwe. *Development and Change*, 39(1), pp.73-99.

Rutherford B. (2012). Shifting the debate on land reform, poverty and inequality in Zimbabwe, an engagement with Zimbabwe's land reform: Myths and realities. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, Vol. 30, No. 1.

Scoones I, Marongwe N, Mavedzenge B, Murimbarimba F, Mahenehene J, and Sukume C. (2012). Livelihoods after land reform in Zimbabwe: Understanding processes of rural differentiation. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 12(4), pp.503-527.

Scoones Ian, Mavedzenge Blasio, and Murimbarimba Felix. (2017). Sugar, People and Politics in Zimbabwe's Lowveld. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 43(3), pp.567-584.

Scoones I, Mavedzenge B, Murimbarimba F, and Sukume C. (2018). Labour after Land Reform: The Precarious Livelihoods of Former Farmworkers in Zimbabwe.

Scoones I. (2015). Zimbabwe's land reform: New political dynamics in the countryside. *Review of African Political Economy*, Vol. 42, No. 144.

Scoones I, Mavedzenge B, Murimbarimba F, and Sukume C. (2018). Tobacco, contract farming, and agrarian change in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Agrarian Change*.

Sebola M P. (2014). Sustaining tourism in South African game farms: The benefits of ownership of restituted land by African communities. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 187, pp.15-26.

du Plessis, and E . (2014). Silence is Golden: The Lack of Direction on Compensation for Expropriation in the 2011 Green Paper on Land Reform.

Jara M K. (2019). Land redistribution in South Africa: Pondering the solidarity economy alternative.

Vawda S, Mostert A, Prinsloo M, Debusho L, de Klerk M, and Snyman J. (2015). MAFISA Impact Evaluation. Available at:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.

Hu Z. (2016). The state-market-society nexus: Agrarian changes of the BRICS countries. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.

Free State Public Hearings. (2016). High level panel on the assessment of key legislation and the acceleration of fundamental change.

Sihlobo W, and Johann Kirsten J. (2018). A compendium of essays on land reform in South Africa. Available at:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.

- Sjaastad E, Derman B, and Manenzhe T. (2013). The reconstruction of communal property: Membership and rights in Limpopo's restitution process. *Forum for Development Studies*, 40(3), pp.413-434.
- Sundnes F. (2013). The past in the present: Struggles over land and community in relation to the Dukuduku claim for land restitution, South Africa. *Forum for Development Studies*, 40(1), pp.69-86.
- Tarisayi KS, and Manik S. (2017). Social networks among land reform beneficiaries and their use in supporting satellite schools in Zimbabwe: A case study of a satellite school. *Education as Change*, 21(3).
- Tekwa N, and Adesina J. (2018). Gender, poverty and inequality in the aftermath of Zimbabwe's land reform: A transformative social policy perspective. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 19(5), pp.45-62.
- Terblanche SE. (2011). Mentorship a key success factor in sustainable land reform projects in South Africa. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension*, 39(1), pp.55-74.
- Terblanche SE, Stevens JB, and Sekgota MG. (2014). A comparative analysis of two land reform models: The Mashishimale Farm Management Model and the Nkumbuleni Strategic Partnership Model, South Africa. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension*, 42(2), pp.81-102.
- Thebe V. (2017). Cultivating an agrarian middle class? Land reform, poverty reduction and social stratification in Southern Africa. *Africa Review*, 9(2), pp.186-204.
- Thebe V. (2017). Legacies of 'madiro'? Worker-peasantry, livelihood crisis and 'sizophile' land occupations in semi-arid north-western Zimbabwe. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 55(2), pp.201-224.
- Thebe V. (2018). Youth, agriculture and land reform in Zimbabwe: Experiences from a communal area and resettlement scheme in semi-arid Matabeleland, Zimbabwe. *African Studies*, 77(3), pp.336-353.
- Thornhill C, and Mello DM. (2007). Community-based natural resource management: A case study of the Makuleke community. *Journal of Public Administration*, 42(3), pp.284-297.
- Tilley S, Nkazane N, and Lahiff E. (2007). Groenfontein-Ramohlakane community restitution claim. . .
- Tilley S. (2007). International comparative study of strategies for settlement support provision to land reform beneficiaries. Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqjLy1xCxBYljJK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.
- Tshidzumba RP, Chirwa PW, and Babalola FD. (2018). Communities' perceptions of benefit-sharing mechanisms for forest-based land reform models in South Africa. *Southern Forests*, 80(4), pp.381-389.

Tshidzumba RP, Chirwa PW, and Babalola FD. (2018). Are communities benefiting from land reform models? Investigating forest-based public-private partnerships in selected beneficiary communities in South Africa. *International Forestry Review*, 20(2), pp.220-235.

Turner S. (2001). Debating land reform and rural development.

Turok I, Scheba A, and Visagie J. (2017). Reducing Spatial Inequalities through Better Regulation: Report to the High Level Panel on the assessment of key legislation and the acceleration of fundamental change.

Unruh J. (2005). Property restitution laws in a post-war context: The case of Mozambique. *African Journal of Legal Studies*, 1(3), pp.147-165.

van der Meer E. (2018). Carnivore conservation under land use change: The status of Zimbabwe's cheetah population after land reform.

Vetter S, Goqwana W M, Bobo J, and Marsh A. (2008). Land reform, sustainable rural livelihoods and gender relations: A case study of Gallawater A farm.

Vink N, and Kirsten J. (2019). Principles and practice for successful farm land redistribution in South Africa. : , pp.. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.

Waeterloos E, and Rutherford B. (2004). Land reform in Zimbabwe: Challenges and opportunities for poverty reduction among commercial farm workers. *World Development*, 32(3), pp.537-553.

Walker C. (2005). Misplaced agrarianization? Reflections on ten years of land restitution. *Social Research*, 72(3), pp.647-670.

Walker C. (2009). Elusive equality: Women, property rights and land reform in South Africa. *South African Journal on Human Rights*, 25(3), pp.467-490.

Walker C. (2005). The limits to land reform: Rethinking 'the land question'. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, Volume 31, Number 4.

Weinberg T. (2015). The contested status of 'communal land tenure' in South Africa. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dkUeFHqiLy1xCxBYljVK5gkWYsN9tzt?usp=sharing>.

West H G, and Myers G W. (1996). A piece of land in a land of peace? State farm divestiture in Mozambique. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*.

Williams ST, Williams KS, Joubert CJ, and Hill RA. (2016). The impact of land reform on the status of large carnivores in Zimbabwe. *PeerJ*, 2016(1).

Winkler H. (1994). Land reform strategy: New methods of control. *Review of African Political Economy*, 21(61), pp.445.

Wisborg Poul, and Rohde Rick. (2005). Contested land tenure reform in South Africa: Experiences from Namaqualand. *Development Southern Africa*, 22(3), pp.409-427.

Zikhali P, and Chilonda P. (2012). Explaining productivity differences between beneficiaries of Zimbabwe's Fast Track Land Reform Programme and communal farmers. *Agrekon*, 51(4), pp.144-166.

Zikhali P. (2008). Fast Track Land Reform, tenure security, and investments in Zimbabwe. *Environment for Development*.

Zimmerman F J. (2000). Barriers to participation of the poor in South Africa's land redistribution. *World Development*, 28(8), pp.1439-1460.