



**EIGHT LAMOSA REPORT
TO THE ACTING JUDGE OF THE LAND CLAIMS COURT**

**AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL
COURT ORDER DATED 19 MARCH 2019 – LAMOSA II**

30 JUNE 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT.....	4
1.2. BACKGROUND	4
1.3. OUTLINE OF THE REPORT.....	5
2. HISTORY/TIMELINE OF THE COMMISSION.....	6
3. OUTSTANDING CLAIMS.....	7
3.1. CUMULATIVE SETTLED CLAIMS SINCE INCEPTION TO 31 MARCH 2023	7
3.2. GENERAL PERFORMANCE	8
3.3. LAND USE LINKED TO SETTLEMENT MODELS.....	12
3.4. PROGRESS AND PERFORMANCE AGAINST APP TARGETS FOR 2023/2024 AND MTEF ALLOCATION	13
4. PROGRESS ON PROJECT KUYASA	15
4.1. AUTONOMY AND THE INTERIM STRUCTURE	15
4.2. PROGRESS ON THE AUDIT REPORT 2021.....	16
4.3. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ABOVE MATTERS.....	17
3.4 POLICY MATTERS.....	17
5. LEGAL REPORT.....	18
6. CONSTRAINTS, CHALLENGES, INTERVENTIONS AND SOLUTIONS.....	19
6.1. INTERNAL CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS	19
6.2. EXTERNAL CHALLENGES	24
7. CONCLUSION.....	25



Table 1 - Cumulative statistics.....	7
Table 2 - Settled outstanding land claims movement per province.....	9
Table 3 – Annual target for land claims to be referred to LCC.....	18
Table 4 – Progress on referrals.....	18
Table 5 - Staff compliment.....	22
Figure 1- Restitution Timeline.....	6
Figure 2 - Claims outstanding June 2023.....	8
Figure 3 - Settled vs outstanding claims per province	9
Figure 4 - Outstanding claims per province	10
Figure 5 - Outstanding Land Portions per province.....	12
Figure 6 - Land Use per Settlement models (Ha; %)	13
Figure 7 - Progress against APP Targets	14
Figure 8 - MTEF Baselines.....	14
Figure 9 - Road to Autonomy	16
Figure 10 - Financial Implications.....	24



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The Chief Land Claims Commissioner (CLCC) submits this report to the Acting Judge President of the Land Claims Court (LCC) on behalf of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR, hereafter referred to as the "Commission") in compliance with the Constitutional Court order dated 19th March 2019 – also commonly referred to as LAMOSA II Judgment.

This report follows on the 7th Lamosa report submitted in January 2023.

1.2. BACKGROUND

The Constitutional Court Order delivered on 19 March 2019 – also commonly referred to as LAMOSA II - requires the Commission to furnish the LCC with the information itemised below at six monthly intervals starting from the date of the Order:

The Commission, thus, needs to appraise the Court with information regarding;

- The number of outstanding old order claims in each of the regions on the basis of which the Commission's administration is structured.
- The anticipated date of completion, in each region, of the processing of old order claims, including short-term settlement targets.
- The nature of any constraints, whether budgetary or otherwise, faced by the Commission in meeting its anticipated completion date;
- The solutions that have been implemented or are under consideration for addressing the constraints; and
- Such further matters as the LCC may direct; until all old order claims have been processed.

In line with the Commission reporting requirements to the LCC, this report also contains information on claims that the Commission has committed to refer to the LCC as discussed in the on-going engagements between the Commission and the Acting Judge President.

1.3. OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

The report follows on the 7th report that was submitted in January 2023. In this regard the report will provide progress on the matters previously reported on in the 7th report.

The report starts with re-affirming the timeline of the Commission and the business of the Commission.

A detailed progress report is provided on the number of outstanding old order claims; setting out national and provincial breakdown with progress as well as indications of land use, land portions associated with the outstanding land claims. It is followed by the progress against the Annual Performance Plan (APP), which addresses short term targets, and settling of outstanding claims based on the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

The report will then provide an update summary on the Kuyasa Project which sets out the way in which the Commission is changing the way it conducts business.

The third section of the report focusses on the importance of the progress in terms of the Legal matters such as land claims referred to the LCC.

Lastly the report addresses progress on challenges and constraints.



2. HISTORY/TIMELINE OF THE COMMISSION

The key milestones in the Commission history are:

- the establishment of the LCC in 1995;
- the cut-off date for lodgement of claims in 1998;
- the initial date for finalisation of claims in 2005;
- the extension to finalise claims in 2008;
- the establishment of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) in 2009 which led to hand over of Post Settlement Support to the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) in 2013;
- the reopening of lodgement of claims in 2014; and
- the Lamosa judgments in 2016 and 2018.

These key milestones defined and guided the Commission in the implementation of their duties, settlement of claims and directives for future operations.

The diagram below indicates the major timeline events in the Commission:

RESTITUTION PROGRAMME TIMELINE

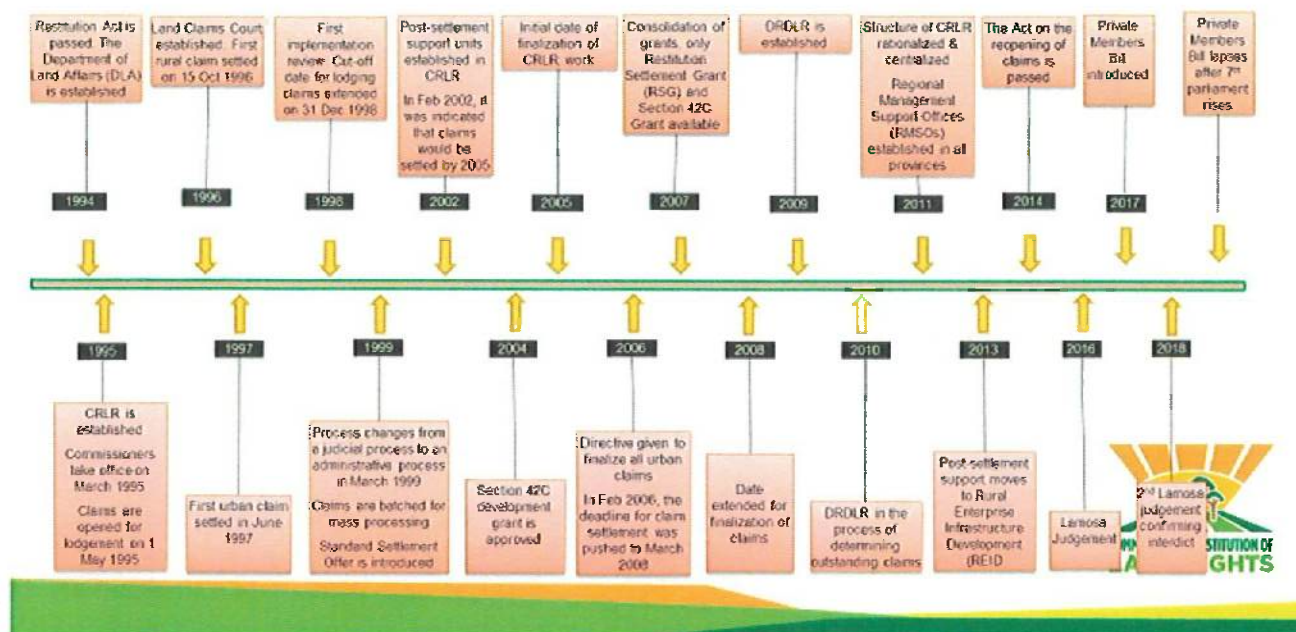


Figure 1- Restitution Timeline

3. OUTSTANDING CLAIMS

3.1. CUMULATIVE SETTLED CLAIMS SINCE INCEPTION TO 31 MARCH 2023

The table below indicates claims settled since 1995 up to 31 March 2023, totalling almost 83 000 claims with more than 450 000 households. In terms of awards to claimants, which is either financial or land compensation, the ratio stayed more or less the same; 50:50 between Financial Compensation (R22 billion) and Land compensation (R25 billion). These figures both increase with approximately R1b over the reporting period with a slight increase in financial compensation versus land compensation, however, this is not statistically significant. Over 3.86 million hectares have been settled through Land compensation.

Comparison between September 2022 (7th Lamosa reporting period) and March 2023 (in the 8th Lamosa reporting period) is more or less the same across provinces.

Table 1 - Cumulative statistics

PROVINCE	CLAIMS	HOUSEHOLDS	BENEFICIARIES	FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS	PEOPLE LIVING WITH	HECTARES SETTLED	LAND COST	FIN COMP	GRANTS	TOTAL AWARD
EC	17171	93277	448201	35719	0	146930	215,686,154.29	6,994,591,337.99	548,882,545.36	7,759,160,037.64
FS	2672	8733	52779	3224	10	60561	93,522,832.05	455,758,549.22	55,460,224.71	604,741,605.98
GT	13432	21721	83664	9741	18	23970	101,419,933.57	1,100,360,717.11	85,659,986.38	1,287,440,637.06
KZN	16078	97587	553078	33204	583	875113	8,862,482,326.38	4,771,816,743.89	1,012,519,422.28	14,653,193,492.55
LIM	4758	67926	326499	27937	0	761169	4,556,520,374.04	3,654,192,835.75	1,026,328,879.86	9,237,042,089.65
MP	3389	61438	321485	20963	58	555964	6,505,105,408.41	1,571,635,440.21	730,948,246.77	8,807,739,595.39
NC	4064	25923	139941	10459	159	848516	919,595,621.23	1,216,145,720.49	281,386,952.81	2,417,128,294.53
NW	3978	45602	226935	19693	40	584827	4,078,103,814.67	797,864,592.14	762,228,877.26	5,638,197,284.07
WC	17434	33882	153050	14856	378	11212	305,049,750.52	1,695,712,351.71	859,217,909.02	2,860,021,011.25
TOTAL	82976	456089	2305632	175796	1246	3868261	25,637,486,215.16	22,258,078,288.51	5,362,633,044.45	53,264,619,048.12

3.2. GENERAL PERFORMANCE

For the reporting period under the 7th Lamosa report, the total number of outstanding claims settled was **6571**.

For the 8th Lamosa reporting period, the 6-monthly period is from January 2023 – June 2023. This 6-month period consists of 2 Quarters, the 4th quarter of the 22/23 financial year and the 1st quarter of the 23/24 financial year. This is important as this cuts across the end of a financial year (22/23) which usually accounts for an increase in settling of claims.

During this period, the number of claims settled was **269**, twice as many claims as in the previous reporting period. The total number of outstanding claims now brings us to **6302**.

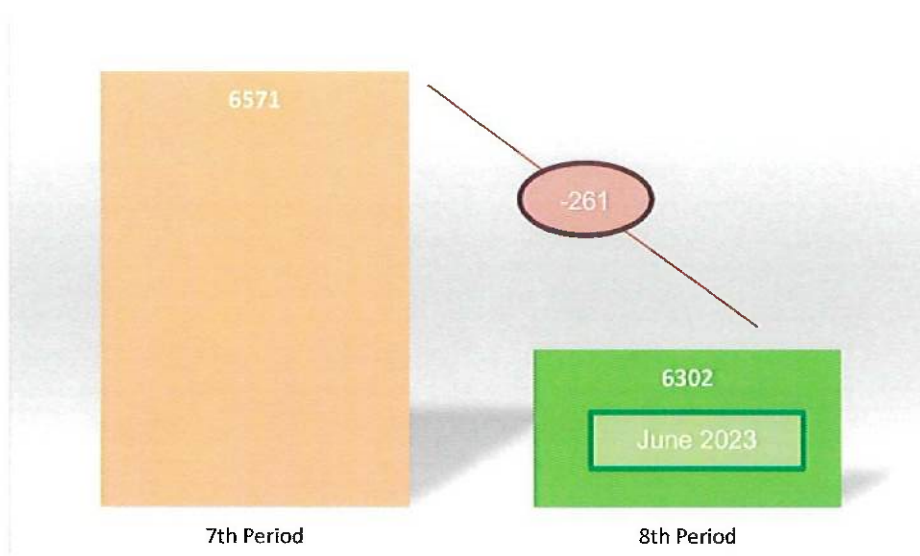


Figure 2 - Claims outstanding June 2023

The Diagram below indicates the movement of outstanding claims settled per provincial breakdown for the 4th Quarter, January 2023 to March 2023 and the 1st Quarter 2023, March 2023 – June 2023.

EIGHT LAMOSA REPORT TO THE ACTING JUDGE OF THE LAND CLAIMS COURT

Table 2 - Settled outstanding land claims movement per province

Output Indicator	PROVINCES	2022/12/01 7th Report	Q4 22/23	Q1 23/24	8th Report outstanding
Number of outstanding land claims	EC	643	38	3	602
	FS	5	1	0	4
	GT	365	4	3	358
	KZN	2095	58	2	2035
	LIM	1335	49	39	1247
	MPU	1565	23	13	1529
	NC	37	1	2	34
	NW	207	2	0	205
	WC	319	24	7	288
	TOTAL:	6571	200	69	6302

The chart shows the overall movement of claims per province from January 2023 to end of June 2023, with an indication of slow (red), neutral (orange) and high (green) movement of settlement of claims across the provinces.

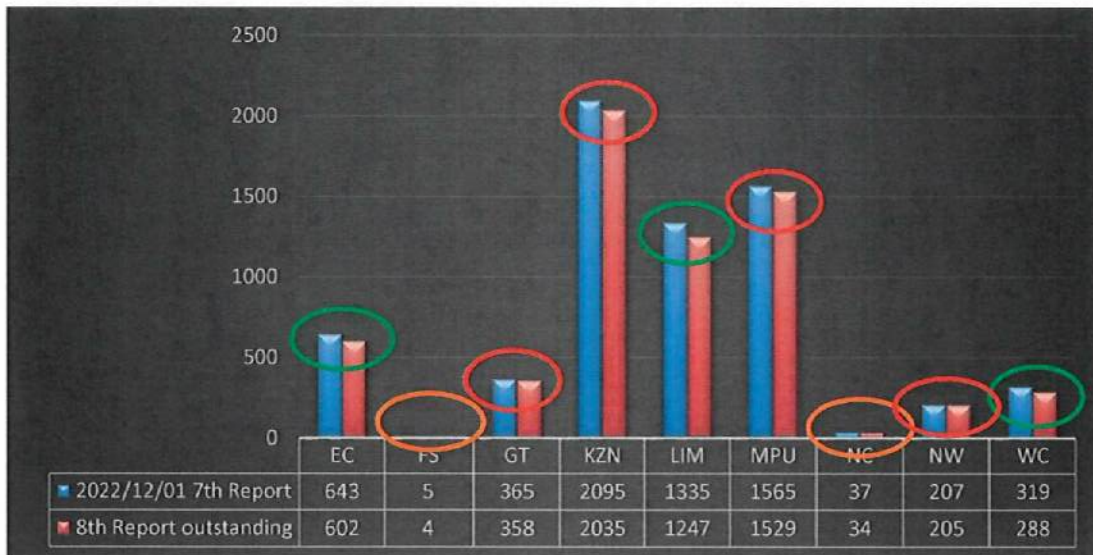


Figure 3 - Settled vs outstanding claims per province

Limpopo's comparison's performance has increased with almost 0.5%, although they have the 3rd largest number of outstanding claims to settle. Eastern Cape and Western Cape's comparison performance have increased slightly with 0.2%, while Free State and Northern Cape also increased slightly with 0.1%. Gauteng, and Northern Cape's comparison performance decreased slightly with 0.1%, while KwaZulu Natal and North West's comparison performance decreased with 0.4%.

The total outstanding Claims per province as of 30 June 2023 are as follows:

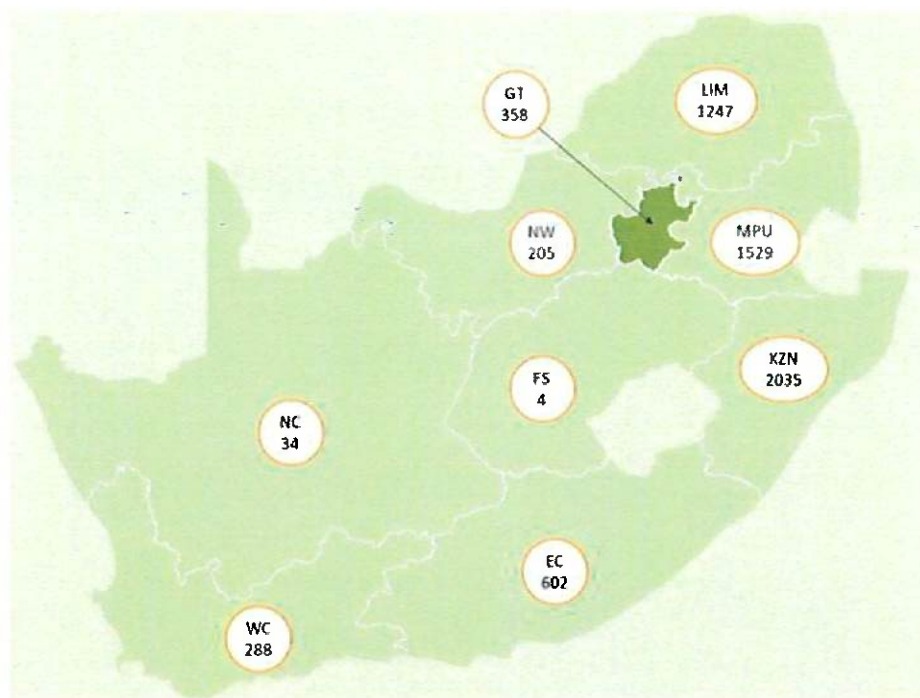


Figure 4 - Outstanding claims per province

- KwaZulu Natal (KZN), Limpopo and Mpumalanga still have the highest number of outstanding claims. However, during the reporting period, these 3 provinces accounted for the most claims settled.
- KZN still has the largest number of outstanding claims, currently contributing 32% (slightly up from 31%) of the total, followed by Mpumalanga contributing 24% (slightly up from 23%) and Limpopo contributing 19% (going down from 20%), thus contributing 75% of the outstanding claims. These claims are mostly rural in nature and large claims comprising of many property parcels and large number of claimants.

- Eastern Cape has the 4th highest number of outstanding claims to settle and still has a high number of financial compensation claims which have historic backlog payments which are outstanding but are receiving attention.
- Western Cape has several outstanding Registered rights and Urban Tenancy Claims mostly located in the City of Cape Town and although only contributing approximately 4% of outstanding total has the 6th highest number of outstanding claims.
- Gauteng has outstanding rural Labour Tenancy Claims as well as large Urban Claims that were partially settled e.g. Alexandra. Their performance is slightly down from the previous reporting period.
- North West has few outstanding claims but each of these outstanding claims has large extend of hectares under claim which has resulted in the Province settling the claim in phases.
- Northern Cape has a few rural claims to settle but must deal with some complexity of overlapping and or competing claims.
- The settlement of claims does not consider the issue of finalisation of some of these claims including the provision of Post Settlement Support.

In terms of the breakdown between urban and rural claims, the bulk of the outstanding claims are rural, with a few claims still to be determined. This was reported in previous reports and the picture remains the same. These claims are clustered in provinces that have a large rural sector (i.e. KZN, Limpopo and Mpumalanga) and economy and correlates positively with the degree of complexity.

RURAL – 5075 – 75%

URBAN-1720 – 25%

The number of outstanding portions per province is also quite significant in terms of the complexity of claims and the delay in settling of claims. KZN and Limpopo have the highest number of outstanding claims and this correlates quite well with the number of land portions affected by these claims as per the below chart.

North West, on the other hand, with a relatively low number of outstanding claims (205) has a skewed apportioned number of land parcels (2241) that are linked to these 205 outstanding claims. The 2 claims that were settled during the reporting period, are linked to 963 (previous reporting period = 3204, current reporting period = 2241) parcels indicating the complexity of the claims.

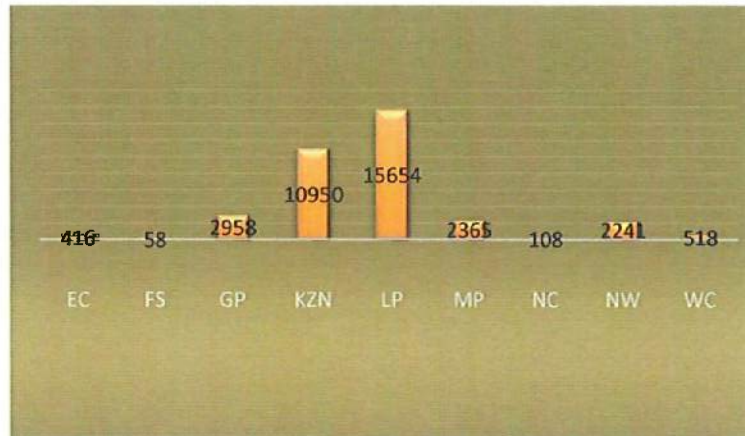


Figure 5 - Outstanding Land Portions per province

3.3. LAND USE LINKED TO SETTLEMENT MODELS

As reported in section 5, the Settlement models developed per sector are aimed at expediting the settlement of land claims. This makes it necessary to also breakdown outstanding land claims per land use. This will assist with engaging sector players in attempting to fast track settlement of outstanding claims and to ensure that the economic activities are not interrupted per se.

From the chart below, the indication is that most claims are characterised by mixed land use and residential. Although sectors such as Conservation, Sugarcane and Forestry are in the lower percentiles, these claims are complex and affect the swiftness at which these claims are settled.

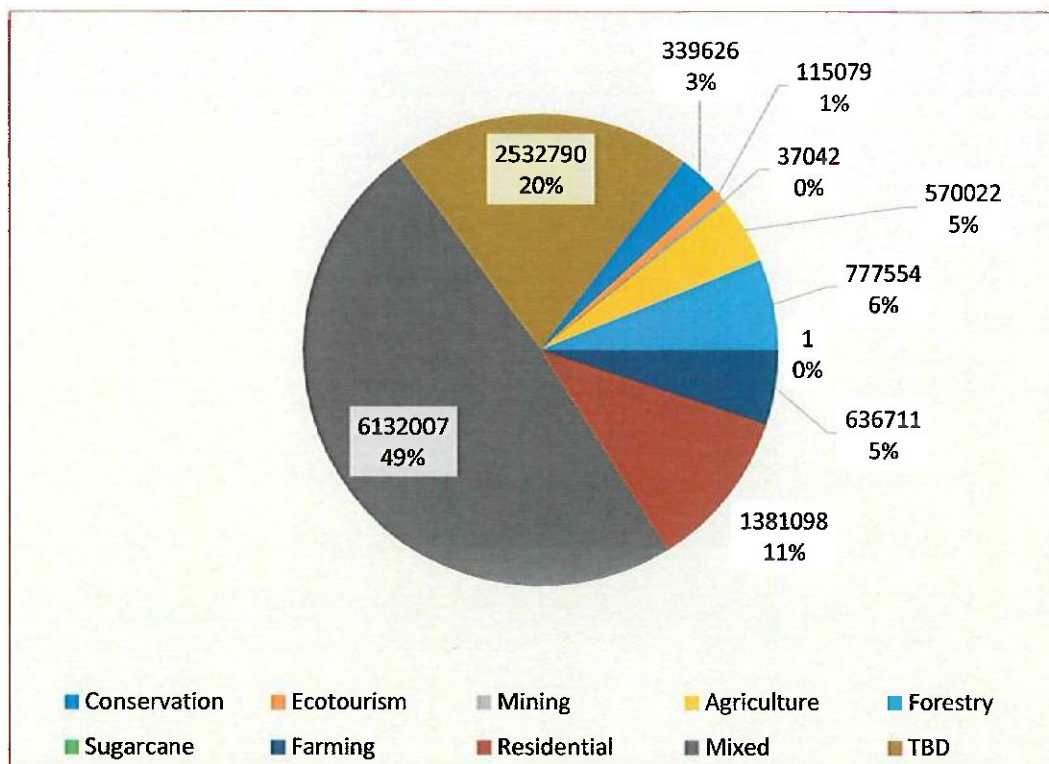


Figure 6 - Land Use per Settlement models (Ha; %)

3.4.PROGRESS AND PERFORMANCE AGAINST APP TARGETS FOR 2023/2024 AND MTEF ALLOCATION

The Commission has set itself a target of settling a total of 349 claims and finalising a total of 406 claims in this financial year (2023/24). This is directly linked to the available budget and staff compliment. During the 1st Quarter, which falls into the 8th reporting period, the target for settled claims was 51; the Commission settled 69 claims, a slight overperformance for the quarter at 135% but only 20% of the annual target. If the pace of settling claims remains, the targets set for this year will be achieved. As indicated in the graph below, the performance is slightly above for the period under reporting.

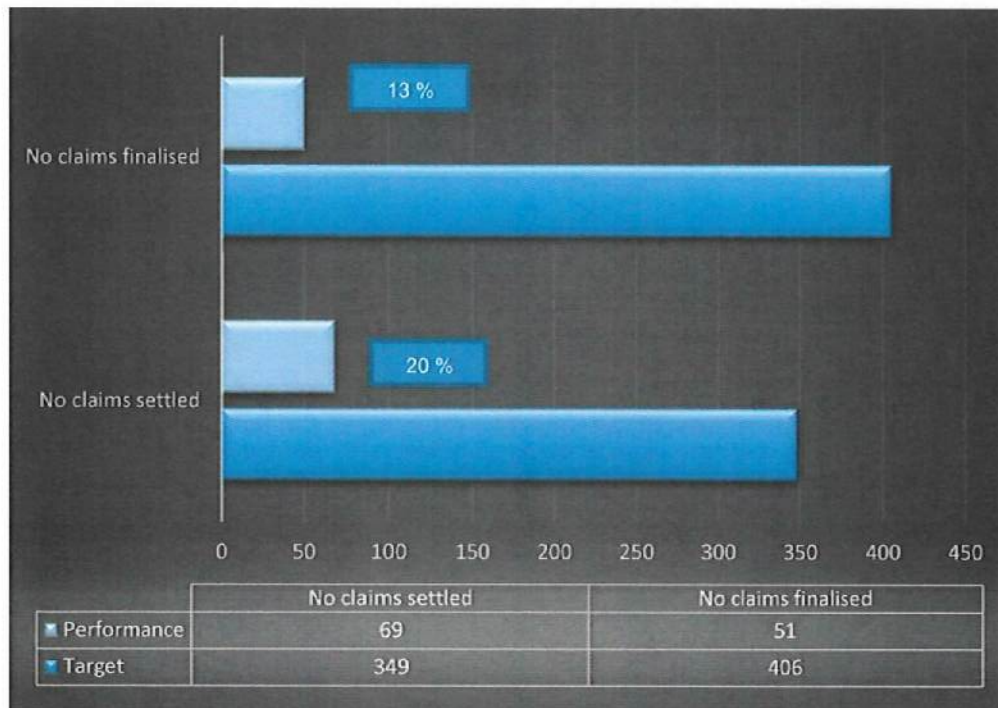


Figure 7 - Progress against APP Targets

Based on the current MTEF allocations the Commission intends to settle some of the outstanding claims as follows:

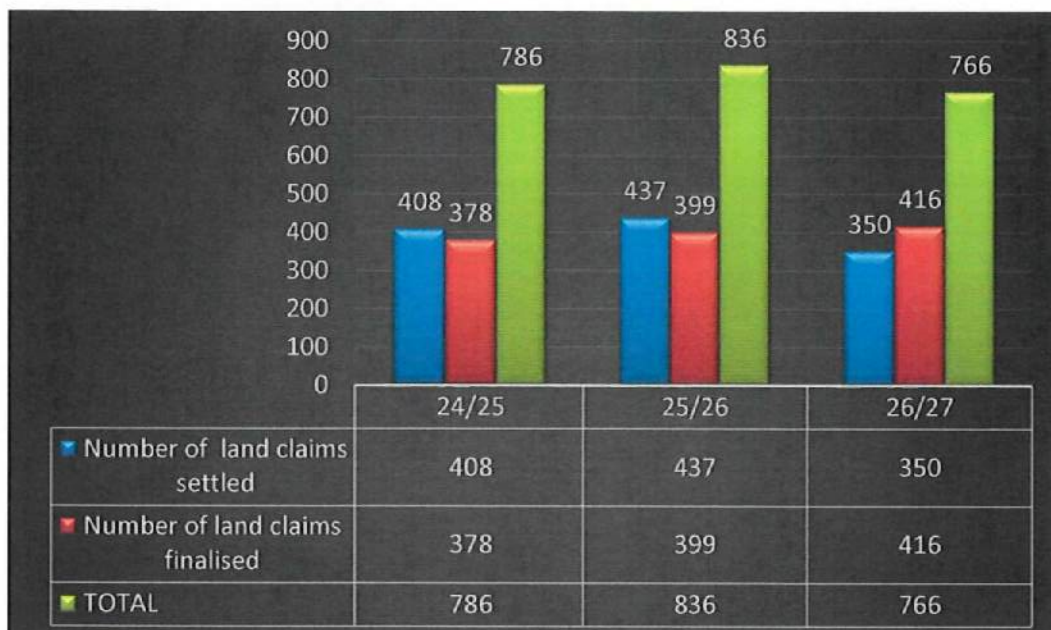


Figure 8 - MTEF Baselines

The challenge remains that the budget allocation does not match the outstanding claims to be settled and a considerable increase in MTEF budget allocation would be required to settle and finalise the old order claims. Refer to section 8.1- Financial Implications.

4. PROGRESS ON PROJECT KUYASA

As reported in the 7th Lamosa report, the Commission has developed a turnaround strategy on its current operating model, making use of the project named "Kuyasa".

Project Kuyasa outcomes was designed on the five (5) outcomes that emanated from Operation Phakisa. Project Kuyasa consists of several organisational improvement objectives such as the development and implementation of improved business processes and systems, the development of a claims backlog reduction strategy, development of financial and settlement models options. The Commission can now report that to date, all the above objectives have been achieved.

4.1.AUTONOMY AND THE INTERIM STRUCTURE

As reported in the 7th Lamosa report, the establishment of the Commission as an autonomous entity, (see diagram below), is linked to the approval of a business case and the processing of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Bill. To date no approval has been obtained. The Kuyasa Task team has recommended as follows:

- CRLR should write to the Minister and the DG to outline the implications of not approving the Autonomy taking into consideration the AG findings, the Act and the fact that CRLR is required to provide financial statements.
- A follow up meeting with the office of the DG should be arranged to further engage with him on the structure and the PortCom outcome.
- The letter should clearly indicate that Interim structure and the structure for a Public Entity 3A is not the same.



- The letter to the Minister and the DG should indicate the work done by the Commission on Autonomy and advice if the process should be halted. The letter should state the implications of not complying with the AG findings regarding the Commission becoming autonomous.
- The letter should make reference to all correspondences made.
- The committee recommends that a team that will deal with unpacking the interims structure with the Unions be established.

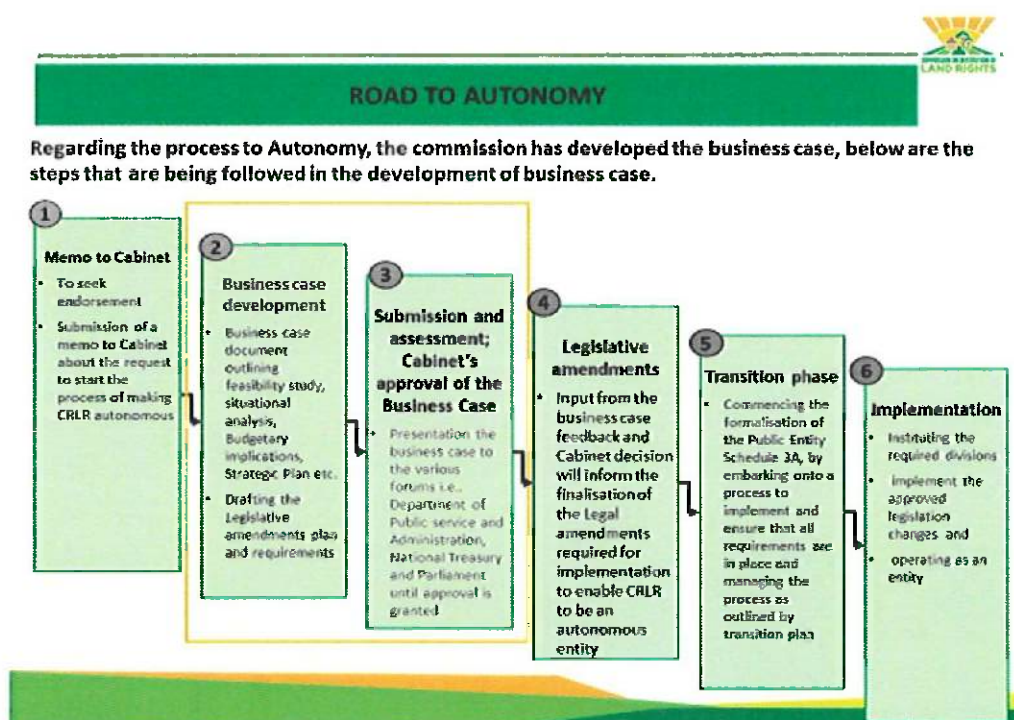


Figure 9 - Road to Autonomy

4.2.PROGRESS ON THE AUDIT REPORT 2021

The status as per the 7th Lamosa reports remains. The independent audit established the outstanding claims baseline. The report also identified 27 key findings. The Commission has also commenced with resolving these findings which should be completed by March 2024 and an intense exercise to analyse the ORI audit report is underway.

In addition, about the Autonomy Audit link and Financing Backlog Strategy, the Restitution Act and PFMA is not aligned in terms of the submission dates for the Annual reports and the financial statements. The Commission will aim to either amend the Restitution Act to be in line with the PFMA guidelines or adjust the financial year (i.e., 31 Jan 2023) which is not in line with the departmental financial year.

4.3. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ABOVE MATTERS

The risks reported in the 7th Lamosa report remain.

Failure of processing the Interim Structure towards approval by DALRRD now compels the Commission to review commitments raised in the strategic plan and annual performance plans.

The implementation of the audit findings will have a five to eight percent impact on the number of claims outstanding.

Failure to mitigate the risks identified will further negatively affect the fraud and risk register management.

3.4 POLICY MATTERS

The operational policies, SOPs, guidelines, that were developed as part of Kuyasa are being implemented across the Commission. These were aligned with the Interim Structure. Challenges across provinces in being able to implement the SOPs which are linked to the interim structure, are being experienced.

An analysis of the SOPs will be conducted, indicating which SOPs can be implemented with the current structure and which ones cannot be implemented.

Regarding the settlement models (Financial, Agriculture, Forestry, Sugar Cane, Mining, Tourism / Conservation, and Urban / Mixed Developments) the Commission will now commence with consultations and dates are being finalised.

5. LEGAL REPORT

SECTION 14 REFERRALS

During 2022/2023 financial year, the Commission had targeted 65 claims to be referred to the Land Claims Court for adjudication as provided for by s14 of the Restitution Act. Only 35 cases have been referred. The Target for the 2023/2024 financial year is 49 which includes the shortfall of the previous year. During the 1st quarter of this financial year, 2023/2024, 11 cases have been referred so far. See the table below for the breakdown of the targets in quarters; this includes the previous two financial years:

Table 3 – Annual target for land claims to be referred to LCC

Performance Indicator Sec 14 Ref. LAMOSA 2 Judgement	Annual Target	Quarter 1 Target	Achieved	Quarter 2 Target	Achieved	Quarter 3 Target	Achieved	Quarter 4 Target	Achieved	Performance against Annual Targets
2021/2022	85	27	24	13	15	3	12	1	-	(51) 34
2022/2023	65	14	6	22	5	17	7	15	17	(35) 30
2023/2024	49	11	5	11		17		10		(5) 44

The Provincial breakdown is captured in the Table below:

PROGRESS AND QUARTERLY PROVINCIAL REFERRAL TARGETS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/2024

Table 4 – Progress on referrals

PROVINCE	23/24 TARGET	Q1	ACHIEVED	Q2	Q3	Q4
EC	1	0	0	-	-	1
FS	0	0	0	0	0	0
GT	3	0	0	1	1	1
KZN	11	3	3	2	4	2
LIM	4	1	0	1	1	1
MPU	15	5	5	5	4	4
NW	1	0	0	0	1	0
NC	1	0	0	0	1	-
WC	14	2	0	4	6	2



Since the inception of the LAMOSA reporting and in the past financial years the office has to date referred a total of 91 matters to the land claims Court.

The Legal section of the Commission has developed an acceleration strategy as an answer to some of the problems which were previously highlighted, referrals will be drafted internally to push the 41 targeted for the financial year 2023/2024.

However, there are capacity constraints in the provincial offices and lack of appropriate required legal drafting skills which may in turn have an impact on the quality of the referrals produced.

Most of the matters are technical and complex and as a result, the offices may consider outsourcing them for drafting by the Counsel in order to avoid unnecessary delays in referring the matters to court.

The Commission has faced and continue to face challenges with the migration of the LRMF programme to the Legal Aid Board as highlighted in the other reports and this has resulted in some of the matters not moving as expected due to the either payment of invoices or appointment of legal representatives for the already issued referrals. This problem cuts across and it has an impact in the movement of the issuing of referrals.

6. CONSTRAINTS, CHALLENGES, INTERVENTIONS AND SOLUTIONS

6.1. INTERNAL CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

In the 7th Lamosa report, the Commission provided progress on challenges and constraints that need to address to ensure that targets are met. Many of the challenges

remain and the Commission continues to address these as best as possible. A brief update follows.

The risks associated with the settlement of outstanding land claims linked to the possible impact of audit findings on the **number of claims outstanding** remain. The Commission will report on the audit findings and when updated verification of data has been finalised, with reasons for possible fluctuation in baselines and upwards or downwards adjustments of data.

As part of the **Accelerated Research Strategy**, Preliminary research as per Rule 3 of the Restitution Rules was targeted to be finalised at the end of 2022/23 financial year. Most of the provinces finalised their research, but unfortunately, KZN, Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Mpumalanga could not finalise their respective research. Dedicated Research teams have been appointed and a district-based approach is being followed, which will see an increase in finalisation of the outstanding Rule 3 research. In addition, many of the outstanding research is linked to claimants that were previously indicated as untraced and after tracing exercises, were found, thus resulting in the target for Mpumalanga and Gauteng increasing. Eastern Cape has outsourced their research and due to delays in SCM processes, the research will only be finalised this year.

In terms of poor quality of research, the implementation of the standardised formats and checklists (as per 7th Lamosa report) are resulting in an increase in the quality of research reports. An intensive training programme that will focus on Archival, Deeds and historical oral research is being developed.

Valuations remain a challenge for the Commission.

- Rejected offers remain a serious challenge as currently approximately R693 million of offers have been rejected by landowners. There are also many withdrawals by landowners due to delays by Office of the Valuer General (OVG), and landowners end up selling the farms privately.
- The slow pace of the OVG in assisting the Commission with dissatisfaction by landowners/sellers impacts negatively on the achievement of the APP targets. The

- Commission has requested the OVG to physically engage landowners during representation process.
- As reported before, Historical valuations Certificates are subjected to a 50 days turnaround time and the Commission was going to engage the OVG.
- The Commission has since engaged the OVG to allow for Historical Valuations to be separated from Current Valuations and not be subjected to 50 days turnaround time, the OVG is still assessing the possibility of reducing the turnaround time for Historical Valuations.
- The Commission is in constant discussions with the OVG to rectify these challenges, but it impacts negatively on the timely settlement of claims.

Regarding the **Transfer of State land claims**, the following challenges are pertinent:

- Municipalities are taking long to sign transfer documents and issuing of rates and taxes;
- DPW and property management are taking long to sign the POA to transfer;
- Lost original title deeds and an application for a lost title which takes longer;
- Payment of rates and taxes particularly for state land properties;
- Outstanding SPLUMA certificates;
- Registration of Family claims as CPA being barred by TSI causes bottlenecks for transfers;
- Subdivisions and registration of the new diagrams at the Deeds office;
- Some of the properties are unidentifiable due to the current sub-division and unavailability of the parent diagrams and the total extent may change as soon as the properties are verified.

Human Implications (Skills and capacity)

The table below indicates the current staff compliment and vacancy rate in the Commission.



EIGHT LAMOSA REPORT TO THE ACTING JUDGE OF THE LAND CLAIMS COURT

Table 1 - Staff compliment

Office	Number of funded posts	Number of posts filled	Number of posts vacant	Percentage vacancy rate	Head count
National Office	86	71	15	17%	86
Eastern Cape	66	63	3	4.5%	66
Free State	35	28	7	20%	28
Gauteng	65	58	7	10.8%	58
KwaZulu-Natal	111	102	10	9%	102
Limpopo	98	92	6	6%	92
Mpumalanga	113	106	7	6%	106
Northern Cape	36	30	6	16.7%	30
North West	72	66	6	8%	66
Western Cape	66	62	4	6%	62
Total	744	678	71	9.5%	678

The staff establishment in line with the approved structure dated 11 December 2020 is 744 with the total number of filled positions being 678 with 71 vacant positions. This constitutes a vacancy rate of about **9.5%** slightly below the ideal vacancy rate of 10% as prescribed by National Treasury.

Departmental Circular 13 of 2022 dated 11 February 2022, granted go ahead for positions to be filled following completion of the placement process via NMOG which ensued as a result of the merger between Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development.

On the 01st of April 2022 the Director General of the Department approved funding in the tune of R39 650 284.00 to fill prioritised vacant positions. Further to this, go ahead was granted for all positions vacated after the 21 August 2021 to be advertised. To date a total of 108 positions were advertised, out of which 56 vacancies have been filled nationally.

Nationally the Commission is at 50% in terms of filling of the vacant funded positions. Control measures to strengthen turn-around times have been ensured through signing of Recruitment and Selection SLA with relevant internal role players. As a result, a major shift in terms of adherence to the recruitment and selection processes is evidenced in the high recruitment drive over the third and fourth quarter 2022/23 financial year.

Amongst the challenges observed is that whilst positions are being filled, most appointments made are internal promotions and on the other hand staff turn-over at levels 1-8 is on the rise as such there is no significant decline in the vacancy rate. In addition to this, is the challenge of turn-around time by external role players as it relates to verification of qualifications by the authorised body and pre-employment screening. Currently the reduction of the Department's Compensation of Employees budget, which has necessitated Branches including Restitution to reprioritise once again the filling of the vacancies in line with the available budget poses a high risk in terms of addressing the human capital challenges, thus threatening the ability to enable the Commission with critical skills to deliver on its mandate.

Financial Implications

Available budget, or rather the lack of sufficient budget continues to have an impact on the goal to accelerate settling of outstanding old land claims. As reported before, the estimated R68 billion needed for the next period of five years remain. The current budget allocation is not enough to finalise all outstanding claims. At per previous reports, the current settlement rate, the Commission will need approximately 30 years to settle claims at a cost of R172 billion.

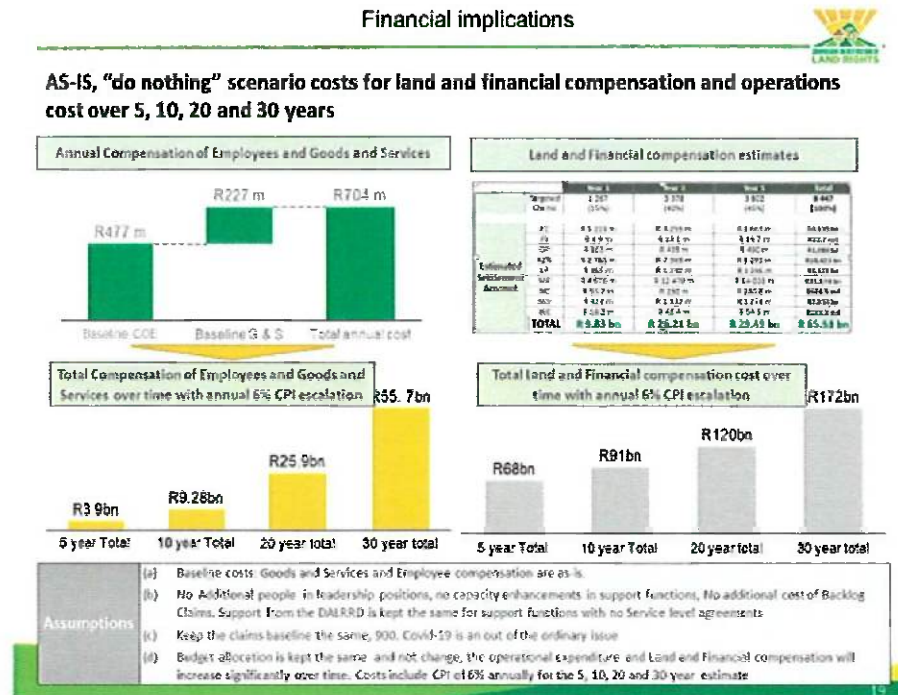


Figure 10 - Financial Implications

6.2. EXTERNAL CHALLENGES

The external challenges as reported on in the 7th Lamosa report remain and will be challenges that the Commission will need to deal with on a daily basis until claims have been finalised.

Regarding Post Settlement Support, the Commission met with the DG and presented the Commission's approach on dealing with Section 42C grants. The DG acknowledged that Post Settlement Support is a burning issue and has requested the Commission to re-align the SOP on Section 42C grants and then to submit to him for approval. This will allow the Commission to transfer grants to land claimants via the Land Development Support (LDS) System whereby the LDS Unit will assist with Post Settlement Support.

7. CONCLUSION

The 8th Lamosa report shows that the Commission is continuing to make steady progress in settling of land claims. The current performance indicates that the Commission is committed to finalising and settling land claims as a priority.

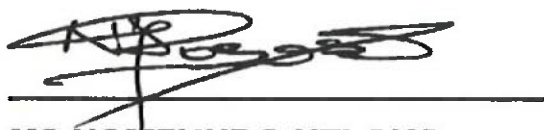
The performance under review further demonstrates that the Kuyasa project is having a positive impact on the business and the performance of the Commission with the view of finalising land claims in as short as possible period.

The shortage of allocation of funding by Treasury remains a challenge as the predicted budget needed to settle and finalise outstanding claims will not be sufficient. The delay in approval and go-ahead to transition the Commission to autonomy as reported in the 7th Lamosa report and again in this 8th Lamosa report affects the business of the Commission. The uncertainty of the placement of Post Settlement Support remains an issue, with the Commission playing a dual role where needed.

Despite these challenges, the Commission is on track to settle and finalise 349 and 406 claims respectively by the end of March 2023.

This Eight Lamosa report is hereby submitted to the Land Claims Court as per the Constitutional Court Order of 2019.

SUBMITTED BY:



MS NOMFUNDO NTLOKO
CHIEF LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

DATE: 24 July 2023