The monitoring was conducted over a twelve-month period (01 October 2017 to 30 September 2018). In total, we found 3933 articles, of which 67% (2645) were published in the Western Cape and 20% (800) in the Eastern Cape. We also identified 43 different political parties and their attitudes towards land reform.

While South Africans seem to be well informed about land reform, questions have been raised around the need for a more robust debate in the media. The Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) have pushed for the amendment of Section 25 of the Constitution on Property, which is a step towards nationalization. However, the government has not enacted the constitutional powers to expropriate property and has opted for a market-based approach promoted by the World Bank in the early 1990s.

In the post-apartheid society and following South Africa's Land Reform Programme, women's rights to access property are still event based and related to land expropriation and land grabbing. The main argument is that women's rights to access land are not necessarily those most affected by it but those with important political and social power. For example, the Inkahta Freedom Party (IFP) supports expropriation without compensation, while the Democratic Alliance (DA) does not. The United Democratic Movement (UDM) also supports expropriation without compensation and wants the land to be fully owned by the government. While the EFF supports land expropriation without compensation and the ANC supports nationalization, the IFP has been critical of both.

We attribute the now robust debate in the media around the land reform to the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), who have pushed for the amendment of Section 25 of the Constitution on Property. The EFF has been accompanied by various debates put forward by numerous political parties. The EFF supports land expropriation without compensation and the ANC supports nationalization, while the IFP has been critical of both.

The monitoring of media sources per affiliation revealed that South African political parties present in the top 10 source affiliations. These findings show the importance of the land reform issue in the South African political parties' agendas and national debate on land reform. This also emphasizes the role of media to access people and give them an opportunity to voice their opinions.

In the figure above, we see that black voices are the most dominant in the coverage, followed by white voices. Unlike the trends we usually see in terms of races in our research, here we saw a massive increase of white voices. The black voices were 75% of the coverage in the 3933 stories monitored.

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