

**An investigation into the impact of implementation of the Rural
Development Strategy in Muyexe Village in the Greater Giyani, Limpopo
Province**

by

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DECLARATION

I declare that the mini-dissertation hereby submitted to the University of Limpopo for the degree of Masters of Development, an investigation into the impact of implementation of the Rural Development Strategy in Muyexe Village in the Greater Giyani, Limpopo Province has not previously been submitted by me for a degree at this or any other university; that it is my work in design and in execution, and that all material contained herein has been duly acknowledged.

Bila TE (Mr.)

Date

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to examine the impact of the implementation of the comprehensive rural development programme, President Zuma referred to it as the integrated rural development in his presidential inaugural speech in 2009. The researcher went to Muyexe village to conduct the research as well as to observe what took place. The researcher interviewed community members as well as community leadership who indicated how the community has been transformed to what it was, which they described a squalor living condition to what it is today, a community that meets the most basic needs required for sustainable livelihood.

The people of Muyexe owe their changed fortunes to the government's Comprehensive Rural Development Programme developed and coordinated by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Sector departments and other development agencies were mobilised to work together towards a common goal to improve the lives of rural people.

The intervention brought numerous changes to the community of Muyexe village. The lives of the community has been improved, through the intervention the community now have access to health care, early child hood development centre, community multi community centre, and so forth. The community spoke fondly of the reduction in crime and the killings of their cattle by wild animals; the reduction is caused by the establishment of the police station and the fencing around of the village.

Despite what had been achieved by the intervention, Government should regard what happened as an initial intervention to focus on meeting people's basic needs, especially food security. The next step should be the entrepreneurial stage and large scale infrastructure development.

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CHAPTER ONE

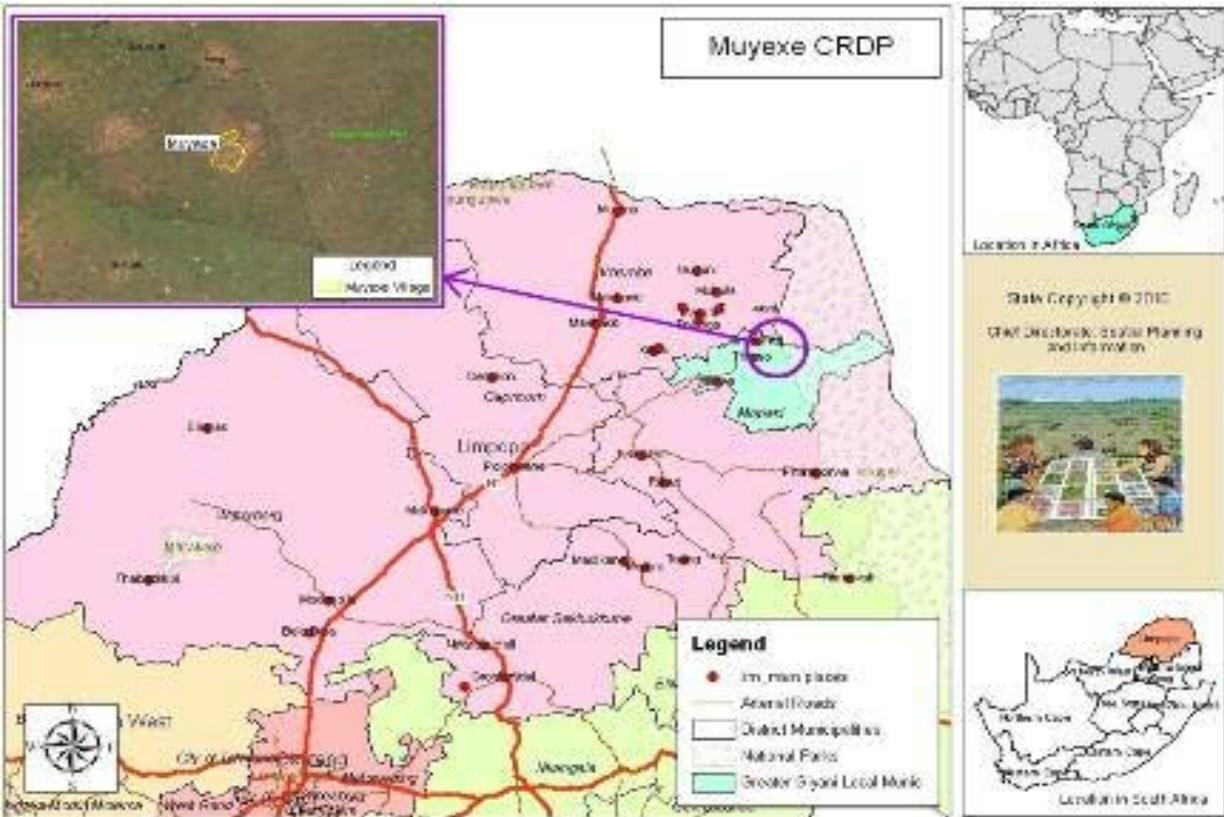
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The 52nd ANC National Congress resolved to embark on the upliftment of the livelihood of the people in rural areas. The resolution as captured in the 2009 ANC Election Manifesto reflects that the major challenges facing the society is high unemployment, poverty, deepening inequality and rural marginalisation (ANC, 2009). Manifesto acknowledges that a number of strategies and policies were formulated to make the best use of all resources to address these priority areas, hence the adoption of the integrated rural development strategy aimed at tackling rural marginalisation. Prior to this, the central goal for the reconstruction and development programme, amongst other things was to create a strong and balanced economy which will end poverty, create jobs and meet basic needs of the people, address the structural problems of the economy and develop human resource of all our people (ANC, 1994).

In its January 8 Statement of 2009, the ANC acknowledges that rural development and agrarian reform is integral to the struggle to create a better life for all (ANC, 2009). The majority of the people, especially rural women, continue to live in conditions of depravation and poverty. Unemployment in rural areas is disproportionately high, resulting in people migrating to urban areas in search of a better life leading to an increased burden on service delivery in these areas and the mushrooming of informal settlements. The ANC further acknowledges that to undo this phenomenon, there is a need to develop the rural areas by up-scaling social and economic infrastructure as well as the extension of quality government services, especially health and education (ANC, 2009).

Muyexe Village in the Greater Giyani Municipality in Limpopo Province, forms part of the Thomo Traditional Authority, which has three villages under its jurisdiction. The village is made up of sections A and B. Muyexe is a poor and remote village on the edge of the Kruger National Park.



Source: CRDP Report, 2009

In his inaugural state of the nation address, on June, 2009, President Jacob Zuma said:

“While having drawn the necessary lessons from earlier rural development initiatives, we have chosen the Greater Giyani Local Municipality in Limpopo as the first of the pilot projects for the campaign. Out of these projects will emerge lessons for the whole country.”

This marked what it came to be known as “The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme” in Muyexe Village. Two years ago, Muyexe Village in Limpopo was a typical lifeless and extremely poor rural settlement with villagers surviving through subsistence farming. Thanks to the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, it is now a sustainable and vibrant rural community.

The Greater Giyani Local Municipality was identified as a site for the comprehensive rural development programme by the Minister of the Department of Rural Development

and Land Reform, Mr. Gugile Nkwinti. Muyexe Village was identified as a pilot site for the implementation of the comprehensive rural development programme by President Jacob Zuma in his State of Nation Address on June 29, 2009. Muyexe is an impoverished area in the greater Giyani Municipality in Mopani District, one of the most economically and socially disadvantaged settlements in South Africa. Poor transport infrastructure, lack of water supply, sanitation problems and unavailability of electricity supply makes daily life for its residents a grim battle for survival. Access to water is one of the biggest problems in the village. Currently, water is sourced from privately-owned boreholes, forcing people to buy this essential resource from people who sell water in 25-litre containers.

Economic development in the rural areas needs to go beyond land and agrarian reform. It must include affordable financing to promote economic development; support programmes and training in assisting co-operatives and small enterprises; public sector ventures; strategies to develop appropriate industries including light manufacturing, services, and tourism. This also requires putting in place the necessary economic infrastructure including IT services, roads and rail. (Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, 2009)

1.2 Rationale of the study

The study is diagnostic in nature as it seeks to unearth the problem areas as well as areas of success in the implementation of the integrated rural development strategy. The study will also examine the impact the economic intervention had in the targeted community. This study is important because it afforded the researcher the opportunity to evaluate the impact of this intervention in the upliftment of the community's livelihood.

1.3 Aim of the study

The aim of the study is to investigate the impact of the implementation of the rural development strategy in Muyexe Village in the Greater Giyani Municipality, Limpopo Province.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The objectives of this research are the following:

- To evaluate the impact of the rural development strategy;
- To analyse the intervention's impact on the poverty level of the community, and
- To recommend strategies for improvement of the implementation of the strategy.

1.5 Main research questions

The main research questions of the study are:

- Does the implementation of the rural development strategy graduate the community from poverty?
- Does it benefit needy community members who are poverty-stricken?
- To what extent are the community members participating in the rural development projects?

1.6 Statement of the problem

Muyexe Village in the Greater Giyani Municipality was identified as one of the poorest villages in the country. The village lacks basic services such as water, electricity, proper roads and housing. The villagers depend on informal livestock farming for survival and are constantly battling with challenges such as wild animals that attack their cattle and goats.

There is a need to improve the quality of life for the people in Limpopo Province in general and in Muyexe Village in particular. For this to happen, the economy has to create jobs. It is through the creation of job opportunities that rural communities could exit poverty. Rural development is considered a central pillar in the struggle against

unemployment, poverty and inequality. People living in rural areas face the harshest conditions of poverty, food insecurity and lack of access to services on an almost daily basis. Workers living in rural areas face the brunt of poverty. Many of them work long hours for poverty wages. Women in particular, who form the majority of residents in rural areas, face the burden of poverty (DRD&LR, 2009).

It is relevant to assess the impact made by the implementation of the integrated rural development strategy in Muyexe Village in Greater Giyani Municipality of Limpopo Province, with the aim of identifying those quick wins and challenges, towards the alleviation of rural poverty. The implementation of this strategy is a pilot project which will serve as baseline for other similar projects to be implemented elsewhere.

1.7 Limitation of the study

A number of studies were conducted in the village and villagers were no longer keen to participate in further studies. These resulted in them participating after being coerced by the local leadership and it compromised the quality of their participation. The researcher also did not get cooperation from members who somehow did not benefit from the intervention, they declined to participate indicating that they never benefited from the intervention.

1.8 Defining rural development and related concepts

The concepts below are pertinent to the study and these are the meanings that they are going to take for the purposes of this study.

1.8.1 Integrated rural development

Department of Provincial Local Government, (2000) defines integrated rural development as an ongoing process involving outside intervention and local aspirations, aiming to attain the betterment of groups of people living in rural areas and to sustain

and improve rural values; through the redistribution of central resources, reduction of comparative disadvantage for competition, and finding new ways to reinforce and utilise rural resources. Poostchi, (1986) describes integrated rural development as an approach that aims and tends to focus both on attention and resources on defined groups and regions as well as the provision of goods, services, and information in a top down fashion, directed from the centre. The integrated rural development approach is more often concerned with the manner of delivery than with the basis and capacity for response.

Area development is an example of integrated rural development. The process of development in all countries is structured by national development planning. The national five-year plans stipulate macro-economic goals as a kind of target planning, and usually include a sector split-up. Within this overall framework, regional and area development plans must be integrated. These area plans are of the utmost importance for the integrated rural development. While its goals have to fit into the national development plans, practical implementation takes place within the regional plans (Kuhnen, 1987).

According to Kuhnen (1987), a number of experiences are imperative for the importance of areas as units for the implementation of integrated rural development:

- Only at the area system level is it possible to work out operationally feasible programmes based on the analysis of the area resource potential and the interrelationship of its elements.
- Technical and administrative capacity for implementation is usually located at the regional level and can best be mobilized there.
- Economics of scale and the system of interrelated elements in the integrated rural development project require a minimum geographic area and population with a certain development potential.
- At the area level, mobilisation and participation of various groups can best be organised.

- The area level provides best chances for integrating subsistence agriculture, and modern agriculture with non-agricultural activities and for creating the new forms of social organisation and production required.

1.8.2 Rural development

Sheykhi, (2009) sees rural development as multidimensional and much broader than poverty alleviation through social programmes and transfers; it places emphasis on changing environments to enable poor people to earn more, invest in themselves and their communities and contribute towards maintenance of key infrastructure. Sheykhi concludes by indicating that a successful strategy will make people less poor, rather than more comfortable in their poverty.

According to DPLG, (2000), rural development is understood to be multi-dimensional, encompassing improved provision of services, enhanced opportunities for income generation and local economic development, improved physical infrastructure, social cohesion and physical security within rural communities, active representation in local political processes, and effective provision for the vulnerable. Rural development in this context is thus much broader than poverty alleviation through social programmes and transfers. The concept places emphasis on facilitating change in rural environments to enable poor people to earn more, invest in themselves and their communities, contribute toward maintenance of the infrastructure key to their livelihoods; in short, to identify opportunities and to act on them.

According to Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (2010), rural development is about enabling rural people to take control of their destiny, thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources. It is a participatory process through which rural people learn over time, through their own experiences and initiatives, how to adapt their indigenous knowledge to their changing world.

Rural development plans are part of the national plans and are aimed at reducing poverty and raising the standard of living of small holders and low income rural group

(Pootchi, 1986). Singh (1999) defines rural development as a process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people, especially the poor.

1.8.3 Poverty

GDARD (2010) defines poverty as a condition in which a person of a community is deprived of the basic essentials and necessities for a minimum standard of living. Since poverty is understood in many senses, the basic essentials may be material resources such as food, safe drinking water and shelter, or they may be social resources such as access to information, education, health care, social status, political power, or the opportunity to develop meaningful connections with other people in society. It is a condition of life so characterised by malnutrition, illiteracy, and disease as to be beneath any reasonable definition of human decency. Extreme poverty is the most severe state of poverty, where people cannot meet their basic needs for survival, such as food, water, clothing, shelter, sanitation, education and health care.

United Nations (1998) defines poverty as the condition of not having the means to afford basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, health care, education, clothing and shelter. Poverty can also represent a lack of opportunity and empowerment, and bad quality of life in general. Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by 2015 is a Millennium Development Goal set by the United Nations.

Swanepoel and De Beer (1997) are of the view that poverty is largely a rural phenomenon. Of the 1 billion absolutely poor in the world, 85% live in rural areas. In South Africa, 75% of the poor live in rural areas. They are people in the deprivation trap: poor, weak, isolated, powerless and vulnerable. Some manage to escape, mainly by migrating to the cities, which are viewed as places for opportunities. The result of their migration is the densification of urban poverty manifested by development of informal settlements and slums with their poverty related problems. Swanepoel and De Beer, (1997) argue that relative poverty is generally measured in terms of unequal distribution of income in a country or state which results out of unequal opportunities, unequal ownership of results, unequal land holdings and a host of other institutional factors.

Absolute poverty refers to the inadequacy of income to meet the basic necessities of life. For this purpose, poverty should be conceived in terms of minimum human needs which are considered essential and are capable of being measured objectively. The extent of poverty is the proportion of the population living below the poverty line (Swanepoel and De Beer, 1997).

1.8.4 Strategy

Strategy is the direction and scope of an organisation over the long-term: which achieves advantage for the organisation through its configuration of resources within a challenging environment, to meet the needs of markets and to fulfil stakeholder expectations. (GDARD,2010). A workable development strategy must be based on a comprehensive understanding of the dynamic that has shaped and is shaping South Africa's rural areas. Statistical indicators of rural poverty call for nothing less than an intervention to alleviate poverty (Delius & Schirmer, 2001).

1.8.5 Impact

Impact can be defined as the reportable, quantifiable difference or potential difference, that a project or programme is making in people's lives. It reports payoffs and benefits to society. Impact is change or potential change in one or more key areas, including:

- Economic.
- Environmental.
- Social.
- Health and well-being.

The terms "impact" and "effect" are frequently used synonymously.

1.8.6 Rural areas

Rural areas are large and isolated areas of an open country (in reference to open fields and not forests and so forth), often with low population density. The terms countryside and rural areas are not synonyms; countryside refers to rural areas that are open (DPLG, 2000).

According to GDARD (2010), rural area is difficult to define precisely. It is highly heterogeneous and resistant to generalisation. Rural areas are places in which human settlement and infrastructure are limited and the resulting physical landscape is primarily agriculture.

According to the European Commission (2007), rural areas throughout the world tend to have similar characteristics. Populations are spatially dispersed. Agriculture is often the dominant, and sometimes the exclusive economic sector and opportunities for resource mobilisation are limited. These characteristics mean that people living in rural areas face a set of factors that pose major challenges to development. The spatial dispersion of rural populations often increases the cost and difficulty of providing rural goods and services effectively. The specific economic conditions in rural areas result in fewer opportunities than in non-rural locations. Consequently, the tax base is limited, so rural areas are rarely able to mobilise sufficient resources to finance their own development programmes, leaving them dependent on transfers from the centre. Factor markets in rural areas often operate imperfectly, rendering the search for efficient outcomes an extremely challenging one.

Furthermore, rural areas are often politically marginalised, leaving little opportunity for the rural poor to influence government policies. In many developing countries, policies have also consistently discriminated against agriculture through high levels of taxation and other macroeconomic policies that have adversely affected agricultural performance and the rural tax base. A net transfer of resources out of rural areas has resulted (European Commission, 2007).

Rural Development Framework, adopted by the South African Government in 1997, defined rural areas as “sparsely populated areas in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including villages and small towns that are dispersed throughout these areas. In addition they include large settlements in the former homelands, created by apartheid removals, which depend for their survival on migratory labour and remittances (GDARD, 2010).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Mouton (2001) explains that literature review is a body of text that determines the aims to review the critical points of current knowledge including substantive findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Most often associated with academic-oriented literature, such as a thesis, a literature review usually precedes a research proposal and results section. Its main goals are to situate the current study within the body of literature and to provide context for the particular reader. In the context of a research paper or thesis, the literature review is a critical synthesis of previous research. The evaluation of the literature leads logically to the research question.

2.2 Integrated rural development strategy: The historical perspective

Olivier, et al. (2010) outlines the three distinct phases with regard to rural development policy formulation and implementation in South Africa: 1994-2000 (Reconstruction and Development Programme and related documents and their implementation); 2000-April 2009 (the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy and its implementation) and April 2009+ (the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme and related documents). Critical evaluation of both the contents and the implementation of the first two policies, RDP and ISRDS indicated that there is serious need for radical new approach with regard to coordinated planning and implementation of rural development in South Africa.

Olivier, et al. (2010) further argue that this need is currently being addressed by the post-April 2009 government. However, significant challenges as regards the coordination and alignment of other existing development related programmes still have to be resolved, both at a level of conceptual and of execution.

According to Phulisani Solutions (2009), the history of rural development in South Africa is embedded in the larger narrative of colonial land dispossession and the implementation of apartheid policies of separate development. This means that there are at least three differentiated histories of rural development:

- One is the programme of massive state investment which grew and consolidated the white commercial farming sector after the dispossession of people previously living on that land.
- A second is the history of measures to regulate land use and production in the African reserves and “Bantustans” which had become hugely overcrowded as a result of natural population growth and the forced removals of 3.5 million people from “white areas”
- A third is the series of interventions to regulate Coloured rural areas created in terms of 1909 Mission Stations Act, 1963 Act and Coloured Rural Areas Act (Act 9 of 1987) which has particular relevance in the Western Cape.

These histories are intimately connected with one another. It is only in the period post 1994 with the advent of three spheres of governance and wall to wall municipalities that a discussion on a national rural development strategy could be entertained (Phulisani Solutions, 2009).

In the pre-1994 elections the African National Congress developed and published the Reconstruction and Development Programme, the RDP whose aims are to improve the quality of rural life. This must entail a dramatic land reform programme to transfer land from the inefficient, debt-ridden, ecologically-damaging and the whites-dominated large farming sector to all those who wish to produce incomes through farming in a more sustainable agricultural system. It also entails access to affordable services, and the promotion of non-agricultural activities. In the “homelands”, where most rural people live, social services and infrastructure remain poorly developed, and this must be remedied (ANC, 1994).

The 1994 Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) defined the procedure, and its guidelines have informed all governmental policies post-1994. Through the RDP, a commitment was made to meet basic needs; invest in the economy; democratise the State and society, develop human resources, and build a new South Africa (ANC, 1994).

Development efforts must address the special position of women, as they make up the majority of small-scale farmers, and bear the brunt of poverty, overcrowding and hunger in rural areas. They take responsibility for all aspects of their families' lives, including the need to obtain food, fuel and water, often over long distances, but are excluded from decision-making structures. They are the bulk of the seasonal labour force in agriculture, but receive the lowest wages. Their priorities include accessible water, sewage disposal, infrastructure, land rights, housing, training, local development committees, a disaster relief fund, markets for their production, and good representation in local government (ANC, 1994).

According to the (ANC, 1994) to correct the history of underfunding, misuse of resources and corruption, substantial transfers of funds from the central government to the rural areas will be required, targeted to meet the needs of the rural poor. The democratic government must institute a land reform process that allows people in the rural areas access to land for production and residence. It must support part-time activities, including small-scale farming, which can increase productivity, incomes and household food security. It must end the inequitable and inefficient subsidisation of the large farm sector.

Rural communities need practical access to health, education, support for entrepreneurship (including agriculture), financial services, welfare, and police and the courts. The objective of rural development policy must be to coordinate the activities of the relevant democratic government agents, and to pass much of the control of democratic government-funded services to the rural people for whom they are intended, within the framework of national and provincial policy in each sector. This will require fundamental changes to institutions and processes (ANC, 1994).

(ANC, 1994) is of the view that democratic structures to control the finances for local development activities must be established. Elected councillors must replace the non-representative Regional Service Councils and Joint Service Boards at the district and local level.

Generally, the democratic government must support capacity-building in the district councils, local councils, and voluntary community structures such as local development forums. To advise communities of their options, it must train a cadre of Community Development Officers. Their training must include sensitivity to gender issues. The Community Development Officers must work for the District Councils. Wherever possible, they must come from the areas they serve (ANC, 1994).

Educational opportunities in rural areas lag far behind those in the cities. Human resource development forms a key component in building the rural economy. It must include the opening up and reorganisation of agricultural schools to meet the needs of the majority. Training and retraining of new and existing extension workers, community development officers and officials dealing with land reform are critical to the success of rural development and land reform programmes. These training and retraining programmes must be designed within the first 18 months of the RDP (ANC, 1994). The democratic government must include a central Ministry of Rural Development and Land Reform. The Ministry must include a unit for rural data collection and an early warning system for food and water security (ANC, 1994).

Buthelezi (2007) states that based on the ethos of the RDP, The rural Development Strategy of the Government of National Unity is the first document that directly addresses issues of rural development. The Ministry in the office of the Presidency released the Rural Development Strategy as a discussion document in 1995. This was followed by the publication of this document as the Rural Development Framework by the Department of Land Affairs in May 1997. The Rural Development Strategy is one of the government's economic policies aimed at providing a vehicle for more efficient, speedy and accountable rural development with a view to poverty alleviation. The Rural Development Framework (RDF), the government's policy document based on the RDP,

addresses the issues of how to involve rural inhabitants in decision affecting their lives. To achieve this, rural people need good information, increased capacity to evaluate, and access to planning, implementation and monitoring support.

Since rural development is intended to reduce poverty, it must be clearly designed to increase production and raise productivity. Rural development recognises that improved food supplies and nutrition together with basic services, such as health and education not only improve physical well-being and quality of life of the rural poor, but can also indirectly enhance their productivity and their ability to contribute to the national economy, it is concerned with the modernisation of rural society, with its traditional isolation to integration with its national economy (Buthelezi, 2007)

(Some major goals of Rural Development 1997) are as follows:

- Helping rural people set the priorities for development in their communities, and supporting their access to government and non-government funding in promoting local economic development;
- Creating greater quality in resource use in the rural areas, especially
 1. **Land**, through better security of tenure, restitution and reform programmes, and farmer support to all producers,
 2. **Water**, through extension of services, extension of rights, changes in Water Act,
 3. **Financial services**, for production inputs, infrastructure development, and access to land, through extension of services, through appropriate policy development following the report of Commission of Enquiry into the Provision of Rural Finance Services,
 4. **Management**, through training and capacity building.
- Increased access to services through the provision of physical infrastructure and social services such as water and sanitation, transport, health services, and schooling;

- Increasing farm and non-farm production in poor rural areas, increasing the income of poor rural men and women;
- Improving the spatial economy of rural South Africa, including through coordination and cooperation with the Southern African region;
- Ensuring the safety and security of rural people.

Land reform, farmer support, Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMME)

development and job creation schemes are among specific strategies for Rural

Development, as proposed by various government agencies. (Polity.org n.d.) went on to confirm that the following strategies will be implemented:

- Creation of structures of local government and local coordination that will allow rural people to set the local development agenda, influence development in the district and province, influence the infrastructure investment programme and maintain the assets created, and access and control service delivery.
- The use of the state's commitment to rural infrastructure development and the improvement of rural services as the spur to developing local government through national and provincial department's insistence on involving communities in planning and managing projects and their budgets, and maintaining the assets created.
- The use of capacity building programmes which are available through various government departments and the Transitional National Development Trust to assist local government and community organisations in the development process.
- Creation of access to information for planning and implementing development projects and programmes at local level. This will allow communities to set priorities, measure progress and ensure that they meet the requirement of government programming.
- Appointment of Community Development Facilitators with skills in mediation, participation, facilitation, project management, bookkeeping, and gender issue to be employed by rural councils. They will be responsible for carrying out the state's commitment to local level facilitation and mediation, and for bringing the

concerns of the poorest, less organised groups in the community on the policy agenda.

- Ensuring fair and equitable access to social welfare, especially for those who have rights to pensions, but have so far not obtained access to the system.

At the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, the international community reached consensus on working to achieve eight critical economic and social development priorities by 2015. The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State and Government, in September 2000 and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They enjoin the developed countries and the developing countries through a partnership that would be conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty (UNDP, 1998).

South Africa is committed to fulfilling its constitutional obligations to deliver socio-economic rights within the context of its national plan of action, Vision 2014, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In South Africa, one of the indicators of progress towards the achievement of the MDGs is the effective and equitable delivery of public services. While significant achievements have already been made in areas such as access to basic water supply, improvement in service delivery remains a priority. Since 1994 South Africa has set out to rigorously dismantle the apartheid system and to create a democratic society based on the principles of equity, non-racialism and non-sexism. To achieve these objectives the Government of South Africa has pledged to promote equality and eradicate poverty (MDGs 1 and 3) (UNDP, 1998).

2.3 Integrated rural development: The context

The publication of the 2009 Development Indicators by the Presidency showed that notwithstanding a number of discernable improvements, the core causes and attributes of rural underdevelopment still need to be addressed in order to stabilise rural communities and bring about enduring improvements in the quality of life and all related

development aspects (Olivier, et al., 2010). Integrated rural development is a goal and a methodological approach. The goal is to include the neglected masses of rural poor in the process of increasing the wellbeing of mankind. The approach for reaching this goal is the application of a bundle of well-balanced measures of economic and socio-political nature. In this process, by applying a system research method, the interdependent relation of all economic, social, political, and technical factors has to be taken into account. (Kuhnen, 1987).

The content of these measures will vary in different cases. Therefore, any approach to rural development has to start with the assessment of the current situation and the identification of existing bottlenecks. The following, somewhat abstract, checklist gives an idea of the internal and external factors to be considered:

- Natural resources, agricultural and non-agricultural;
- Human resources(quality and quantity);
- Pattern of social organisation (values, social stratification mobility, power structure land tenure system);
- Economic structure (agricultural production structure, industry, market relations, etc.);
- Technology in agriculture and in the non-agricultural sector;
- Infrastructure (physical infrastructure, transport and communication, social infrastructure, spatial order);
- Institutions and organisations (administration, people's organization, etc.);
- Services (marketing, credit extension, social security);
- Education and training (formal and informal) (Kuhnen, 1987).

The application of measures concerning the sectors listed above-perhaps with some additional ones-to a specific area, will allow the identification of the elements promoting and restricting development possibilities, as well as their interrelationship (Kuhnen, 1987).

Olivier, et al. (2010) state that a key part of the rural development strategy is the stimulation of agricultural production, which will in turn contribute to food security. This entails providing access to agricultural loans; providing agricultural implements to emerging farmers; and providing high quality agricultural extension services.

The White Paper on Traditional Leadership and Government (2003) notes that there is a renewed effort by government to focus on improving living conditions in rural areas in an integrated manner and to bring about sustainable development, through the provision of water, electricity, clinics, roads, housing, telephones, land restitution, and others. These initiatives then call for greater clarity regarding the role of the institution of traditional leadership in rural areas in relation to government at all levels, particularly given the fact that currently the democratic state through the three spheres of government, has assumed authority and responsibility for the provision of infrastructure and basic services.

Government is mobilising all sectors of society to maximise the delivery of services at a local level, and in the rural areas, the institution of traditional leadership can play a key role in supporting government to improve the quality of life of the people. Most importantly, the institution of traditional leadership must complement and support the work of government at all levels, and must form co-operative relations and partnerships with government in development and service delivery (WPTLG, 2003).

2.3.1 Poverty outlook

Armstrong, Lekezwa and Siebrits (2008) assert that a study by the University of Stellenbosch, Department of Economics analysed the data of two surveys recently conducted by Statistics South Africa – the Income and Expenditure Survey of Households (IES) 2005/06 and the General Household Survey 2006. The analysis indicates that 47.1% of South Africa's population consumed less than the "lower-bound" poverty line proposed by Statistics South Africa in 2007 – which means 47.1% of the population did not have R322 (in 2000 prices) for essential food and non-food items.

The poverty rates of South Africa's nine provinces differ significantly, as do those of the urban and rural areas of the country. In 2005/06 the poverty rates ranged from 24.9% in Gauteng and 28.8% in the Western Cape to 57.6% in the Eastern Cape and 64.6% in Limpopo. The three provinces with the highest poverty rates (KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Limpopo) are also relatively populous – at the time of IES2005, they housed 47.4% of the South African population. It should come as no surprise then that fully 60.1% of poor individuals lived in these three provinces (Armstrong et al., 2008).

2.3.2 Nature and scope of rural interventions

The incidence of poverty, however, was much higher in the rural areas of South Africa – 59.3% of poor individuals were rural dwellers despite the fact that the rural areas housed well below one-half of the South African population (Armstrong, Lekezwa and Siebrits, 2008). Sender (2000) stipulates that government initiatives to provide assistance to rural people should concentrate less on funding individual self-help projects and more on building up the organisational capacity of the rural poor. Delius & Schirmer, (2001) explain that land reform and agriculture development must be part of a more comprehensive, integrated rural development strategy. They argue that this will be the best way to undertake a rural development programme. Rural development intervention should be based on realistic budgets, understanding of what rural people want and how existing interventions could be improved and linked to the priorities of people on the ground.

According to Kuhnen (1987), agriculture has a multitude of functions in the development process. Within the interrelated system of elements in the development process, agriculture has a number of very important functions: The most basic one is the production of food and raw materials for its own consumption, for the non-agricultural population, and for the developing industry. The increase in agricultural productivity sets the whole development process into motion. At the start, the increase of soil productivity is of the greatest importance, but soon it must be followed by growing labour productivity to increase the incomes of agricultural labour and free manpower for the secondary and tertiary sectors. The high population increase in many countries, for

some time, makes it imperative for agriculture to absorb the surplus population for which there is no either alternative, but sooner or later, the other sectors will develop and draw on the human resources in agriculture.

DRD & LR (2009) states that rural development includes, but is not limited to the following:

Improved economic infrastructure:

Roads, railways, ports; shearing sheds; dipping tanks; milk parlours; community gardens; production/marketing stalls; fencing for agricultural purposes; storage warehouses; distribution and transport networks; electricity networks; communication networks (land lines, cell phones, radio, television, etc); irrigation schemes for small scale farmers; water harvesting, water basin and water shed management systems (dams etc); post office services and internet cafes; rural shopping malls; improved social infrastructure: social mobilisation to enable rural communities to take initiatives; savings clubs and cooperatives for economic activities, wealth creation and the productive use of assets; communal sanitation and ablution systems to improve health conditions; access to resourced clinics; sport and recreation facilities especially for women and youth development; rural libraries to promote a reading culture; rehabilitation and development of schools as centres of excellence; community halls and museums; non-farming activities to strengthen rural livelihoods; ABET centres for capacity building and appropriate skills development; leadership training, social facilitation and conscientious awareness for CRDP and socio-economic independence; democratisation of rural development, participation and ownership of all processes, projects and programmes; co-ordination, alignment and cooperative governance (local municipalities, traditional councils, provincial government); participation of NGOs, including faith-based organisations, community-based organizations and other organs of civil society; social cohesion and access to human and social capital.

According to Swanepoel and De Beer (1997), the problems mentioned below led to the heightened interest in the development of rural areas:

- Unemployment and population growth in rural areas;
- Rural-urban migration;
- The low level of agricultural production;
- The income differentials between rural and urban areas, and
- The high population growth in rural areas.

Todaro (1994) concedes that rural development, though dependent primarily on small-farmer agricultural progress, implies much more. It encompasses:

- Effort to raise both farm and nonfarm rural real incomes through job creation, rural industrialisation, and the increased provision of education, health and nutrition, housing, and a variety of related social and welfare services;
- A decreased inequality in the distribution of rural incomes and lessening of urban-rural imbalances in incomes and economic opportunities; and
- The capacity of rural sector to sustain and accelerate the pace of these improvements over time.

By restoring a proper balance between urban and rural economic opportunities and by creating the conditions for broad popular participation in national development efforts and rewards, developing nations will have taken a giant step toward the realization of the true meaning of development.

Swanepoel and De Beer (1997) are of the view that development is the opposite of poverty. In other words, development addresses the poverty of people. Poverty cannot be regarded as a lack of money only, but manifests itself in many things such as malnutrition, morbidity and illiteracy; therefore development should first and foremost address all these manifestations of poverty. Development is there to break down poverty; therefore, development cannot be sectoralised. A person who has a need for health services invariable also has a need for other basic services such as education, a

balanced diet, shelter and employment. Development also cannot address several needs separately, as if they are separate entities. Development is not the development of area or of things such as roads and railways, but is a total life transformation (Swanepoel and De Beer, 1997).

The approach to reducing poverty has evolved over the past 50 years in response to deepening understanding of complexity development. In the 1950s and 1960s many viewed large investments in physical capital and infrastructure as the primary means of development. Poverty could be attacked in the following three ways: promoting opportunity, facilitating empowerment, and enhancing security. Promoting opportunities for poor people to emphasise the centrality of material opportunities. This means jobs, credit, roads, electricity, markets for their produce, and the schools, water, sanitation, and health services that underpin the health and skills essential for work (World Development Bank, 2001).

DPLG (2000) provides that a successful strategy will thus make people less poor, rather than more comfortable in their poverty. This emphasis is complemented by specific measures to assist the vulnerable and relieve the burdens of poverty. In Canada, a study on the effect of missing breakfast (short-term hunger) among low-income children found that “low achieving” children ate breakfast less regularly than did ‘high-performing’ children from similar home environments. In Africa, the detrimental effects of hunger on learning are exacerbated by malnutrition.

Chuenyane, (2011) in the paper titled “*partnering to find infrastructure solutions in rural development*” concludes by indicating that rural communities will benefit a great deal from better co-ordination and planning of infrastructure development. Such co-ordination will assist in the elimination of duplication of support services. A well planned infrastructure development programme has the potential to facilitate the integration of domestic markets and access to international markets, hence rural development. Establishing, improving and maintaining rural infrastructure in the form of water and power supplies as well as modes of transport will alleviate the burden on women and children who bear the brunt of inadequate infrastructure in the rural areas.

Phuhlisani Solutions (2009) notes rural development has to be located within a context of extremely rapid urbanisation and economic change, including powerful trends towards market fundamentalism and global economic integration driven by trade liberalisation. This has resulted in increased economic interdependence among nation states and reductions in national economic sovereignty. At the same time, the disparity between rich and poor continues to grow, both within countries and between them.

In South Africa it has to be situated against the backdrop of an increasingly stressed natural environment characterised by:

- Unsustainable use of freshwater (50% wetlands transformed; 82% rivers threatened; 65% of the African population could be at risk of water stress by 2025.
- High levels of biodiversity loss - 16,5% terrestrial habitats transformed; 34% of South Africa's terrestrial ecosystems threatened; more than 2,000 plant species threatened.
- Intensification of industrial agriculture, proliferation of GM crops, pesticide and chemical fertiliser use.
- High levels of air pollution.
- A spiralling waste problem.
- Intensification of floods and droughts (Wynberg, 2009).

According to Massuanganhe (2008), integration has been a goal of rural development programmes for many decades. Most of these failed to achieve the desired synergy because they failed to design a mechanism for integration. Rural development is difficult to integrate because it cuts across traditional sectors and involves all levels of government. An effective mechanism for integration will specify what happens at the various levels, which does what, and how the integration will be accomplished.

2.4 Integrated rural development: An intervention

The mandate for the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform is to develop rural areas throughout South Africa, and to achieve this the Department developed the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) to tackle issues such as underdevelopment, hunger, poverty, joblessness, lack of basic services and other social ills which have become synonymous with rural areas and redistributing 30% of the country's agricultural land.

Olivier, et al. 2010 are of the view that rural development as a functional domain is a concurrent function. This has the consequence of national Parliament's being responsible for the determination of national statutory framework, whilst the provincial legislatures are responsible for province specific legislation. The programme will facilitate, processes to address the specific and prioritised needs of the communities in rural areas, ranging from running clean water, decent shelter to proper sanitation and enterprises development support; based on the three strategic pillars: Agrarian Transformation, Rural Development and Land Reform. Central to delivering CRDP programme is Community participation and needs identification, programme development and service delivery monitoring (DRD & LR, 2009).

The CRDP is premised on three pillars: Land reform, agrarian transformation and rural development. The CRDP has a holistic approach, partnering various stakeholders such as other departments, non-governmental organisations, the business sector and the communities, in order to enhance socio-economic development issues (DRD & LR, 2009). The first CRDP site was launched in Muyexe, Limpopo, by Minister Gugile Nkwinti and President Jacob Zuma. The Department has implemented the 21 CRDP sites throughout South Africa and aims to roll this out to 160 sites by the year 2014.

The programme's job creation model aims to create employment of one person per household at each of the pilot sites for a period of two years. With the implementation of the CRDP the department aims to promote the creation of vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security (DRD & LR, 2009).

The CRDP is a catalyst and facilitator to ensure that development takes place in rural communities. The CRDP addresses specific needs of the communities in rural areas such as running water, sanitation, housing and development support. The CRDP is about changing the lives of people in rural areas, enabling people in the rural areas to take control of their destiny (DRD & LR, 2009). The programme embraces and utilises participatory processes to enable members of rural communities to take control of their lives by engaging with the department in the implementation process of the programme. The programme also embraces youth development. The department has established the National Youth Rural Services Corps to train youth in rural areas in various aspects of skills development in order to build their capacity and participate in socio-economic development in rural areas (DRD & LR, 2009).

According to the CRDP, The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform act as an initiator, facilitator and coordinator and catalyst in rural development interventions. As initiator the Department will initiate interventions/strategies in rural areas as part of an integrated approach, as facilitator it will play an active role in the facilitation of communities and will also facilitate interventions in areas where the Department has no expertise/funding but has identified other sector departments/stakeholders to contribute to the CRDP vision for that area/province, as coordinator, it will coordinate strategies, policies and mobilise resources from stakeholders to contribute to the objectives of the rural development programme and finally, as a catalyst the Department will play a change agent role and assist in the complete transformation of the rural space in terms of policies, programmes and projects for the ultimate aim of achieving vibrant and sustainable rural communities (DRD & LR, 2009).

Prefacing the 2010 report of the CRDP, the Director- General of Department of Rural Development and Land Reform stated that Central to the CRDP is the social mobilization of rural communities to ensure that they take centre stage in the improvement of their own quality of life. In order to ensure that all social mobilisation initiatives consider the dynamics of particular communities, a detailed household profiling precedes any initiative. The tool that has been used and will continue to be used is an adaptation of the NISIS tool used for the War on Poverty initiative. In all 160

wards, communities will be organised into community organisations and cooperatives in line with development initiatives and local opportunities that have been identified through an interactive process. The essence of the CRDP therefore is that people are not the targets of development but rather subjects of their own development.

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme encompasses all aspects of rural life from rural housing to rural transport, local economic development, education health, agriculture, social development, water, and so forth. It is clear that the new Department of Rural Development and Land Reform cannot deal with these challenges all alone (DRD & LR, 2009).

The programme transcends the conventional organisational boundaries in planning, budgeting and implementation resulting in a number of department's, agencies or ministries responsible for particular aspects of the programme. Programme and project management and operational and strategic leadership will therefore become key components in the implementation of the CRDP (DRD & LR, 2009).

In playing its coordinating role it is important that the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform recognises the principles of cooperative governance and the provisions of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005. The protocols will also ensure joint accountability for the implementation of the CRDP priorities. The following sectors are seen as critical stakeholders:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; extension, Land-care, Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme, etc.
- Water and Environmental Affairs- domestic and irrigation water; National Action Plan to combat desertification and land degradation and other environmental initiatives;
- Human Settlements – rural housing and sanitation;
- Department of Transport- Rural transport strategy (e.g. Shova Kalula programme has already contributed bicycles to the Muyexe pilot) ;
- Department of Public Works- Expanded Public Works Programme;

- Department of Trade and Industry- Cooperatives Development;
- Home Affairs, Social Development – Identity documents and Social cohesion
- Communities – Organisations and leadership;
- Traditional Institutions – strategic support;
- Municipalities – Integrated Development Plans and strategic institutional support;
- Relevant provincial departments – improved services for rural areas and strategic institutional support , and
- Others identified as per development need.

Given the cross cutting nature of rural development and the complexity of the co-ordination requirements other commentators are concerned that the shift of co-ordination responsibility from the Presidency to a new and relatively junior department will make this task impossible to achieve. At the same time there are concerns that the separation of Agriculture from Land Reform and Rural Development could leave “support to the remainder of less 'viable' land reform farms (from a market-oriented point of view) to an under resourced Rural Development and Land Reform Ministry” (Greenberg, 2009).

The implementation of the integrated rural development as pronounced by President Zuma in his 2009 State of Nation Address requires an inclusive institutional arrangement with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. The Political Champion comprising Minister, The Premier and Mayor provides political direction into the implementation of the development programme. The Council of Stakeholders will identify and package developmental projects, they will further ensure and enforce adherence into norms and standards, processes and procedures. The CRDP technical committee is charged with the technical/ actual implementation of the programme and lastly is the operational group or households who are in fact the beneficiaries of the CRDP (DRD & LR, 2009).

The table below highlights the needs identified in Muyexe Village based on the First Phase Spatial & Technical Analysis and Site Visits. The needs identified through the socioeconomic analysis conducted on May 2009 (DRD & LR, 2009).

Table1: Needs Identification

Needs	Findings And Proposed Interventions
Road Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The access road needs to be upgraded to an all-weather gravel road, rebuilding the road crossing over annual streams. • At present a bus service frequents the village twice a day. Taxis will not enter the village because of the state of the road. People are forced to use donkey carts as a means of transport.
Internal roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal road network needs to be reconstructed to repair the erosion and dealing with the rocky outcrops within the road area.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the community members have RDP houses alongside their traditional houses. There are some people who do not have RDP houses and their mud houses are dilapidated.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village has no water reticulation but the infrastructure is in place. To gain access to water, the community is forced to buy water from people who own private boreholes. The problem is compounded by high unemployment levels and the reliance on social grants to pay for water.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation infrastructure is not comprehensive.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity is available but not in all households.
Food Security and Agricultural challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The close proximity to the Kruger National Park and foot and mouth disease being a concern in this “red lines area”. Besides the Park constrains the community from selling their animals outside of their village
Fencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many households had make-shift fencing. There is a need to improve the fencing around the crops. • There is a need for improvement of the Kruger Park fence to prevent wild animals from attacking and eating the community’s livestock. The problem occurred when the community allegedly cut the fence to poach game from the Kruger Park and wild animals used the cut fence to attack livestock.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area has crèche, primary and high school.
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a lime stone quarry close to the village which employs a few people. • The owner of the supermarket grows vegetables in the area which also offers limited employment in the area.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no clinic and the mobile clinic visits the area twice a month. • There are a lot of child headed households which might indicate the prevalence of HIV/Aids and other diseases.

Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sports or recreational facilities.
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Source: CRDP Report, 2009

According to DRD & LR, (2009), community participatory processes were undertaken in Muyexe Village, and various methods were employed to identify the needs of the community. These include household surveys, community meetings and appraisals and engaging school pupils.

Below is the final list of priorities and needs for the village: Water, roads, houses, sanitation - community and schools, fencing- grazing camps and arable land, irrigation systems for crops, soil suitability analysis, clinic, eradication of animal diseases, infrastructure for traditional authorities, soccer playgrounds, business centre, community hall, sports centre, library, ECD centre, recreational centre, cellphone network, land lines, veggie tunnels, satellite police station, post office, village industry (Economic industries), skills and youth development, procurement of tractors, as well as the need to address wild animals which are attacking their livestock.

2.5 Integrated rural development strategy: An international perspective

The European Commission (2007), with their re-launched Lisbon strategy, maintains that rural development measures can play a significant role in fostering and maintaining prosperity in rural areas. Rural development is the key tool for the restructuring of the agriculture sector in order to encourage diversification and innovation in rural areas. Also to be noted is that rural development policy does not operate in a vacuum. Rural development actions can ensure that small-scale local infrastructure is put in place to connect rural communities with major investments under regional and cohesion policies. Through rural policy quality of lives in rural areas is improved.

According to Todaro (1994), the United Nations launched numerous efforts to alleviate poverty in the first and second development decades (1960s and 1970s). The Green Revolution was the development efforts in this period aimed at boosting food production

in the Third World in an attempt to alleviate poverty. In this era, technology was used substantially to increase food production and in some cases economic growth.

The World Development Report 2000/2001, 2001) points out that special action is also needed in poor areas, where a combination of asset deprivations including at a community level can diminish the material prospects for poor people. Tackling this requires public support and a range of institutional and participatory approaches. It requires providing social and economic infrastructure in poor, remote areas, including transport, telecommunications, school, health services, and electricity, as in China's poor areas programme. Also important is expanding access to information for poor villages, to allow them to participate in markets and to monitor local government.

Ninety percent of the poor in Vietnam, or three quarters of the population, live in the rural areas which is why rural development and agriculture are critical to Vietnam's development. Agriculture accounts for 22 percent of GDP, 30 percent of exports and 60 percent of employment. The majority of the rural population makes its living by growing and selling crops (rice accounts for 45 percent of agricultural production), raising and selling livestock and fish, and from forest products. The World Bank's rural development and agriculture activities in Vietnam have focused on ensuring (a) agricultural productivity growth and diversification; (b) improved access of farmers to markets and market information; and (c) natural resource management, to ensure that these can support people's livelihoods (World Development Report 2000/2001, 2001).

Poostchi, (1986) summarises major experiences on how people living in poverty can improve their livelihood by engaging in cultural transformation of traditional communities and move towards modern economic practice. Modern economic practices could be achieved by the provisioning of infrastructure suitable for improved agricultural productivity in rural areas. Socioeconomic amenities should be made available in rural areas to counter migration to big cities.

Rural areas are characterised by generally low population densities and by relatively extensive land uses such as agriculture and forestry. Yet beyond these simple

characteristics, Europe's rural areas are extremely diverse in their socioeconomic conditions and their physical geography and, therefore, in the nature of their development prospects problems. Because of this diversity, there is no single, overarching rural problem for rural development policy to address. In the past, the broad parameters of what constituted rural development were easier to agree and tended to be defined in terms of modernising agriculture and rural services in order to catch up with the standards of urban areas. In recent years, the development of rural areas is built upon their intrinsic qualities and assets (Baldock, Dwyer, Lowe, Petersen, and Ward, 2001).

Agriculture made three major contributions to development in the Republic of China. First, it satisfied the increased demand for agricultural products created by the rapid growth of both the economy and the population. This served to stabilise commodity prices and keep wages low. Second, it provided the labour that the industrial sector needed to proceed with economic development. Third, it provided a portion of the capital needed for industrialisation. The first step in developing agriculture in this case was to institute land reform. This policy was implemented in three phases: farmland rents were reduced by 37.5 percent, public lands were released for farming, and a project was launched for transferring land to the tiller (Mellor, J.W., 1995).

In India, the Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal ministry in rolling out development and welfare programmes in rural areas. This ministry plays a crucial role in the overall development strategy of the country. The mission and objectives of the Ministry is to correct the developmental imbalances and to accord due priority to development in rural areas by bringing in sustainable and holistic development through a multi-pronged strategy, aiming in the process, to reach out to most disadvantaged sections of the society (Ministry of Rural Development, 2010).

The Ministry of Rural Development (2010) further states that the thrust of these programmes are on all round economic and social transformation in rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development consists of three Departments: (i) The Department of

Rural Development (ii) The Department of Drinking Water Supply and (iii) The Department of Land Resources.

Broadly, the aims of the Ministry of Rural Development are to bridge urban rural divide, generate wage employment, ensuring food security, creating rural infrastructure required for the sustained and dignified living conditions (Ministry of Rural Development, 2010).

In India, rural development programme is aimed at providing assets and self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. Assistance under IRDP is given to a target group of rural poor belonging to families below poverty line in the form of subsidy by the Government and term credit by financial institutions. The Target group under IRDP consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and socially and economically backward classes having annual income of below Rs.11, 000 defined as poverty line for the Eight plan (Ministry of Rural Development, 2010).

According to Coyers (2001), during the transition to independence in Zimbabwe: 1978-1979, the transitional government produced a hurried public sector programme designed to dampen the radical development planning expected to follow the majority rule. This plan involved a rapid large scale development of infrastructure, intensive rural development and introduction of growth points. Growth points were introduced in 1978 as part of policy document called "Integrated plan for Rural Development". The plan designated ten growth points in communal areas, namely Chisumbanje, Gutu, Jerera, Maphisa, Mataga, Murehwa, Mushumbi, Nkayi, Sanyati and Wedza. The intention was to provide the identified areas with infrastructure and services in order to encourage investment and employment, thereby reducing the drift of population to the white towns and generating revenue for government through taxes and levies.

Most of the world's poor live in rural areas and are engaged in farming. This fact has led many researchers to conclude that agricultural development is essential in helping the poor not only by directly increasing the incomes of the poor who farm, but also by

releasing labour and capital that can be used in non-agricultural enterprises and by stimulating the demand for non-agricultural goods (Lipton and Ravallion, 1995; Johnson 2000, Lanjouw and Lanjouw, 2001). This literature emphasises the positive linkages between agricultural development and non-farm activity growth.

2.6 Integrated rural development: Success and failures

According to Zoomers (2006), integrated rural development projects were very popular in the 1980s as the best instrument for alleviating the situation of the rural poor in the most marginalised areas of the developing world. Growing disillusionment with technocratic and bureaucratic approaches to rural development (green revolution, agricultural colonization, land reform, etc.) resulted in the conclusion that it was not appropriate to attack single constraints through top-down planning and narrow sector programmes. It was recognised that rural development comprises the interaction of a large number of interrelated activities, and most IRD projects are relatively broad. Attention is paid to agriculture, but also to roads, irrigation, schooling, sanitation, credit and/or small-scale industrialisation. IRD involves all the things that can most improve the living conditions of the rural masses.

Rural development projects were seen as important drivers of development, as they provided the inputs for industrial development and increased export earnings, and contributed to food security. Stagnating agricultural production, environmental degradation, and the concentration of poverty in the countryside were considered obstacles to further national development. Consequently, large investments were made in agricultural research and extension services, water management, natural resource management, and integrated rural development. Since the mid 1990s, it was increasingly acknowledged that isolated projects would not result in sustainable results, unless they were embedded in a sound macroeconomic situation and a supportive policy environment (Zoomers, 2006).

Keen practitioners have learned that target communities neither their national, nor regional governments, nor even just their village headmen must have true ownership

over this process and they must have the capacity to sustain and manage new infrastructure and operational and maintenance systems (sometimes even these are ignored at the onset) that are established (USAID, n.d.).

Integrated Rural Development (IRD), sometimes referred to as area development was popular among those working on international development assistance in the 1970s. The number of and donor allocations to IRD projects increased rapidly in the mid 1970s and reached their peak in the beginning of the 1980s. However, follow-on project evaluations reported unsatisfactory performance of IRD efforts for the most part, and this resulted in a shift towards broader systemic poverty alleviation initiatives such as the world poverty reduction strategy (USAID, n.d.).

According to USAID almost every study views institutional and structural aspects of implementation as a main obstacle for successful IRD implementation. Therefore, the role of different stakeholders, including local communities, NGOs, businesses, local governing bodies, etc. should be reexamined. In the meantime, the studies generally agree that IRD is a quite complex and multidimensional model, the success of which is dependent on interaction of multiple factors and performance of different entities, integration of which are a necessary prerequisite to effective implementation (USAID, n.d.)

2.6.1. Institutional setting

Decentralization and community participation

In the past, rural development had suffered from top-down approaches to development and had become supply driven in many countries. That is, in some cases central governments and donors did not remain limited to the formulation and implementation of policies to facilitate the effective functioning of other actors. When central governments stay within their proper bounds, then local governments and communities can assume greater responsibilities and become the focal centres for local development. This is often referred to as decentralisation. In addition, for effective IRD, local communities

should organise themselves to managing their own development, while local governing bodies are expected to provide overall guidance. To achieve sustainability, the challenge has been to facilitate and institutionalise a process through which rural communities themselves would establish local organisations to satisfy their own local needs. The evidence clearly demonstrates that IRD work implemented under overwhelming governmental domination (or the ones lacking community ownership) has not achieved the expected results as the public's commitment to project goals is a crucial determinant of outcome (USAID, n.d.).

Sense of ownership

Ownership of project objectives is vital and the enabling environment should exist for local governmental institutions and community organisations to establish a collaborative partnership in undertaking the responsibility for developing a local vision and strategy, and for designing/planning, allocating resources, implementing and monitoring/evaluating of development activities that better cater to local needs (USAID, n.d.).

Implementation mechanisms, capacity and skills

Many IRD projects have set up their own project management units (PMUs) to bypass weak agencies. This negatively affects project sustainability as PMUs phase out at a certain point and local institutions and communities are usually left with little improved or no capacity to follow up on operational issues. On the contrary, local institutions and community organisations often lack financial, human, and physical resources that hinder their effective participation in IRD projects. In addition, there is a need for institutional mechanisms to coordinate the decisions taken by a large number of individuals at the community level, between communities, and between communities and other stakeholders such as the government (at different levels) and the private sector (USAID, n.d.).

2.6.2. Project Design and Implementation

Different studies point out that many problems in project implementation stem from deficient project design. One of the assessments describes the design-related problem as poor diagnosis of problems and a pervasive optimism over possible solutions. The challenge has always been to design a strategy or programme which, though it incorporates necessary levels of information, is flexible enough to allow for adjustments during the implementation cycle. Another important factor that usually is broadly talked about at the design stage, but not always put into practice, is giving proper consideration to social, economic, and cultural peculiarities of the chosen locality. Usually, detailed location-tailored research is necessary to guide project design and implementation (USAID, n.d.).

2.6.3. Network creation

In such a complex environment, agencies tend to give priority to their own programmes at the expense of contributions to the programmes of others. Insufficient analysis of social capital and institutional setting has led to poor interaction between the involved actors and thus affected project outcomes. Very often extensive administrative structures are established to implement the projects with little consideration given to the creation of a positive human network in a community and trust among the population that in turn would lead to collective action for integrated and sustainable rural development (USAID, n.d.).

2.6.4. Sustainability

The factors impeding programme sustainability include:

- Heavy reliance on technical assistance with little training for the local staff to effectively take over the implementation;
- High level of investments, which significantly exceed norms, result in resource unavailability (e.g. no way to find replacement parts or afford maintenance) when project disbursements end;

- Establishment of project-specific institutions that do not get absorbed into regular institutional settings;
- Relatively short duration of programmes, which results in the inability to produce results during the project implementation cycle; and
- Low level of community involvement and lack of sense of ownership (USAID, n.d.).

3. Summary

The South African government developed rural development policies around the RDP in the period 1994-2000, rural development as a concept was further enhanced during the period 2000-2009 through the ISRDP and finally in 2009 the CRDP was introduced. Rural development as a concept is aimed at uplifting the overall livelihood of rural communities through community participation which is subscribing to the notion of development for the people by the people.

For integrated rural development to be successful more attention should be paid to the building up of the organizational capacity of the rural poor than on individual self-help project. Community cooperatives should be promoted to enable more community involvement in the expansion of the rural economic base, hence the fight of extreme poverty and hunger.

The CRDP is centrally coordinated from the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and is anchored by three pillars, namely; land reform, agrarian transformation and rural development. The CRDP has a holistic approach of partnering all relevant stakeholders, government departments in all spheres, nongovernmental organization and business to enhance socio economic developmental issues.

By use of community involvement and participatory processes the community of Muyexe village identified and prioritised the needs of their village. Methods used to

identify these need included household surveys, community meetings, appraisals and engaging school pupils.

Between 1960 and 1970 the Green Revolution was used as development effort to boost food production in the Third World country in an attempt to alleviate poverty. In China, India, Vietnam and Zimbabwe tackling poverty and deprivation required public support and institutional and participatory approaches. It was required that transport, school, health services and electricity is provided. In a number of international communities agriculture is used as a major contribution to catch up with the standards of urban areas.

Integrated rural development projects proved successful to improve the living conditions of the rural masses and they were very popular in the 1980s. The disillusionment with technocratic and bureaucratic approaches to rural development led to the conclusion that it was not adequate to attack poverty through top down planning and narrow sector programmes, hence the adoption of large number of interrelated activities which are broad and paying attention into agriculture and infrastructure project that enhances trade and economic growth.

The most problems associated with IRD projects are; institutional alignment, project design and implementation, network creation and sustainability.

4. Conclusion

Integrated rural development as an approach is better placed to improve the livelihood of rural communities as it focuses on developing the organizational capacity of a community as well as the infrastructure. The challenge facing the implementation of integrated rural development is coordination of interrelated activities. It is therefore, essential that maximum level of cooperation is maintained.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the research approach, design and method used to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the integrated rural development strategy in Muyexe Village in the Greater Giyani Municipality in Limpopo Province, South Africa.

3.2 Research Design

The research approach that was employed in this study is the qualitative approach. It was selected based on the nature of the problem which requires to be studied in-depth and in detail. According to Durrheim and Terre Blanche (2004), “qualitative methods allow a researcher to study selected issues in depth, openness and in detail as they identify and attempt to understand the categories of information that emerge from collected data”. To enable the researcher to collect in-depth and comprehensive information about the effectiveness of the integrated rural development strategy in the Muyexe Village, a case study research method was also used. Case studies also have the advantage of allowing new ideas and hypotheses to emerge from careful and detailed observation (Durrheim and Terre Blanche 2004). Some minimal quantitative data were also collected. These were analysed and tabulated where necessary. The emphasis was on qualitative data in which concomitant methods were used.

3.2.1 Choice and rationale for the design

The study collected essentially qualitative data because it sought to solicit the opinions and perceptions of the participants with regard to the delivery of the programme in its current form. Qualitative data are based on meanings expressed through words and other symbols or metaphors (Welman and Kruger, 2000). A qualitative design refers to

research, which produces descriptive data, generally people's own written or spoken words. This study was also executed as a case study because case studies have long been associated with social research, particularly as they concern specific phenomena or localities.

3.3 Research methodology

3.3.1 Study Area

The study was conducted in Muyexe Village in the Greater Giyani Municipality of Capricorn District in Limpopo Province. Muyexe Village borders on the Kruger National Park. Muyexe Village forms part of the Thomo Traditional Authority, which has three villages under its jurisdiction. The village is made up of sections A and B. The village was chosen because it is economically and socially underprivileged with improper infrastructure such as roads, water supply, sanitations and no electricity supply. Clinics are a "luxury" which they do not have and therefore they are compelled to travel long distance to access health facilities. With a bus service going to the village only twice a day, they sometimes use donkey carts as a means of transport. Schools are few enough and their standards rather low. Unemployment level is high in the area (which contributes to the 40% of unemployment figure in the greater Giyani Municipality) with those who are working being at low income levels.

President Jacob Zuma launched the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in Muyexe Village, on August 17, 2009. The village was identified as one of the poorest villages in the country, with no basic services such as water, electricity, proper roads and housing developments. The villagers depend on their livestock to survive, constantly battling with challenges such as wild animals that attack their cattle and goats. The comprehensive rural development project is a national project of government, with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform as a catalyst and a facilitator to ensure rural development takes place at the required depth and scope.

3.3.2 Population

The total population of community members in the village is about 150,000. For the purposes of this study, the researcher collected empirical data from mainly the community members, but the following stakeholders also made part of the population in the study:

- Councillors,
- Community development workers,
- Development practitioners- IDT,
- Traditional leadership,
- Educators, and
- Health and social workers.

The researcher conducted a pilot survey to determine the feasibility of obtaining the relevant data and assess the standard of the questionnaire, before the actual data collection process was done. Moreover, the pilot survey was aimed at verifying both the understanding of questionnaires to be used for the purpose of undertaking a successful study. The researcher outlined the purpose and the importance of the research to all participants. The respondents were encouraged to take part in the study and that participation was voluntary. The researcher explained to them that the study will not jeopardise their status in any way. The researcher with the help of the research assistant conducted the research on 36 adults through the distribution and administration of questionnaires. Also, the researcher conducted interviews with some of the respondents to reinforce the information captured on self administered questionnaire.

3.3.3 Sample size and selection method

For the purposes of this study, two individuals within a fraternity were sampled. To that end, individuals who took part in the programme and those who did not participate for various reasons, but are eligible, were sampled. A total of 36 participants formed part of the sample that was interviewed in this study. This was a manageable number.

The researcher used purposive sampling method since individuals who participated in the programme and those who did not participate were sampled because of their accessibility. The rationale for this was to notice the pattern of change from those who participated in the programme as compared to those who did not participate. This was instrumental in assisting the researcher to arrive at a conclusion on whether there is an impact on the implementation of the rural development strategy or not, including the identification of areas that need to be improved in order to yield the required maximum benefit. The study also considered the issues of gender and age because the impact may not be the same.

3.3.4 Data collection method

Yin (2003) is of the view that one of the strengths of a case study methodology is that it allows the researcher to be able to use a number of data collection methods. According to Yin, the use of multiple data collection methods can help address the issue of establishing the case study's evidence construct validity and reliability. Data for this study were therefore collected through triangulation. Triangulation entails collecting material in as many different ways from as many diverse sources as possible (Terre Blanche and Kelly, 2004). Data were collected through interviews, self-administered questionnaires, direct observation and archived data.

The data collection methods for the study are elaborated below:

3.3.4.1 Self-administered questionnaire

A self-administered questionnaire was used for the purposes of this study for the collection of quantitative data. It targeted the identified population for this study. Thirty-six respondents completed the questionnaire. Some did that on their own and others were assisted by the researcher and the research assistant. It was necessary to assist others as some of the respondents cannot read and write. The researcher used both open-ended and closed-ended questions.

3.3.4.2 Interviews

Semi-structured face-to-face interviews were conducted with six community members in the village, six community development workers and two community leaders. Open-ended questions were asked because the advantage of using this type of question is the rich and complex data that one can obtain that is not possible from a closed-response question. However, closed-ended questions were also used to avoid monotony. In this regard, the researcher supplied the response options to the person. Each interview took approximately 20 minutes for each interviewee and the whole process took a month to complete and fourteen interviews were conducted.

3.3.4.3 Observation

The researcher observed activities of the stakeholders mentioned earlier. The researcher took down notes in the process and these notes were later analysed. The researcher observed the level of engagement shown by the community members, their participation in steering committees and the actual work itself, including past and present attendance into capacity building exercises.

3.3.5 Data Analysis

This involved the analysis of the data collected. This is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of highlighting useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making. Data analysis has multiple facets and approaches, encompassing diverse techniques under a variety of names, in different business, science, and social science domains.

In the main the data obtained from this study is not in numerical or quantitative form, that is, in the form of numbers, therefore, qualitative analyses based on the experiences of the individual participants was carried out. In a qualitative research, the information obtained from participants is not expressed in numerical form. The emphasis is on the stated experiences of the participants and on the stated meanings they attach to themselves, to other people, and to their environment. Direct quotation from participants

is in some instances used as such quotations are very revealing of the participants' experiences. In analysing the responses, the researcher identified questions and statements in the questionnaire which were related and grouped together in discussing the findings in relation to the research questions.

3.4 Data analysis method

The researcher and his assistant distributed the questionnaires to the different sex and age groupings summarized in Table 2 below. The data represented by the table below give the analysis of the respondents who participated in the study, the numbers of women and men, their age groups, the level of education and skills of the respondents. It also reflects the number of married, single, widowed and separated individuals who took part in the study.

Respondents aged 40-49 years are in the majority (11%) followed by 30-39 years (10%), representing adults and young adults. This age group is in the core of the community, it is made up of parents who serve on many community governance structures, their responses in the study is significant as are more informed of what is taking place in the community.

The number of married people is in the majority as 20% this segment of participants is made up of people who have dependent and their participation in the study and the intervention itself is critical as they are the ones who are to face the impact of poverty since they have dependents.

In terms of level of education, participants with secondary education are 44%, which is the highest percentage in the segment. This is useful to the study in the sense that the data gathered are reliable since the respondents could read with understanding and write for themselves, thus avoiding bias of the research team. The majority of the respondents in terms of level of skills show that 33% are unemployed and 11% are unskilled. This shows that Muyexe Village is made up of people who are either unemployed or unskilled and their impact on the responses is very critical as they are a targeted group of the programme.

Table 2: Demographic profile of the respondents

Age	Age Groups	M	F	Total	Percentages
	20-29	2	2	4	11%
	30-39	5	5	10	27%
	40-49	3	8	11	30%
	50-59	6	1	7	19%
	60-69	1	1	2	6%
	70-79				
	80		2	2	6%
Total				36	100%
Marital Status					
Married				20	56%
Single				11	30%
Divorced				3	8%
Widowed				2	6%
				36	100%
Level of Education					
No formal Education				6	18%
Primary Education				7	19%
Secondary Education				16	44%
Tertiary education				7	19%
Total				36	100%

Level of Skills					
Professionals				8	22%
Skilled				5	14%
Unskilled				11	31%
Unemployed				12	33%
Total				36	100%

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will provide information on the key findings of this study. Factors that bring forth the impact of the intervention are also highlighted in the chapter.

4.2 Presentation of quantitative data

4.2.1 The situation before the introduction of Integrated Rural Development Strategy or the comprehensive rural development programme

Data from the questionnaire reveal that all the respondents recorded that the situation as it relates to development in Muyexe Village was rather precarious before the intervention. They characterised the village as a dark village (a village without electricity), no water, with wild animals killing their livestock, no health facilities and infested with crime. According to them, there were no amenities such as post office, internet facilities, and for them to make use of such services they had to travel to Giyani Township, which is about 40 kilometres, yet there is no reliable form of public transport.

When explaining what improvements in their livelihoods was brought about by the intervention, participants responded by listing development projects which were implemented. This is a consolidated list from their responses: clinic, post office, multipurpose community centre, sports ground, water tanks, houses, fencing, school improvements, early childhood development centre, gardens, police station (satellite), bicycles, and electricity. All the respondents, based on the questionnaire responses, agree that the intervention reduced the level of poverty in the community and that each household in one way or another benefited from the intervention.

4.2.2 Level of consultations with the community

Data in Table 1 below show that forty percent of the respondents are of the view that there was not sufficient consultation with the community especially in project packaging and that the consultation that was done was only on project identification. However, thirty-five percent agree that adequate consultation was done; they demonstrate how community members were organised to identify the projects that were necessary for the upliftment of the community. A council of stakeholders composed of community members, national, provincial and municipality officials, Independent Development Trust official and other implementing agents was formed. Community members who were serving on the steering committees were trained to enhance their participation for the purpose of the intervention.

Table 3: Level of community consultations

Were communities consulted before the intervention?	Yes	No	Not sure	Total
	40%	35%	25%	100%

The 40 percent which is of the view that there was sufficient consultation agrees that there was training conducted for members of the steering committee, yet when asked as to who provided the training only 10 percent of the participants were able to point out that the training was provided by IDT.

4.2.3 Impact of the intervention to eradicate poverty

Asked about the impact of the intervention in the eradication of poverty, all (100%) respondents agreed that the intervention reduced poverty. From the interviews, before

the intervention, a number of households could not afford a hot meal. It also came to light that the community has a sizeable number of child headed families and orphans who were not receiving social grants from the government. Through the intervention, poverty in the community has been eradicated, at least one person from each impoverished family was offered employment in one of the many projects that are being or were undertaken in Muyexe Village. All child headed families and orphans were registered and are now receiving constant support from the government.

4.2.4 Cascading the intervention

About 90 percent of the respondents recommend that similar interventions could be helpful if implemented elsewhere where conditions are like those of Muyexe Village. The remaining 10 percent feel that this is actually not an intervention but projects which the government is supposed to be doing for its citizens. They insist that Muyexe Village must never be viewed as being lucky because this should have happened since it is the responsibility of government to develop impoverished and rural areas. Respondents highlighted the significance of the intervention indicating that children now attend schools, the clinic provides primary health care, the community is safe from wild animals and crime has been reduced in the community. According to the respondents, the community gained a lot from the intervention, which they never thought could have happened in their community. They named, amongst other things, sports complex, early childhood development centre, internet provision and bicycles for school children as some of the benefits that arose from the intervention.

4.2.5 Improving the implementation strategy

All the respondents agreed that there should be improvement in the implementation of the strategy. They cited the level of involvement by community members. For instance, according to them, consultations were minimal as they were involved mainly in the project identification phase and are not involved in project packaging as well as roll out. Some respondents made reference to developers who vanished with funds meant for

the development project in their community. Hence, they were of the view that if they were part of the management of the projects, such incidents would not have happened.

4.2.6 Progress made

Sixty-five percent of the participants indicated that a lot had been done and thirty-five did not have comment on progress made. From their recommendations, their hope is that government should ensure that skills development and training services are accessible to community members. Furthermore, community members are hoping for other technologies that will include possibilities of water harvesting and production enhancing alternatives to improve crop and livestock production (See Figure 1 below).

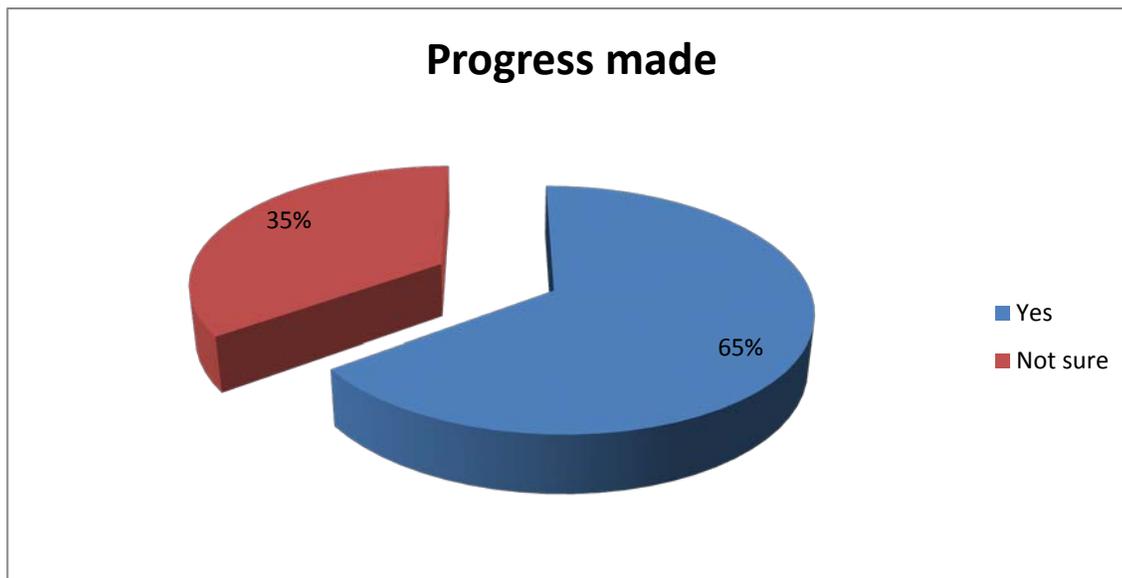


Fig. 1: Progress made

Furthermore, all the respondents were of the view that the establishment of basic needs infrastructure in the community helped significantly to improve the lives of community members, the clinic for example, unlike before where one had to travel 40 kilometres in quest for primary health care. The satellite police station, coupled with the sports complex had contributed a lot in crime reduction. The fencing project created a barrier between the village and the Kruger National Park. Livestock is now safe from attack by wild animals.

4.3 Presentation of qualitative data

Semi-structured face-to-face interviews were carried out with identified community development workers, development practitioners, traditional leaders, health and social workers and educators. Open-ended questions were also asked as well as closed response questions. The close-ended questions helped the researcher to probe as well as to avoid monotony. The interviews conducted lasted for about twenty minutes per interviewee and were mostly conducted in Xitsonga.

4.3.1 Focus group interview with community development workers (CDW)

The general view from the community development workers is that the situation in their village was unacceptable until the government decided to introduce the integrated rural development strategy. It was mentioned that a shortage of water continued to be their main problem because they still had to travel far to get water which is not even clean. The excerpt below reveals the general sentiment of the villagers:

We also have to buy water for R1 per 25 litres which is expensive for those of us who are not working and for those who only depend on the government grants (Woman aged 48, with 2 children).

However, in the discussions it was mentioned that through the intervention, people got employment from a project which involved ploughing of fields for other members of the community. This and other projects brought financial relief although some jobs were of a temporary nature. One of the participants said he was particularly glad with the establishment of the clinic which was one of the priorities of the community although its access was limited to 4pm.

The CDWs hope government will do more, especially for the upliftment of the youth.

We have been waiting for this kind of intervention from the government for a very long time. We guess that Muyexe was lucky to be chosen by the president as a pilot (CDW aged 34).

The CDWs made a special thanks to developments such as libraries, clinics, a satellite police station, free Internet and many others, and went on to remark that the village resembles a semi-urban area where residents enjoy an abundance of services within their proximity. Improvements also include a post office with banking services.

However, when it comes to creating stable jobs, they feel that government has not done enough yet, since most of the jobs created were temporary. One of the CDW remarked:

You can't support your family with a three-month job that feeds your family today and leaves them hungry tomorrow (CDW aged 29).

4.3.2 Interview with community members

(All the names used in this section are fictitious to preserve the anonymity of the respondents).

The big question to community members was that: as the rural development programme's two-year term comes to an end, has it achieved its aim of creating jobs and turning the village into a semi-township? Some villagers said Muyexe was now blooming like a flower, for instance with residents having access to services never available to them before. To strengthen this view the in-depth interview with a 40-year-old woman, Mrs Elinah Mafemani, captured the general position of many villagers:

Case 1:

"I only came to stay in 2003. I have four children and my husband is not working. I depend on the support grant from the government. The total amount that I get from the grant is R720 per month, for my three children. The last born in the family is 2 years old and attends preschool, for which I pay R50 monthly. I got temporary employment from the construction company that was building RDP houses at Muyexe. We earn R275 per house and this payment model is the same regardless of gender. The income is too little to give food to my family for the whole month. The spaza shops in the village are very expensive and Giyani is more than 40 kilometres from us. I wonder if I will be able to afford the levies for basic services that will shortly come to our village."

Case 2:

Another interview with Mr. Mogale showed that he has been staying in Muyexe Village since 1967. His main concern is that he applied for an RDP house but his application has not been approved. He owns a tractor that he uses to generate income by ploughing fields for other members of the community. He also receives the government's old age grant. Mr. Mogale also said he owns 6 hectares of land which he uses to plant maize to feed his family. If the season's yields are good, then he sells the extra produce to community members. He mentioned, though, that this was mainly hampered by the lack of water. He does not regard the project that is taking place in the village as something out of the ordinary as expressed in these words.

“To me this is what has been happening in other places except Muyexe until now. To me this is what should have happened to us a long time ago; it is just government action that is due to any community in the country. I don't think we are special in this regard. Government owes us these developments anyway.”

Case 3:

In an interview with Ms Tshikomba, she mentioned that she has since received an RDP house and a free energy-generating solar device distributed free to houses without electricity. She feels that government has done enough already. By the time electricity is installed in her area, she would benefit twice, “thanks to the solar systems”. She went on to say that they had Internet facilities, a library and various other facilities such as a police station, a sports ground and many more which other villages did not have.

Community members of Muyexe Village also complained of water scarcity as captured in the quote below:

“How can a person survive without water? It is an essential need of life.”

One respondent complained that women spent more time fetching water than men, and experienced waiting times extending well into the night. This exposed women to a range

of risks to personal safety and security. Grannies Mogadi Magwani and Martha Dikotle, who were found pushing wheelbarrows carrying firewood said:

“Since President Jacob Zuma came to the village and made promises, the only notable thing is the provision of job opportunities to the villagers and nothing else.”

They said they were also forced to fetch water from the streams, which they first boiled before using it for drinking and cooking. The government has also provided water tanks for many households. The tanks help store water when it rains. But because it had not rained for some time, the tanks are dry and there is no hope of accessing clean water.

4.3.3 Interview with Health and Social workers

An interview with health social workers revealed that to ensure food security, a local women’s cooperative involved in the Macena Gardening Project was supported in a number of ways. The IDT installed an irrigation system, constructed a tool-shed and protected the borehole in the area. Through the support offered, the capacity of the project was increased and that led to its sustainability as it started blooming. According to project manager, Mpho Ngoma, Macena has grown from a small non-commercial venture to a big enterprise that is capable of producing a steady supply of various vegetables for sale in supermarkets such as Spar in Giyani.

Health and Social Workers emphasised the significance of food security in rural areas by highlighting a need to invest in future agricultural development and training. They recommended that dedicated resources should be set aside to revive agricultural training colleges to ensure that they develop and run appropriate training programmes targeting rural areas to support rural economies. Rural Further Education and Training colleges have to be strengthened and equipped to address a range of relevant rural development skills challenges. They argued that improving rural service delivery will ensure that South Africa meets her development targets for 2014, which are linked to the Millennium Development Goals.

According to the social workers, the *Veggie Tower* approach was rolled-out in Muyexe targeting 300 households. Through this approach, a nursery and a net tunnel covering one hectare to grow vegetables was created. At Muyexe, 330 houses have been built, boreholes have been equipped, a water purification plant has been set up underwritten by the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA); internal water reticulation has been established by the Giyani local municipality and 275 sanitation units have been provided.

Furthermore, health and social workers were happy about the establishment of a community centre with the Post Office, clinic, satellite police station, drop-in centre and sports stadium that has been built by the provincial government. However, they were concerned about the hours of operation of the clinic which were limited as well as the shortage of nursing personnel. The village has a fully operating clinic with four full-time professional nurses. The clinic provides primary healthcare for the community. The only clinic in the village only operates during weekdays and not on a 24-hour basis as required. Furthermore, to help ease the dire shortage of water in the area, 478 JOJO water tanks were provided for the community, giving them access to clean water and healthy water for their wellbeing.

4.3.4 Interview with traditional leadership

According to Mr. Ben Sithole, the headman, Government will intensify the implementation of the Rural Transport Development Programme. The objective is to promote rural transport infrastructure and services. The programme will include non-motorised transport infrastructure, provision of rural transport passenger facilities and rural freight transport logistics.

“As the Headmen of this community it pains me to see women carrying groceries walking long distances from the taxi drop off point to their homes. Many rural school children also walk unimaginable distances to schools due to lack of proper roads and lack of transport.” (Headman of the village)

The excerpt shows how transport is critical for enhanced socio-economic activity and, broadly, a better quality of life. Agricultural colleges will be turned into centers of excellence and access by emerging farmers to professional mentoring services will be enhanced.

Traditional leadership spoke of the current drought that has ravaged the western part of the country and the region since 2002. The drought impacted heavily on rural communities. He called for people to work together to strengthen efforts to produce more.

“Muyexe is an example of government and the people working together, hand in hand with the national department, the province and local government, together we can do more. I am hopeful that within the coming year we shall improve participation of all stakeholders including the women and the youth.” said Area Headman.

That was said by headman Ben Sithole, who also complained about the cooperative in which he alleged that Mr. Peters convinced the project’s executive committee to sign a R1.39 million Old Mutual loan, from which he then drew a monthly salary of R95 000 and reportedly borrowed an additional R250 000 before disappearing. The cooperative is now stuck with a loan which they are unable to repay. Rural development programmes are intended to uplift communities by providing employment and skills training. He lamented that the Muyexe community should not be left even more impoverished than when the project started.

According to the headman, an effective rural development programme should be one of this government’s top priorities aimed at equipping rural communities, like the one in Muyexe, with the skills and resources needed to unlock the potential of the rural economy, and begin to address the skewed land ownership patterns that are a legacy of apartheid.

Two Village Viewing Areas now enable the community to view major sporting events. Further to this, an I-school Africa Rural Development Programme at the secondary and

primary schools offers learners an opportunity to interact and forge skills in the use of new technology.

4.3.5 Interview with an IDT official

The IDT initiated its 100 Days Programme in response to the president's call when he took office in June 2009. The IDT's programme was largely in support of the new Comprehensive Rural Development Programme spearheaded by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. As a result, all the IDT projects in the 100 days' programme were implemented in rural areas, and Muyexe Village in Giyani was one of these areas to benefit. Muyexe Village is also one of several sites where the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is being piloted. The Muyexe programme had several projects covering a number of areas.

According to the IDT official, these included the construction of a four bed roomed house for Mrs Nene, a widow who lives with nine dependants. The house was handed over to the family during the launch of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme on August, 17 2009. A Thusong Service Centre has been constructed in the area based on needs identified by the community and outlined in the Integrated Development Plan. The IDT worked in consultation with the community and the local municipality to ensure that the completed structure was aligned to their needs. The Thusong Centre will ensure that government services are offered closer to the people.

4.3.6 Interview with Educators

An educator said orphans and destitute families had been given jobs on the projects, including the building of a local primary school, RDP houses and ploughing. As such a block of seven classrooms were built at Muyexe Primary School. The local school was renovated and more classrooms and ablution facilities were added. A new Early Childhood Development Centre with solar lighting was also constructed. At Muyexe, the local primary school and the local Hatlani High School have been renovated. In 2002, the Department of Social Development's National Development Agency provided

funding for the Muyexe Early Childhood Development Centre to build a crèche for the local children.

As part of its commitment to develop skills, the National Development Agency also funded the project with more than R1 million to improve the management skills of the people in charge of the Muyexe crèche. People, furthermore, received training in project and financial management, bookkeeping, basic computer skills and brick making. In addition, 11 youths received scholarships to study construction programmes for a year.

4.4 Observation

The researcher observed that a number of meetings were held and inputs were given by the local and district municipalities and the Office of the Premier, including members of the community. Maps were generated utilising all information made available by the steering committee, which included various stakeholders within the province. The community has been mobilised both socially and organisationally. Household profiling formed the basis of community mobilisation and resulted in 21 projects being identified by the Muyexe community. The community mobilisation methodologies utilised are social mobilisation, household mobilisation, community profiling, social organisation, and institutional development and youth skills training.

From the observation, the researcher noted the impact of the intervention in a number of areas in the community. For instance, the researcher observed several fencing projects which include 17km around arable land, 10km around grazing land and 17 km around a buffer zone. The significance of this fencing is that it protects cattle from being attacked by wild animals.



Picture 1: Muyexe Fencing Project

The researcher observed the community vegetables in Muyexe. The initiative is called MACENA, women's garden and household food security projects. The objective of this initiative is to improve food security, job creation and retention, skills development, household income generation and agricultural development. The researcher was informed that MACENA Women's group is an organised food producing group of 36 women that produce a variety of vegetables for the local community needs and also for sale.



Picture 2: Community vegetable gardens in Muyexe Village

A housing project in progress was seen by the researcher. The project brought about 383 houses and 275 toilets. Houses and toilets were built by community members. These participated on the creation of their own shelter, thus realising their constitutional right of access to adequate housing.



Picture 3: Housing Project in progress in Muyexe

These houses greatly improved the living conditions and enhanced the dignity of household beneficiaries. Bricks used to build houses were manufactured by Muyexe Brick Making Project. Houses were built using labour intensive methods, and as a result a sizeable number of jobs were created and new skills were learnt by community members.



Picture 4: Muyexe Brick Making Project

The researcher also observed community members working on the Muyexe Electrification project. It is through this project that households in the Muyeve village were electrified. In all the projects observed, community members were playing an integral part in the success of the project.



Picture 5: Muyexe Electrification Project

As rural development is one of the five top key priorities of government, Muyexe Village was identified amongst other pilot sites to be developed through the CRDP. Before the inception of the programme, it was evident that Muyexe lacked the most basic of necessities such as decent houses, recreational facilities, and agricultural implements. But now, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, through its facilitative role, has ensured that the people of Muyexe live in decent houses and have access to improved health facilities and electricity, boreholes for water as well as making better education a reality through the use of a new multipurpose centre.



Picture 6: Muyexe multipurpose centre; Picture 7: A nurse attending to a baby in clinic

Through the intervention, a satellite police station was established. Community members indicate that since the establishment of the police station crime has been reduced drastically.



Picture 8: Newly established Muyexe Satelite Police Station

Households in Muyexe Village were supplied with Jojo tanks, for them to harvest rain water. The researcher noticed that the tanks were empty and agreed with community members that water remains a problem in the village as there are no rain or water boreholes.



Picture 9: Water tanks distributed to all families

4.5 Summary

The chapter provided findings, the interpreted information based on the data collected. It is important to note that the researcher captured how life was like in Muyexe village before the intervention and how it came to be post intervention. The community members expressed their satisfaction with regard to the achievement of the intervention and showed willingness to participate further in their own upliftment. The chapter is concluded by pictures depicting villagers working on different community upliftment projects.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The aim of this study was to investigate the impact of the implementation of the rural development strategy in Muyexe Village in the Greater Giyani in Limpopo Province. In this chapter conclusions are drawn and recommendations are based on the analysis of responses in relation to the research questions as stated in chapter 1. Furthermore, recommendations are made to guide possible future implementation of the intervention strategy; these recommendations are based on the reviewed literature, especially the document on Comprehensive Rural Development Programme.

5.2 Conclusions

The indicator of the measure of success of the comprehensive rural development programme will, amongst others, be the level of social cohesion and development facilitated in the rural areas. The extent to which rural communities have the infrastructures found in urban areas as well as possibilities of income generating activities will also be a good performance indicator.

The researcher gathered from the community that the intervention had been successful in graduating the community of Muyexe Village from extreme poverty. This view is based on the views expressed by community members taking into account the point where they were in terms of development before the intervention and to the present.

The consultation conducted with community members was very minimal; the consultation was mainly about project identification, prioritising and implementation. Consultation for the purpose of programme and project packaging was never done with community members. For development to be sustainable, community members should be in the forefront of their own development. This is done for a number of reasons, including commitment to the development initiatives and to earn community buy in.

During consultation sessions a number of development initiatives were put forward by the community members. However, not every initiative identified was implemented. For an example, roads were not constructed, no business centre established, no infrastructure for traditional authorities was set up, and no there was no village industry. This is against the spirit of development, for development to be development it must be centred on the people who are going to be affected. Access to water was a major problem identified in Muyexe Village and to date it remains a problem, despite the supply of Jojo tanks for water storage.

The DRD & LR arranged an organisational workshop in Muyexe. The workshop was attended by 200 participants and ninety-three percent of the participants were women and youth. They underwent a four-week long learning by experience training. The OW is a method of capacitating unemployed individuals to attain the organizational capacity essential for the creation of life opportunities and livelihoods through practical learning experience. The OW methodology thus combines the theory of organization with practice and, where it has been applied, has resulted in a real enterprise over which the participants have full ownership and control.

More jobs were created, though most of them were temporary. Permanent jobs were created in the clinic, multipurpose community centre, police station, community gardens, sports complex, and early childhood development centre. The SERITI institute also created many permanent jobs. It also trains community members and the youth on a number of life skills and skills required for entrepreneurship.

Transport and transportation remains poor in Muyexe. There are no reliable public transport and the roads are in a precarious state. The lack of transport and transport infrastructure makes it difficult to conduct economic activities with the people of Muyexe Village. Also, the villagers do not have access to clean water; the tanks which were supplied rely on rain water and in the absence of rain community members experience problems in acquiring water. People fetch water using wheelbarrows travelling long trips.

The intervention resulted in the fencing of the whole village. The fencing creates a boundary between the village and the game park, and also curbs wild animals from killing community livestock.

Now Muyexe Village boast its own library, a post office, a 24-hour satellite police office, a well-equipped computer centre, and a new R4,4 million multi-purpose sports centre that caters for various sporting codes. The computer centre allows community members to have access to information which enables them to participate in markets and to monitor other activities including local government development. All these are projects the community never thought of before the intervention. Muyexe Village also has its own community hall and 283 modern houses with electricity and water. There are 300 gardens that are used to grow vegetables, the vegetables are sold to the local supermarket and surplus produce is sold among the locals in the village. These are but a few illustrations of how the village moved from one point to the other, and in terms of the community members this is a vast improvement.

Rural Development Programme broadly is aimed at bridging urban-rural divide, making rural people arbiter of their own destiny, provisioning of economic uplift through promotion of self employment, emphasising meaningful and effective participation of community members, creating rural infrastructure for better economic opportunities and growth, providing for dignified living and making and restring non productive land in rural areas.

For rural development to be development worth considering, a rural area should resemble a mini urban area post intervention. Rural development has to be located within a context of extremely rapid urbanisation and economic change, including powerful trends towards market fundamentalism and global economic integration driven by trade liberalism. Improved rural areas will prevent urban migration, which leads to increased burden on service delivery in urban areas and often results in mushrooming of informal settlements.

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme encompasses all aspects of rural life from rural housing to rural transport, local economic development, education, health, agriculture, social development, and water. This is not a reflection of what happened in Muyexe Village, only one project was implemented which could be seen as LED initiative. The project is community gardens. There seem to be no initiative to improve rural transport. The construction of tarred roads could easily connect Muyexe Village with other areas and that could improve the economic fortunes of the village.

To a certain extent, the intervention does uplift the livelihood of people in Muyexe Village. The intervention does in a way show how the ANC led government is serious about rebuilding the once marginalised villages. Better life for all would not be realised if a concerted effort is not made to improve the livelihood of people living in rural areas. The majority of the people in rural areas continue to live in conditions of deprivation and poverty. Poverty cannot be regarded as a lack of money only, but manifests itself in many things such as malnutrition, morbidity, and illiteracy. Development should first and foremost address all manifestations of poverty.

Very critical is the capacity of the rural sector to sustain and accelerate the pace of development over time, a considerable effort should be invested on the educational improvements of people in rural areas. This alone will help in creating the ability to sustain as well as the ability to grasp and participate in the implementation of the development initiatives.

The intervention was carried out in an integrated approach. It was targeted at breaking down poverty; it was not sectionalized. A person who has a need for health services invariably has needs for other basic services such as education, a balanced diet, shelter and employment. A successful rural development strategy should make people less poor and not comfortable in their poverty.

Massive roll out of community beneficiary empowerment and consumer education would be beneficial to better the understanding of government programmes and policies and for better and coordinated monitoring and evaluation.

Accordingly, the CRDP should facilitate, processes to address the specific and prioritised needs of the communities in rural areas, ranging from running clean water, decent shelter to proper sanitation and enterprises development support, all these based on the three strategic pillars: Agrarian Transformation, Rural Development and Land Reform. Whilst the intervention in Muyexe could have addressed some of the prioritised needs, there is no evidence to support implementation of land reform in the village.

The Ministry of Rural Development and Land Reform is the nodal ministry in rolling out development and welfare programmes in rural areas. The Department plays a coordinating role and should recognise the principles of cooperative governance and the challenges and the provisions of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005.

Not all what is on the priority list of Muyexe Village has been implemented and the recognition of principles of cooperative governance could be the reason why such has not happened. Central to delivering CRDP programme is community participation and needs identification, programme development and service delivery monitoring.

5.3 Recommendations

The study will have two recommendations, one coming directly from the research and the other being informed by available government policies and programmes and supported by the reviewed literature.

5.3.1 Recommendations informed by the study conducted

The intervention proved to be effective in alleviating extreme poverty; it is therefore recommended that it is rolled out to other needy communities. There seems to be a continued problem in so far as the supply of water is concerned. Those who intervene are urged to ensure that there is a constant supply of water in Muyexe Village.

The woman cooperative responsible for the community gardens should be supported to ensure continuity. Government should provide those involved with further training that will enable the transformation of what started as peace garden to a commercial farm. The identified shortcoming in the operation of the clinic is hours of operation and the number of personnel. Given justification, in terms of statistics of incidence occurring after hours, it would be advisable to expand services to 24 hours and increase personnel.

It is strongly recommended that comprehensive rural development be implemented - using the people-centred development approach. This approach focuses on improving local communities' self-reliance, social justice, and participatory decision-making. It recognises that economic growth does not inherently contribute to human development, and calls for changes in social, political, and environmental values and practices.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries should be approached in a strategic and systematic manner in order to increase the overall production of commodities for food security and to contribute to the economy in a meaningful way. Rural development should be used as a tool to restructure the agricultural sector. The state should invest in agricultural research and extension services, water management, natural resource management and integrated rural development.

Educational opportunities in rural areas lag behind those in the cities. Human resource development should form a key component in building a rural economy. Training and retraining of community development workers is critical to the success of rural development strategies, thus improving the quality of consultation process.

There is also a need for post-implementation targeted focus to allow for complete development of the village. A once-off deployment of resources in a rural area may not be enough a solution to graduate community from underdevelopment, meaning that continuous assessment of the effect of the intervention should be carried out.

It would be wrong for Government to claim achievement in the implementation of the CRDP; instead, Government should embark on the next step and regard what has happened as an initial intervention to focus on meeting people's basic needs, especially

food security. The next step should be the entrepreneurial stage and large scale infrastructure development and in that the intervention will finally culminate with the emergence of small, micro and medium enterprises and village markets.

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform plays a coordinating role in the implementation of the CRDP, and should do such recognising the principles of cooperative governance and the provisions of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005. This poses a serious threat to the success of the programme as sector departments could plan for different targets with each other depending on budget provision and the minister's priorities. To achieve the goals of rural development there must be better cooperation between all three spheres of government. Rural development could be achieved through better coordination. The interdependent nature of rural development requires that the CRDP be administered and coordinated from the office of the president, especially since rural development is one of the five key priorities of the current leadership, the Zuma administration.

Many other initiatives should be supported through the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' National Agricultural Production Strategy. Biogas energy is becoming more relevant to many citizens living in rural areas, due to availability of the organic material such as animal waste, which is needed to produce biogas. This comes as the price of electricity is becoming unaffordable to millions of poor South Africans. The introduction of this kind of energy at Muyexe Village could bring hope to ordinary residents who can ill-afford to sustain even the subsidised electricity that is available to indigent people in rural areas. Many of them still depend on firewood to cook.

An improved road infrastructure could contribute significantly to mobility of people and goods transportation; hence economic progress will be influenced by tourism and trading. There can be significant efficiency gains to individual businesses as a result of road improvements. It is therefore recommended that a tarred road connecting Muyexe, Mtititi and Thomo be constructed.

It is further recommended that public transport infrastructure be developed, namely a bus terminus and a taxi rank. With improved road infrastructure, Muyexe Village could be used as a gateway to Kruger National Park as it is situated just 10 kilometres away from Xangoni Gate.

5.3.2 Recommendations based on the reviewed literature, policy and government programme

In most successful cases of economic development, such as the widely acknowledged "Taiwan experience," agricultural development was the main concern in the early period. The growth of agriculture laid a firm foundation for industrialisation, which in turn led to broader economic development. Indeed, the Republic of China made a point of fostering a close and mutually complementary relationship between agriculture and industry. It adopted a policy of building up industry through agriculture and using industry to develop agriculture in order to attain balanced development of both. Government should employ massive agricultural intervention to develop rural areas and Community members should be trained on agricultural production and agro processing.

As part of the rural development strategy, government should also support initiatives that promote other forms of economic potential of rural areas including tourism, light manufacturing and cultural work. Various cultural activities such as traditional music, arts and crafts, and traditional sports can be useful income generating activities in rural areas and should therefore be harnessed.

A number of studies have been carried out on the subject of integrated rural development both in the country and outside the country, with India having relied heavily on rural development to uplift the fortunes of its citizens. There are more lessons to be learned from India's rural development programme. Government should not be piloting rural development but implementing it, for example. A tool should be developed to identify rural areas that require intervention using the knowledge gained through experience, packaging and rolling out rural development programmes.

Rural development, by and large, depends primarily on small farm agricultural progress, notwithstanding that it encompasses effort to raise both farm and nonfarm rural real income through job creation, rural industrialization, and the increased provisioning of education, health and nutrition, housing, and a variety of related social and welfare services. Rural development should provide infrastructure for the farmers to accept and carry out practices which increase agricultural productivity

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC	African National Congress
COS	Council of Stakeholders
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DRD&LR	Department of Rural development and Land Reform
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centre
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Developmnt
IDT	Independent Development Trust
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
IT	Information Technology
IRD	Integrated Rural Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OW	Organisational Workshop
PMU	Programme Management Unit
RDF	Rural Development Framework
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SETA'S	Sector Education Training Authority
WPTLG	White Paper on Traditional Leadership and Governance

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 1

I. INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE AIM OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN MUYEXE VILLAGE IN THE GREATER GIYANI MUNICIPALITY IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE. RESPONDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE MALE OR FEMALE ADULTS. YOUR RESPONSES WILL BE TREATED WITH STRICT CONFIDENTIALITY. ALL QUESTIONS ARE IMPORTANT FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES OF THE STUDY. NO ATTEMPTS WILL BE MADE TO IDENTIFY THE RESPONDENTS. YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO ANSWER FRANKLY AND HONESTLY.

2. PARTICULARS

TICK THE APPROPRIATE SPACE PROVIDED

(i) Gender

Male	1	Female	2
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(ii) Age group

20-29	1	30-39	2	40-49	3	50-59	4	60-69	5	70-79	6	80-89	7
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(iii) Marital status

Married	1
Single	2
Divorced/ Separated	3
Widowed	4

(iv) Number of Children

(v) Total number of family members

(vi) Education

No formal education	1
Primary education	2
Secondary education	3
Tertiary education	4

(vii) Religion

Christian	1
Non-Christian	2

(viii) Occupation

Professional	1
Skilled	2

Unskilled	3
Unemployed	4

PART 2

1. Do you know of any integrated rural development programme that took place in 2009?

2. What is new which was not there before the integrated rural development strategy?

3. Were communities consulted before the implementation of the intervention?

4. List developmental projects introduced by the intervention.

5. Did the intervention benefit you?

Yes

No

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5.a If yes, how did you benefit?

6. Did the intervention improve the quality of lives in the community?

Yes

No

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6.a If yes, please explain how the lives in the community improved.

7. Were the community members involved in the rolling out of the intervention strategy?

Yes

No

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7. a If yes, how were community members involved? Did they serve on steering committees, and if so, in what capacity did they do so?

8. Was training or capacity building exercise provided to improve the skills of community members?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. a If yes, who provided the training and what was the approach?

9. Were there infrastructures in your community before the intervention?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9.a If yes, what were they?

10. Did the intervention create new infrastructure in your community?

Yes

No

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10.a If yes, what are they?

11. What benefit do you derive from the infrastructures?

12. Do you think the intervention had an impact on your livelihood?

Yes

No

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12.a If yes, what impact?

13. Did the implementation of the integrated rural development strategy graduate the community from poverty?

Yes No

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14. How was the level and nature of poverty in the community before the intervention?

15. How can you describe the level and nature of poverty in the community after the intervention?

16. Briefly explain what improvements were made by this intervention.

17. What improvement do you think should be made in the intervention strategy?

18. Would you recommend that similar intervention be done in another community?

Yes No

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19. Give reasons for your answer.
