

# AN EVALUATION OF THE EGG-LAYING CHICKENS'ERS PROJECT AS A POVERTY ALLEVIATION EFFORT WITHIN BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY OF LIMPOPO PROVINCE

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## 1. POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS IN BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY

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### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

South Africa is classified as an upper middle-income country with one of the most skewed distribution of income in the world (Machete, 2004).- Despite South Africa's middle-income status, half its citizens lack adequate nutrition, water, energy, shelter, healthcare, and education.- In order to address this 'dismal shame of poverty', according to Mbeki (1996), the new constitution requires that local authorities "give priority to the basic needs of... and promote the social and economic development of the community".- According to National Development Agency (NDA, 2000), poverty alleviation strategies and budget should focus on the vulnerable groups.- The causes of poverty in these groups are due to either one or more of the following:

- Geographical location: the area is located where there are inadequate natural resources;
- Social: age, gender and social systems that disadvantage some of the society victims of HIV/AIDS epidemic; and
- Economic: those who are poor due to lack of access to resources such as infrastructure and job creation opportunities.

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A number of policies aimed at, *inter alia*, closing the income gap and promoting economic empowerment of the previously disadvantaged communities, are in place. The Department of Health and Welfare (DHW) introduced poverty alleviation projects with the help of the Department of Agriculture (DoA), the Department of Public Works (DPW), SMME and the

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local government.— The DoA is busy implementing such projects in the Blouberg Municipality because the municipality was declared as ~~the poor of~~ the poorest of the poor. The projects that are in place are as follows: fish production, backyard vegetable garden- packs with water storage drum, heifer and goat for milk production, and egg layers (Budget Speech, March 2006). Various reports on poverty place Limpopo Province as the poorest province.

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## 1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The DoA declared the Blouberg Municipality as a nodal area in 1992, which means that it is among the poorest of the poor (CDM-IDP report, 1994). According to the MEC for Agriculture for Limpopo Province, Ms D.P. Magadzi, during her budget speech for 2006/2007, the DoA introduced ~~the~~ household food production input packs to 3 788 households at the cost of R8.9m. Three categories of production packs were distributed, namely: -egg production (Layer chickens); vegetable packs with water storage drum; and heifer and milk cow for milk production.— About R14.2m has been spent on these projects (Budget Speech, 2006/2007 vote 4:7).— The beneficiaries were given layers so that they could~~an~~ generate income by selling the egg layers in order to satisfy their own needs.

The income that they generate from selling the eggs is supposed to buy feed for the layers and for their family consumption.— Only 220 beneficiaries were provided the layers since 2003 up to date.— The dDepartment provided feed free of charge at first and after that the beneficiaries were expected to buy feed by themselves.— After 12 months, i they were to sell all the layers and replace them (Animal Health and Production Report of the DoA, undated). This has never happened to some beneficiaries because they consumed all the income and were left with nothing to buy the feed.— Others ate all the eggs and, - some all the chickens and - some sold all the chickens. —The beneficiaries gave the egg layers maize meal because they did not have enough money to

buy the ~~recommended one~~ feed, so they complained that the layers ~~did~~ not produce eggs. These beneficiaries did not take care of the layers in terms of treatment and feed.

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The other problem is the transportation of the feed from the shops to the beneficiaries.- In most cases, the officers ~~are~~ assisting in transporting the feed, ~~but sometimes~~ they are often too busy to do that (Animal Health and Production Technicians Report of the DoA, undated). ~~—These observations~~ These observations raised ~~questions~~ a question as to whether or not income generating projects such as the egg layers ~~are, actually~~ alleviate poverty.

### 1.3 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

The concepts relevant to this study need to be briefly classified as follows:

#### 1.3.1 Poverty

People are in poverty if they do not have the resources to physically maintain human life (Haralambos et al., 2000:91). The cConcept 'absolute poverty' usually involves a judgment of basic human needs and is measured in terms of the resources required to maintain health and physical efficiency.- Absolute poverty is often known as subsistence poverty since it is based on assessments of minimum subsistence requirements (Haralambos et al., 2000: 292).- The sSecond definition of poverty is based upon identifying those households whose income falls well below the average for households with the same composition (the same number of adults and children) (Haralambos et al., 2000:296).

#### 1.3.2 Reduction and eradication/\_alleviation of poverty

The reduction and eradication of poverty requires integrated strategies that give poor people the opportunity to break the cycle of poverty and attain sustainable livelihoods. -They must be enabled to access natural resources. The principle of equality should be the basis of all poverty eradication programmes, nationally and internationally (David, Theron ~~&and~~ Maphunye, 2005:224).

### **1.3.3 \_Development**

Development denotes a desirable ongoing or intended process of change.- It is applied in a societal context.- Sachs (1992:10) refers to development as “a favorable change, a step from the simple to the complex, from the inferior to the superior, from worse to better.” For the purpose of this ~~envisaged~~ study, the concept development means the change of the lifestyle of the poor people of the Blouberg Municipality.

### **1.3.4 \_Beneficiary**

Beneficiaries are the people who are benefiting from the programme. In this ~~envisaged~~ study, the people who were provided with the egg layers are always referred to as the beneficiaries.- They are also known as the poor. ‘Poor’ has been defined as the poorest 40% of the households, and ‘ultra-poor’ as the poorest 20% of the households.- According to these definitions, households that expect less than R352.53 per adults equivalent are regarded as poor ~~and~~; households that expect less than R193.77 per adults equivalent are regarded as ultra-poor (May, 2000:30).- The poor can be defined as those whose income or resources fall so far short of the average within the society that they do not have an acceptable standard of living (Haralambos et al., 2000:292).

### 1.3.5 Livelihoods

Poor people tend to be most dependent upon the environment and the direct use of the natural resources, and, ~~as such~~<sup>therefore</sup>, they are the most severely affected when the environment is degraded or their access to natural resources is limited or denied (DFID, EC & UNDP, July 2002: 8).- In this ~~envisaged~~ study, the concept ~~will~~<sup>refers</sup> to the strategy used to get a living.

### 1.3.6 Participation

Participation means dismantling the top-down, prescriptive and often arrogant knowledge transportation and communication styles that are imposed on communities by outsiders (Chamber, 1997).— The beneficiaries of development must also be its contributors. —Rahman (1993:150) defines popular participation as “an active process in which the participant takes initiative and takes action that is stimulated by their own thinking and deliberation and over which they can exert effective control.”- For the *Oxford English Dictionary*, participation is “the action or fact of partaking, having or forming a part of.”- In that sense, participation could be either transitive or intransitive; ~~either~~—moral, amoral or immoral; either forced or free; either manipulative or spontaneous (Majid Rahnama, in Sachs, ~~1993~~ (1993:116).- In this context, participation ~~will~~<sup>entails</sup> the active involvement of the participants.

### 1.3.7 Community development

Community development focuses on the method whereby “desired change” could be brought about in communities. —Burger (1993:73-87) calls for stimulating the involvement of the community in development projects.- In most cases, the interventions are planned by outsiders (government and

NGOs) and delivered, in a top-down manner, to a beneficiary community. Community development is also used as a development process.— This means that communities could take the initiative to formulate objectives involving changes in their living conditions (Ismail, Theron, & Maphunye, & 2005:107). For the purpose of this envisaged study, community development will entail the beneficiaries who take will be taking part in the process of change.

### 1.3.8 Project

Burke (1999:79) defines a project as an endeavour in which human, material and function resources are organized in a novel way to undertake a unique scope of work, of given specification, within constraints of cost and time, so as to deliver beneficial change defined by quantitative and qualitative objectives. For the purpose of this study, project refers to the programmes that are taking place in order to meet a particular aim.

### 1.3.9 Sustainable development

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED, 1987).— Sustainable development, therefore, means development that can be sustained in the long run without adversely affecting the natural environment.— According to Ropetto (1986:15), quoted in Liebenberg and Steward (1997:126), sustainable development is:

“...a developmental strategy that manages all assets, for increasing long-term wealth and well-being.— Sustainable development as a goal rejects policies and practices that support current living standards depleting the productive base....”

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For the purpose of this ~~envisaged~~ study, sustainable development refers to affordability of the required resources.

### 1.3.10 Egg layers

Egg layers are the chickens that produce eggs.- They need to be given the relevant feed so that they can lay eggs on a regular basis.- In this context, the egg layers are given to the beneficiaries so that they can generate money by selling the eggs.

## 1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

### 1.4.1        Aim

The main aim of the ~~envisaged~~ study wasis to evaluate the egg layers as a poverty alleviation project in the Blouberg Municipality.

### 1.4.2        Objectives

- ~~2.1.2.1~~ To assess the performance of the project in terms of set goals of the poverty alleviation projects:-
- ~~2.1.2.2~~ To explore and describe what the beneficiaries' views are on egg layers as a poverty alleviation project:-
- ~~2.1.2.3~~ To identify strategies to enhance the project in poverty alleviation; ~~and-~~
- ~~2.1.2.4~~ To determine the impact of the project on poverty alleviation of members and community.

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### 1.4.3 Research Questions

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- 2.3.1—How do the egg layers projects perform in terms of the set goals of the poverty alleviation?
- 2.3.2—What are the views of beneficiaries on egg layers as a poverty alleviation project?
- 2.3.3—What are the strategies that can be used to enhance the project on poverty alleviation?
- 2.3.4—What is the impact of the project on poverty alleviation among members and the community?!

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## 1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The ~~government/ Department of Agriculture~~ will benefit from the findings of the study with regard to theas they will be aware of the importance of monitoring and evaluation of ~~the projects during the implementation of the project.~~ The people of Blouberg will also benefit from the study because they will be able to participate in their decision-making mechanism affecting their development. The recommendations of the ~~envisaged~~ study, especially the challenges, will help the department and the beneficiaries towards the improvement of the programme.— The ~~envisaged~~ study will also contribute to the existing studies and if the studies are outdated they will make some improvements because the study can come up with new ideas. It will also facilitate further research on the related findings of the study.

~~This envisaged study will highlights the issues and the underlying factors.~~

## 1.6 \_\_STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The research report of this study is made up of five chapters, which are presented as follows:

Chapter one provides [a](#) general introduction to the study that presents the poverty alleviation projects in Blouberg, problem statements, operational definition, aims and objectives of the study, research questions, the significance of the study as well as the outline of the chapters in the mini dissertation.

Chapter two is a review of the literature on the overview of the poverty in Limpopo Province and South Africa, the concept of poverty, poverty alleviation projects and poverty alleviation: theoretical perspectives, review of the evidence: impact of the poverty alleviation projects on poverty alleviation in South Africa, Limpopo Province and [the](#) Blouberg Municipality, and the information gaps.

Chapter three outlines the research design and methodology consist of research design, unit of analysis, area of study, data collection methods and data analysis method.

Chapter four focuses on presentation analysis and interpretation of data.

Finally Chapter five concentrates [ed](#) on the summaries and conclusions of the study in order to make recommendations based on the findings of the study recommendations.

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## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW: POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT

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#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

~~In this chapter, chapter is the review of the literature the focus is on literature reviewed~~ on poverty alleviation through resource generating programmes or projects. Since the new government came into power in 1994, it has shown great commitment ~~to~~ addressing ~~the~~ inequality inherited from the previous apartheid government. In addition, ~~the g~~overnment has

embarked on a number of initiatives to expand healthcare, provide public infrastructure, build houses, and provide free basic services such as water and electricity (Public Service Commission, February 2007:21). All this ~~isthese are~~ guided by an overall commitment to combat under-development and create a better life for all.

Additionally this chapter provides an overview of poverty in South Africa and Limpopo Province in particular and also discusses theoretical approaches on the role of poverty alleviation in a development project. Finally, it will review the evidence in the effectiveness of such projects in alleviating poverty.

## 2.2 AN OVERVIEW OF POVERTY IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE AND SOUTH AFRICA

~~Limpopo Province is one of the poorest regions in South Africa.~~ Poverty is quite high in rural areas though urban poverty is also significant. South Africa is categorized as an upper-middle-income country (UNDP, Human Development Report, 2006).- However, despite this relatively wealthy status, the majority of South African households experience utter poverty or high vulnerability of being poor.- Furthermore, the distribution of income and wealth in South Africa is among the most unequal in the world (May, 2000:1). Many households still have unsatisfactory access to education, health care, energy, and clean water. -Since the dawn of the new democratic dispensation in 1994, the government of South Africa, in its development policy initiatives, has attached high priority to issues of poverty alleviation and more equitable distribution of income and wealth.

In particular, the government is committed to the programme of empowerment of the previously disadvantaged groups and regions. -Almost a half of the population continues to live under poverty datum line (Adelzadeh, 2006). These estimates that just over 22 ~~twenty two~~ million people in South

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Africa live in poverty (DBSA, 2005a).— Limpopo Province features quite prominently in South Africa's poverty ranking as being one of the least developed in the country.— Statistics South Africa (2000) reported that the Limpopo Province and the Eastern Cape Province were the poorest provinces in the country.— In addition, Statistics South Africa (2002) suggests that poverty and inequality have increased in South Africa since the fall of apartheid, despite the government's commitment to ending these social problems.

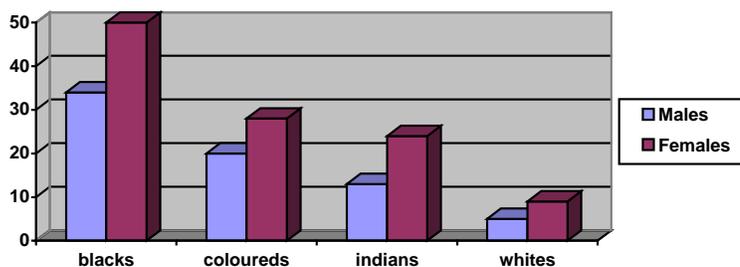
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In South Africa, poverty affects people in differently. ∴

It Poverty affects them people according to the racial lines. — The poor are became highly represented within the African communities as outlined by Borat (2000:796) who says “the racial disparities are also evident in that Africans constitute 69% of the labour force and 88% of all poor individuals in the labour force, while the corresponding figures for W whites are 17 and 2, 2%, respectively.”

**Figure 2.1: — South African Poverty Distribution A according to Race and Sex D during 1995**



Source: Popenoe, Boulton and Cunningham (1998:378)

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According to F figure 2.1 above, poverty is highly concentrated among the African males and females with women scoring higher than men by 34% and

50%, respectively. The Coloured, Asians and Whites have scores that indicate that ~~more women are poorer than men are poor~~, with 20% and 28%, 13% and 24%, 5% and 9%, respectively.

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Poverty affects people according to the family type of origin. May and Vaughan (1999:68) say “the poverty rate among female-headed households in 1995 was 60%, considerably higher than the rate of 31% in male-headed households.

“Women who head families without husbands usually carry the burden of ~~socio-economically~~ supporting their own children, ~~parents and parents, and~~ relatives. This condition reduces the resources intended to supplement the existence of a household. There ~~are is~~ also an emergence of a child-headed family in South Africa today due to the high death rate of parents who are victims of HIV / AIDS and other communicable diseases such as malaria, cholera, and tuberculosis.

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~~(LoveLife, 2001:11).~~

~~Such a~~This family will be the poorest of all forms of family because children are physically and intellectually incompetent to support themselves.

Poverty affects people according to their physical and age orientation. In this instance, poverty affects children, the aged and disabled more than other sectors of the community.— “Moreover, three in five children live in poor households, and many children are exposed to public and domestic violence, malnutrition, and inconsistent parenting and schooling.” (May & Vaughan, 1999:68).— Children, the aged, and the disabled are poor solely because they are physically and /or intellectually incompetent to support themselves.

Poverty affects people according to occupations. According to Borat (2000:798), in South Africa, “the two poorest occupation groups are domestic

services and agricultural labourers, and account for 72% of all the employed poor labour market.” These people are classified as the working poor.

Poverty and inequality in South Africa have racial, gender, spatial and age dimensions. Therefore, the concentration of poverty lies predominantly with Black African, women, rural areas, and Black youth.

### **2.2.1 Poverty in Limpopo Province**

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According to the National Census of 2001, Limpopo Province is a home to 11, 8% of South Africa's population. Measured by its total current income, Limpopo is ranked sixth of all the provinces in South Africa in terms of total income. In per capita income terms, however, the province is the poorest (SSA, 2003a). As in the case with most of the other provinces in South Africa, Limpopo is marred by high poverty rates, inequalities in the distribution of income between various population subgroups and unemployment.

The Limpopo Province has a strong rural basis and is divided into five district municipalities. About 89% of the provincial land surface is rural and underdeveloped. The poverty rate estimates in all the district municipalities in Limpopo are above the national average poverty rate. One of the central challenges of economic development in the province is poverty. It is estimated as many as 60% of households in the province fall below a nominal income level of R12230 per annum. A poverty reduction target in the province is that, by 2015, the nominal income level will have risen by R20000 and 33% of the households will fall under this nominal income level (Confidential-Population and Development Directorate, Undated).

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As a matter of fact, the province boasts the widest diversity of agricultural resources, tourism destinations and mineral reserves in South Africa. Tourism and agriculture together with their associated manufacturing industries are the additional driving forces for economic development (Statistics South Africa).

Despite all the above achievements, poverty levels have not decreased as one would expect. Regarding to job creation, diversification and poverty reduction, much more still needs to be done to improve the quality of life and to stimulate economic activities (Development Index Framework: Limpopo).

Information pertaining to the labour market status reveals a high level of unemployment in Limpopo Province (48,-8%). This figure is higher than the national level of 41,-6%. The sex profile of labour market status shows unemployment to be quite high among females (56,-6%) compared to the 40, 6% level recorded among males. The high unemployment level partly explains the situation where at least two thirds (67%) of the provincial labour force has no monthly income; only 4,-5% of the provincial labour force earns at least R3201 per month (Confidential- Population and Development Directorate, Undated).

Illiteracy remains high, as does malnutrition, child mortalities and deprivation of basis amenities such as water and electricity. Obviously, one of the province's priorities would be to implement programmes to alleviate poverty and social development (Arenstein, 2004:1 and Van der Walt, 2002:12).

### **2.2.2 Poverty in Blouberg Municipality**

According to Statistics SA (Census, 2001), the total population of Blouberg is estimated at 161 322. A large percentage of the population of Blouberg is still under 21 years of age. This will mean a lot of social spending. The said number of people will pose an economic challenge to the Municipality, as jobs will have to be created to absorb the ever-increasing number of the unemployed with a very high dependency ratio. A large section of the population is found in Mamadi, Makgato, My Darling and R293 Towns like Indermark, Marobjane, Machaba and Senwabarwana. Poverty level at Blouberg is very high. This brings with a number of social factors. A large number of households survive with an annual income that is under R18 000.

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One of the biggest problems is the migrant labour system. In the past, women headed a substantial number of households as men had to go and make a living elsewhere, particularly in Gauteng. The trend nowadays is for households to be headed by children, as women also tend to go after their husbands. This has had a negative social impact on the lives of the children as they have to grapple with independence and the effects of the moral decay that is prevalent today.

A large number of settlements are rural areas in the form of villages. The majority of the people however do not have access to clean water. Some sections of the Blouberg population are below RDP standards. The majority of people receive their water from natural sources. The main concern is that the people who receive water from unspecified sources may be could lead to water-borne diseases. There are chronic water shortages in other areas like Gemarke, old Longsigne, Driekoppies, Alldays extension, and, Raditshaba. The quality of water in areas such as Kibi, Sadu, and Swarts is not adequately good for human consumption as it is very salty.

### **2.33 \_CONCEPTUALIZATION OF POVERTY**

There is an evident theoretical and operational nexus between the conceptualization ~~of poverty~~, ~~the definition~~ ~~of poverty~~ and the measurement of poverty, particularly indicators or measures used to estimate poverty in any society. In essence, therefore, critical to conceptualization and poverty are values, principles and aspirations that inform the development goals of the kind of society that is envisioned. In South Africa, there are increasingly more studies that analyse poverty and its nature and magnitude from m the perspective that poverty is multidimensional. For instance, Statistics South

Africa reports (Stats SA, 2000), *Measuring Poverty in South Africa*, conceptualised poverty as:

“The denial of opportunities and choices most basic to human development to lead a long, healthy, creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, self-esteem and respect from others.”

### **2.33.1 Poverty as a concept**

The concept of poverty is surrounded by puzzling intricacies and encompasses issues of a multi-faceted nature. For the most part, poverty is an economic and social phenomenon, but it also has cultural, spiritual and political dimensions. Added to this, it fluctuates in time and space as well as in the status of the people affected. A person classified as poor in one period, for instance, may improve his or her status in another period. The same person classified at a given point in time may be better off in relative terms. Consequently, it is virtually impossible to coin a universally acceptable definition of poverty concept (Yeshewalul, undated)

Notwithstanding this, some efforts have been made in the past to define the concepts in a broader context. According to United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), poverty is perceived as relative absence of income, assets, basic services, self-respect, opportunities for education and social mobility and participation in decision-making. In another definition, it is reckoned to be the insufficiency of income or, more generally, disposable income to prop up a minimum standard of living.

To

Poverty has been given various meanings from a range of different perspectives. Popenoe (1995:219), defines poverty as “...Poverty is a condition of scarcity or deprivation of material resources characterized by lack of adequate consumption of the necessities of life” (Popenoe, 1995:219). Any

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definition of poverty ~~thatwhich~~ purports that it is a condition of scarcity or deprivation of the economic resources is, according to the researcher, classified as materialistic. The class of poverty is further indicated by a definition ~~thatwhich~~ maintains that “to be poor is to be unable, because of lack of monetary resources, to secure adequate food, shelter, clothing, health care, recreation, and the other necessities of life for oneself or one’s family” (Lauer, 1992:196). It is true that the scarcity or deprivation of the economic resources could lead to the inability of an individual to provide own and family needs.

From this broad conceptual framework, two major issues stand out clearly. The first of these is the fact that the needs of the poor are exceedingly complex and multi-dimensional. The other is, given their complicity and multidimensional character; it is beyond the realm of possibility to address all the needs of the poor within a short period of time. Launching and executing a poverty-alleviation strategy postulates a multi-sectoral approach. This is because it is vastly complex and embraces diversified issues of immediate and long-term interest to the poor. These issues must be properly analysed, digested, and understood as a basis for formulating well-thought-out, all-encompassing poverty alleviation programmes and projects designed to address realistically the most urgent and pressing problems of the poor (Yeshewalul, undated).

To carve out a multi-faceted poverty alleviation strategy on paper is one thing. To implement it successfully in the field is quite another. Hence, the importance of strengthening country-wide monitoring and evaluation tools for measuring level of achievement. Such tools include success indicators such as improved income, reduced malnutrition, and improved literacy rates.

~~Poverty can also be classified as a non-material inadequacy in the form of social, political and cultural dimensions of life. For instance, Weeks (1992:315) accepts that “poverty is a condition of mental or emotional,~~

cognitive, interpersonal, opportunity and personal rights deprivation.” For Blakemore (2003:79), it is not only the lack of money that defines poverty but rather the lack of things that which are widely perceived as being necessary by the society because poverty “is an obstacle to people being able to take part in activities (such as watching television) that are customary in that society. Dinitto and Dye (1983:55) also explain poverty in terms of deprivation, that is, insufficiency in basic needs such as food, housing, clothing, education, medical care and other items required to maintain a decent living standard.

A number of definitions have been given in relation to the term ‘poverty’. There are disagreements and controversies that exist as to stating the precise nature of poverty.

### **2.33.1.1 Absolute poverty**

“The concept of absolute poverty rests on the idea that it is possible to define a minimum standard for physical survival, and that the needs of the poor do not change through time” (Buckingham, 1991:9). This is the condition in which everything revolves around the worst scenario. About 1.3 billion people in the world live in absolute poverty. This means that they live on less than 2 US dollars per day and 70% of them are women. This group falls below the level of income just enough to purchase output adequate for subsistence (World Bank, 1982a). Absolute poverty in terms of income below \$370 is adjusted for purchasing power; at least 1 billion people were in this condition. In developing countries, 71% of rural people live in absolute poverty. Poverty does not seem to be declining. The transfer of just 4% of the total GNP of the LDCs would raise everyone above the poverty line. Even a growth of 1% p/a could eliminate absolute poverty in 4-10 years (Hogendorn, 1996:41-43).

### **2.33.1.2 Relative poverty**

Relative poverty is an expression of poverty of one entity in relation to another entity, for example, in relation to South Africa; Lesotho is poor; in relation to the United States of America, South Africa is the poorest (

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Swanepoel and De Beer (2000:3-4) explain this as an expression of poverty of one country in relation to another. Buckingham (1991:9) elaborates on this by saying that relative poverty is about being poor in comparison to the standard of living of others, and about being unable to do things that are generally accepted. This can be understood primarily in terms of inequality; namely, where goods and services are less than available to most members of the community struggling to maintain the prevalent norm of living.

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### **2.3.1.3 Income poverty**

It is pertinent to note that the lack of money is more of an indication of poverty rather than its cause. In most cases, the poor are not without an income, but they lack the ability to accumulate assets, which is a key ingredient to the creation of wealth and breaking the cycle of poverty (UNESCAP, 2000). A focus on "income poverty" is usually associated with seeing poverty-reduction as a process of moving households from stable "below poverty line" situation to a stable "above poverty line" situation. This leads to strategies aimed at "raising persistently low incomes" (Dreze and Sen, 1989:60-61). In the context of financial services, these strategies emphasise the provision of credit for income-generation through self-employment. A broader, less, linear, view of poverty sees income levels as fluctuation below and above the poverty line. Strategies to address poverty sees in this way seek to reduce dramatic decreases in income as a means for poverty alleviation and to introduce a quite different way of viewing the role of financial services (Dreze and Sen, 1989:60-61).

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~~'Income poverty' often refers to the World Bank definition which sees poverty as being "inability to maintain the minimum standard of living in terms of consumption and the income needed to support consumption" (World Bank~~

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Development Report 1990: Poverty). There is a national poverty line in terms of absolute and extreme poverty. While is also an international poverty line in terms of absolute and extreme poverty. The World Bank uses an income poverty line of one United State Dollar per day per person for absolute poverty (UNDP, 1997:33). While South Africa's rate of absolute poverty is 45%, the experience of extreme poverty concentrates among Africans: 57% of Africans live below the poverty threshold, compared to just 2.1% of the W/whites.

#### **2.33.1.4 Extreme poverty**

Extreme poverty is often referred to as ultra poverty. It refers to a lack of income to purchase basic food and non-food needs. The seriousness of extreme poverty has captured the human rights attention. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed that everyone is entitled to a standard of living to provide for the health and well being of oneself and one's family. In that, freedom from fear and want can only be achieved only if everyone enjoys economic, social and cultural rights, in addition to civil and political rights.

#### **2.3.1.5 Human poverty**

This referred to as a denial of choices and opportunities for living a tolerable life (UNDP, 1997:2) and is measured in terms of material welfare. It is also in terms of opportunities and choices to live a long, healthy and creative life to sustain living standard with freedom of choice, self-respect and self-esteem (UNDP, 1997:5).- The UNDP (2000:54) shows that poverty and the standard of living are directly linked to resource allocation and income. As most of the beneficiaries are self employed because of the poverty alleviation projects, they will no longer belong to the category of poor people, and thus already have relatively good human capabilities.

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### 2.3.1.5 Human poverty

~~This referred to as a denial of choices and opportunities for living a tolerable life (UNDP, 1997:2) and is measured in terms of material welfare but also in terms of opportunities and choices to live a long, healthy and creative life to sustain living standard with freedom of choice, self respect and self esteem (UNDP, 1997:5). The UNDP (2000:54) shows that poverty and the standard of living are directly linked to resource allocation and income. Improved accessibility to development includes access to water, knowledge, basic education, basic health services, and other productive resources.~~

### 2.4 DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY

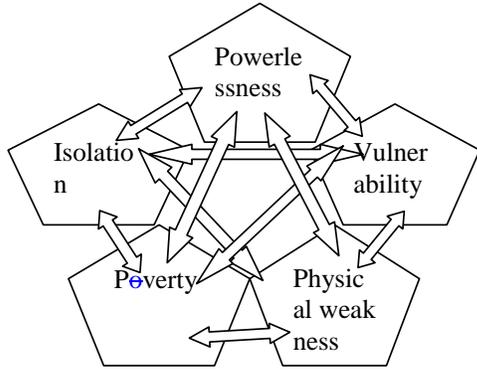
#### 2.3.2 Dimensions of poverty

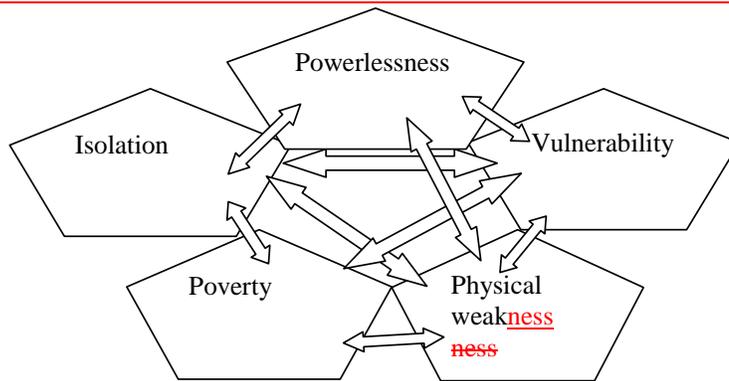
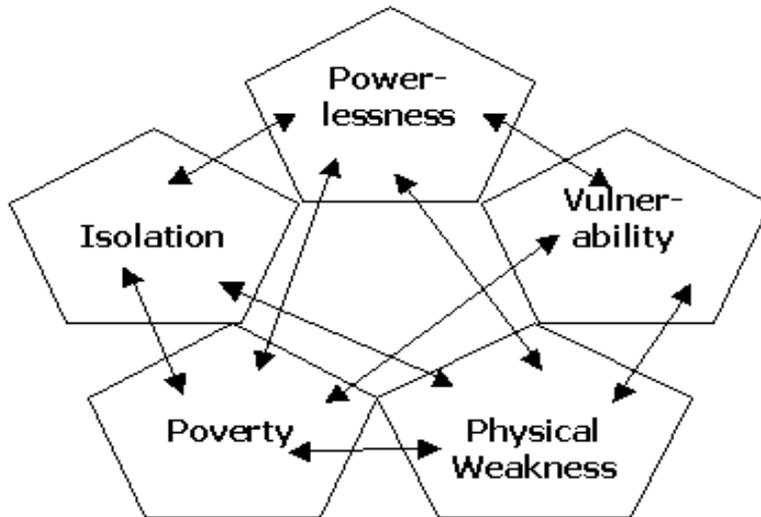
### FIGURE 2.22: The deprivation trap

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Source: Chambers (1983:112)

Robert Chambers (1983:112), one of the Western world's most respected analysts of rural development, identifies five interlocking "clusters of disadvantage" that characterize the lives of the rural poor in developing countries; namely, poverty, physical weakness, isolation, vulnerable and powerlessness.— Each of these disadvantages serves to reinforce and aggravate the others; the overall effect is to 'trap the poor in deprivation' (Chambers, 1983:112).

The first cluster of disadvantage, poverty, involves the material status and resources of the households. Several aspects of poverty in the sense that Chambers (1983:112) uses the term including the assets endowments, livelihood strategies, housing conditions, and access to services typical of South Africa's rural poor. During the apartheid era in South Africa, Black people were forced to live in poverty while the white minority had the opportunity to better their lives. Other elements of his conceptualization of 'poverty' applicable in the South African context include a tendency to use available cash on immediate needs rather than on savings or investment; low labour productivity; and indebtedness (Chambers, 1983:113). However, all people should be treated equally and given opportunity to develop their families and be equipped with necessary skills for better jobs. According to Chambers (1983), people should be acknowledgeable and skilful and have a strong value system that will help them to be free from poverty.

The poverty of the poor households is both a cause and an effect of the second cluster of disadvantage, *physical weakness*. Rural ~~householdshouseholds~~ face frequent bouts of illness, typically occasioned by poor nutrition and sanitation. Infant, child and mortality rates in rural households are often higher than in urban areas because of the difficulty of accessing clinics or other health care facilities. Households that experience food shortages are often made up of family members who do not have jobs, either as a result of retrenchment, or due to the lack of suitable skills and poor education. Self-employment therefore becomes an important option, so as to generate an income. Therefore, income generating projects are one of the strategies for people to become self-employed and generate income to alleviate poverty.

Poor households in South Africa's rural areas tend to have a higher ratio of dependents include small children, the elderly, the sick and disabled.

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The third cluster of disadvantage identified is *isolation* (De Beer & Swanepoel, 2000:12).

Rural households are often located at a substantial distance from one another and from ~~centers~~centres of “trading, discussion and information” (Chambers, 1983:110).— With heavy workloads and limited resources at their disposal, rural household members are rarely able to travel.— Many rural households are frequently or never visited by government workers from health, agriculture or other departments.— Rural households’ difficulty in accessing information is often exacerbated by low levels of formal education and literacy, deepening their isolation. Isolation of the poor goes hand in hand with their physical weakness: remote (isolated) households often have high level of migration of the able-bodied men and women to towns or to other better-off rural areas (De Beer & Swanepoel, 2000:12). Now the democratic government is trying to address that by focusing on rural areas for development and creating job opportunities.

The fourth cluster of disadvantage, vulnerability, is comprised of multiple facets.— One of the facets most relevant in South African context is vulnerability to seasonal fluctuations.— The agricultural cycle in rural areas entails increased workloads during periods of peak activity and decreased income and food security leading to poor nutrition and poor health during the lean months.— The time of highest risk for many agricultural families in the west season, when demand for labour is high, food supplies are low,low, and sickness is more common.— The reliance on the most rural economics agriculture leaves rural households highly vulnerable to seasonal failure as well, when inadequate or excessive rain damages or destroys crops (Wilkins, 1998).

The final cluster of disadvantage is the least tangible but arguably the most significant of the five. Chambers in De Beer and Swanepoel (2000:13) calls

this cluster "powerlessness". ~~The present researcher will substitute the word "disempowerment" all powerful or entirely without power, rather there are varying degrees of empowerment possessed by an entity (individual, household, community, nation-state, etc.) vis-à-vis another entity. Those who have power are the ones having better opportunities like clean water, sanitation, health facilities and money for survival. According to this approach, people should be taken care of in order to eradicate poverty. The poor should be given opportunity to improve their standard of living. Community workers should lead the process of development and bring change to communities with their guidance. People should be able to participate fully in their own development so that they become in charge of their own development so that they become in charge of their change.~~ ~~The degree of empowerment is determined by the relationship between the two and is therefore constantly changing as the relationship changes.~~

The strength of these linkages varies but poverty is the strong determinant of others. ~~Poverty contributes to physical weakness through lack of food; to isolation because of the lack of inability to have money to travel for job seeking and pay fees for education; to vulnerability through lack of assets t~~  
~~o~~  
~~o~~ pay high amounts of expenses; and to powerlessness through lack of wealth (Chambers, 1983:112).

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### ~~2.3.35~~ ~~ASPECTS OF POVERTY~~ ~~spects of poverty~~

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#### ~~2.3.35.1~~ ~~1~~ ~~Social aspects~~

According to the White paper for Social Welfare (1997), social aspect of poverty refers to the exclusion of people from day to day activities in their communities because of their racial differences,

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The malevolent impact of the apartheid period is still felt, particularly in the rural areas. Presently, we are talking of Bblack on Bblack violence, psychiatric cases in large numbers, children who are malnourished and even death from hunger or malnutrition. Poverty coincides with racial, gender, and geographic determinants and these will be taken into account in the targeting of poverty alleviation programmes. The Rural Development Framework (1997:9) notes that "women and female-headed households are particularly disadvantaged. As a result, three quarters of rural children are growing up in households below the poverty line." Kane and Kirby (2003:75) are of the opinion that "when children suffer poverty it affects their education." This is true because the children go to school with hungry stomachs, without books, school uniforms and at the end they cannot concentrate in school and cannot perform well. The South African government addresses poverty by current legislation such as Reconstruction and Development Programme and other poverty alleviation programmes. Despite the several years of economic growth, poverty is on the increase in various areas among families with young children. They are still deprived of the resources needed for an acceptable quality of life. According to Blackburn (1991), dominant explanations in the past have regarded poverty as a consequence of the moral weakness or the psychological or social inadequacy of the individual. There are perhaps more fundamental reasons for the causation of poverty.

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### 2.3.35.22 Economic aspect Economic aspects

Economic aspects happen when individuals and communities are denied an opportunity to participate in their own development programmes due to lack of knowledge, skills, and attitudes towards development. Popenoe, Boulton and Cunningham (1998:428) maintain that "the deprived, the poor, the non-white and unmarried mothers make up the majority of this group." Blacks, women,

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~~youth and disabled were sufficiently employed during the previous South African dispensation, and if they were employed, they were most probably earning fewer incomes.~~

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~~Lack of jobs undoubtedly complicates the seriousness of the situation because all societies, as forms of human social organization, depend upon human labour for survival. Labour provides goods such as food, clothing and houses to live in, which maintains human existence. To address economic causes of poverty, people therefore need to be equipped with relevant skills in order to perform income-generating activities and alleviate poverty. Singh (1980) defines poverty in an economic sense as a state wherein an individual cannot satisfy his minimum wants for healthy living in a given social environment.~~

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People should be equally represented in the socio-economic sectors of their community development programmes.— ~~However, there are a number of barriers faced most poor people who are self-employed or seeking to generate their own incomes. These range from the lack of entrepreneurial skills to issues of over production. Thus, the emphasis of Poverty Relief Programmes is placed on the creation of access to economic opportunities for people to establish local structures that are able to generate income and better their lives and address economic cause of poverty. It is reported that to achieve this requirement, the South African government is to “create jobs that are sustainable, and increase the ability of the economy to absorb new job-seekers in both the formal and less formal sectors” (RDP White Paper, Discussion Document, 1994:245).~~

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### ~~2.3.35.33~~ ~~— Political aspect~~ **Political aspects**

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~~Poverty has its own historical origins based on capitalism. It is much more a resent and historically specific phenomenon. It should be mentioned here that the political environment of the society is the most important determinant of poverty, because “no development efforts stands totally outside of politics”~~

(Swanepool, 1992:26). The previous political environment in South African context provided whites with more power to distribute resources in their own favour, a condition that which excluded other racial groups and predisposed them to poverty. When communities are discouraged into participating in the decision making processes of their environment and they become powerless, political deprivation develops. In the past, the South African government was dominated by colonialism, racism, apartheid, sexism and repressive labour policies (RDP Document, 1994). South Africans struggled against this system over decades, to improve their lives, to restore peace and to bring about a more just society. Mamburu (2004: 41) mentioned that "poverty is closely linked with the political system of societies, meaning that policies which are formulated and implemented by political can either increase or alleviate poverty."

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The South African government addresses political differences in the South African Constitution (Act no. 18 of 1996), section 19(1)-(3) (b) which stipulates political rights such as the right to form one's own political party of choice own choice, to campaign for the party of choice or cause, the right for fair elections and to vote. This helps individuals to participate in political activities of their choice and to have confidence that will help to change their lives for the better. The implementation of the poverty alleviation projects involves the beneficiaries directly in the projects. It implies a devastating situation or state and suggests that individuals, groups, families and communities at large who are in poverty need assistance so that their situation is changed to a better quality of life. Politicians should develop effective social policies and programmes that which will improve the lives of where they participate in decision making and gain an increasing political power.

the poor. According to Budlender (1998), poverty is not about lack of money alone, but also a dearth of opportunities and choices that allow people to build a healthy environment and descent lives for their own good.

## **2.4 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT**

### **2.4.1 Poverty alleviation projects and poverty alleviation**

The war on poverty is South Africa's priority and challenge. Many poverty alleviation programmes have been established in South Africa in an effort to overcome poverty. The major poverty-alleviation programme in South Africa is the social security system. According to the report on the Social and Economic Impact of South Africa's Social Security System, it is successfully reduces poverty, regardless of which methodology is used to qualify the impact measures (Economic Policy Research Institute, 2004). Poverty alleviation projects are those social programmes and they were formulated, implemented and evaluated by the Department of Social Development and the Department of Health and Welfare. The aim of the poverty alleviation projects is to improve the quality of life of all South Africans and in particular the most poor and the marginalized sections of the community.

Poverty alleviation programmes are available in other government departments as indicated by Gudgeon (2001:2) who reports "the Department of Social Development is one of the 14 government departments which have received funds for the execution of projects under the special fund for poverty relief, infrastructure and job creation." The PRP is therefore one of those programmes, and it was specifically designed to eradicate poverty within the South African communities. Despite all these efforts, poverty has worsened in recent years (Cathiram, 2005:123).

This study evaluates the egg layers project specifically in the Limpopo Province. The projects are designed to fight the advent of poverty within certain categories of persons in the South African society. The programmes include those which are concerned with the developmental problems, crime, substance abuse, poverty and diseases.

Bhorat (2000:799-800) observes that poverty alleviation or reduction is the most serious problem facing South African policy makers today and that cash transfer was found to be the most effective and efficient way of addressing it. This author suggests that provision of the basic income grants to be employed will help them to climb the socio-economic ladder "because the unemployed by definition earn no income, they are the poorest in the labour force" (Bhorat, 2000:799-800).

#### **2.4.2 Poverty alleviation projects and community development**

The community development programmes or projects have an advantage of involving everybody in the projects, including those previously marginalized. This is supported by a statement which notes that "by including persons from remote areas and women, people whom previous development projects may have left out, sites open lines of communication and develop relationships across space" (Aigner, Flora, Tirmizi & Wilcox, 199:18).

Community-based programmes which follow the stipulations of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action become effective and productive due to the sole reason that they "empower people to maximize their capacities, resources and opportunities towards their own development" (Popenoe, Boulton & Cunningham, 1998:440). May (2000:6) proposes for the active involvement of the poor in programmes that are developed to empower them. Unless the poor themselves do something about their circumstance, the reduction of poverty will become unrealistic.

In South Africa, the RDP was reported to have quite a number of programmes that are developed for community based development. One of these programmes is the Poverty Relief Programme (PRP).

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#### **2.4.2.1 Characteristics of community development**

Some observers are apt to label any and all attempts to intervene in community affairs as community development. However, most commentators are more discriminating. For those directly associated with the field, there is a generally recognized set of characteristics that differentiates community development from other forms of community-related activities. —The distinguishing characteristics include the following:

- **Community development addresses both concrete and abstract human needs.** Swanepoel (1992:2) indicated that when people are involved in community development activities their primary objective is to meet physical needs. He also explained that at the process striving to meet those concrete needs, they must at the same time reach abstract goals like becoming self-reliant, having self-confidence and gaining knowledge and skills. The abstract gains will be highlighted as human developments are the enduring and permanent result of community development.
- **Community development is a learning process.** This aspect is dependent upon participation and empowerment. Community development can be a learning process only if people really participate right at the start of the project instead of only when labour is needed. Their right and ability to discuss and make a decision should be acknowledged.
- To make community development a learning process, people should be encouraged to participate and commit themselves to the project. Through every step they take to achieve the objective, they learn to do the next step better and improve their knowledge and skills. People should be assisted and encouraged to take initiatives as they may relax and think that the community worker will always take initiatives. Involving people in evaluating what they have done during the project process also enhances the learning process. By so doing, they learn that their decisions and actions

always have consequences. The learning process takes place when people participate, take initiatives and then evaluate their actions.

- **Community development is collective action.** The above first two characteristics paved the way and it is now clear that community development is collective action by a group of people sharing a mutual interest or concern. It is not the action of an individual, but of a group of people who joined together following those highlighted factors to be considered when forming a group.

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- **Community development is need oriented.** Community development seeks to address the felt needs. It is the people themselves who must define their needs not the government or any other development agency (Swanepoel, 2000:127). This means that the government or any development agency must communicate with the beneficiaries if they want to be effective in their development effort. Due to lack of information the community may not be able to identify their needs, so the community worker will always be available to help them.

- **Community development is objective oriented.** The fact is that community development takes place when there is a need makes it obvious that it must be oriented towards achieving an objective that will address that need. The objective should be precise and clear. Forsyth (1994:31) stated the most quoted acronym, which spells out the principles of objectives; objectives must be SMART meaning that: they must be:

- Simple
- Measurable
- Achievable
- Realistic
- Timed

—If objectives are stated along these lines and people take initiative and participate with commitment then objectives will be achieved.

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- **Community development is action at grassroots level.** Community development is basically and primarily a process in which

ordinary people will play a leading part with community development officials playing animating and facilitating roles. Due to the fact that community development is grassroots oriented, it is small and simple and addresses basic needs at the grassroots level. It seeks simplicity, avoids complexity and focuses on the micro-level. This makes people at the grassroots level better able to cope with the activity.

- **Community development creates awareness.** When people start to participate in community development activities, they start to become aware of themselves and their environment; needs, and resources. Through community development people start to change their mind set and see them as an active, doing entity, and an entity that has the ability to change its environment.

The position of community development is clear in that it involves more than the concept of public participation. It is the function and mode of citizen participation in the process that separates community approaches from the other types of planned intervention. In addition, community development is distinguished by the application of the holistic, rather than a sector point of view. Because of the misconception that any kind of public participation is sufficient to mark an effort as community development, it is common for programmes and projects to be labelled. In fact, there is a considerable body of literature ostensibly providing critiques, explanations or evaluations of community that uses subject operations that are uncharacteristic of the field. By definition, the critical characteristics of the community development are associated with notions of self-help and participatory democracy.

#### **2.4.2.2 Concepts of community development**

##### **2.4.2.2.1 Human development**

Literature reviewed made the researcher aware that development must begin with and within the individual. In order to promote change, motivation, awareness and understanding of the situation, it should come from within the

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individual, the RDP, GEAR document, Burkey (1993:35) and Wilson and Ramphela (1991:267) all stressed that human development is the base for the success of any development. Burkey (1993:35) stated that “–human development is a process by which an individual develops self-respect and become more self-confident, self-reliant, cooperative and tolerant of others through becoming aware of his/her shortcoming as well as his/her potential for positive change.”

#### **2.4.2.2.2 Economic development**

Burkey (1993:36) defines “economic development as a process by which people through their own individual and or join efforts boost production for direct consumption and to have surplus to sell for cash.” This means that for the project to succeed project, members should work towards commercial production instead of subsistence production, and that there should be a profit. They must learn to plan, implement and manage their own economic activities.

#### **2.4.2.2.3 Political development**

Burkey (1993:37) defined political development as “a process of gradual change over time in which people increase their awareness of their own capacities, their rights and responsibilities; and use this knowledge to organize themselves so as to acquire real political power.” During the apartheid years black people were denied political power, it prevented the success of development. People could not express themselves and could not exercise their rights and responsibilities freely. They were denied power to contribute to the progress of their communities, to choose their political leaders. When the new government came to power in 1994, it felt the need to release political power so that people could democratically decide who should lead them. When people are politically developed they can participate in decision-making in their communities and plan and share power democratically. This promotes peace, stability, and security in community.

#### **2.4.2.2.4 Social development**

Burkey (1993:37) and Lombard (1991:213) highlighted that social development is aimed at invested and services for the welfare of the total community whether as a village, district or a nation. Those investments and services are health and welfare services and facilities, education and training, water supplies, energy, transport systems, communications, recreation, housing, culture and religion, the development of abilities like good human relations, leadership and organizational abilities.

Hugo in Lombard (1991:213) stated that the focus of social development is primarily aimed at human development and secondary at the development of services. This is true in the sense that if services are introduced to uneducated, they may not utilize or may undermine these services. Social development is dependent upon political and economic development. The three rest upon the foundation of human development. If this relationship is ignored, communities will be full of projects, which do not go anywhere, and it will be a waste of time and money from those who wanted to assist.

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## **2.6 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE OF POVERTY**

~~Poverty is a complex phenomenon that which is difficult to understand through its definition and conceptualization only. There is, fortunately, yet another effective dimension for seeking to understand and describe poverty as a social problem, namely through its theoretical perspectives. The theoretical perspective are tools which social scientists utilize to explain phenomena that are not very well understood and that they are also utilized to organize and to predict the relationship between variables of the phenomena. "Theory frames how we look at and think about the topic. It gives us concepts, provides basic assumptions, directs us to the important questions, and suggests ways for us to make sense of data." (Neuman, 200:60).~~

For Mouton and Marais (1990:125), a theoretical perspective is an analytical tool by means of which the social scientists are able to make sense of the phenomenon that is investigated. Theoretical perspectives of poverty as a social problem are therefore concepts of utmost importance for the study because they enable the researcher to explain poverty from diverse angles. Theoretical perspectives minimize the complexity for understanding and describing poverty as a social problem. The following are the three theoretical perspectives of poverty: the individualistic perspective, the reformist perspective, and the structuralist perspective.

#### •The individualist perspective

According to this perspective, problems are viewed as originating from factors within individuals or small group. This perspective describes that poverty is caused by individuals' lack of power to do something about their predicament therefore places the blame of poverty on the poor themselves in that they are unable to delay their immediate gratification, they have a kind of culture which will continue to be transmitted from one generation to the next and that if the poor were given an opportunity to advance, they usually destroy that opportunity through the utilization of drugs, the consumption of large amount of alcohol and committing crime (Lauer, 1992:213).

The individualistic perspective is also known as the functionalist perspective as motivated by Ritzer (1988:202) who says it seeks to explain that the social problems are caused by people because of their need to satisfy immediate gratification. The functionalist perspective maintains that poverty is necessary for the survival of a society. This view maintains that every social class in the society should be represented because classes complement one another, for example, a miner is as important in extracting mineral resources as an undertaker is in burying those who have died. Goodman (1995:115) admits that "When people in those different categories are ranked in some

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hierarchical order that gives them differing access to social resources, the result is social stratification.” It is true that the societies throughout the continent, people are ranked according to wealth, power and prestige.

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#### •Reformist perspectives

The reformist perspective views poverty as a product of environmental factors which exclude individuals or communities from the socio-economic, cultural and political resources of the society. According to this perspective, people are poor because their environments predispose them to poverty. This is like when communities living in countries such as Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia which are characterized by wars become poor simply because their environments do not have any development programmes in place except the programmes for warring. According to Weeks (1999:315)), the reformist perspective is an effective rallying point through which adherents from all walks of life could be drawn and be motivated to challenge the social change which is regarded as causing social problems. People will be poor if their socio-economic and political environments are not in accord with the democratic requirements of their communities. In South Africa, for example, poverty is available because policies of the former apartheid government have the majority of the citizens from participating in the socio-economic, political and cultural mainstream development of the country.

Week (199:316) believes that the environmental factors could be addressed if the institutional collectivists approach is utilized. According to him, this approach is being applied South Africa today through the poverty alleviation programmes mobilization of both the government and non-governmental institutions towards a common goal of fighting poverty. Programmes such as RDP, Gear and poverty alleviation programmes such as egg layers are social

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~~programmes which were developed specifically to reform Limpopo Province (South Africa).~~

#### ~~•Structuralist perspective~~

~~The structuralist perspective has two approaches, Marxist or socialist approach and capitalistic approach. The Marxist approach explains poverty by viewing society “as involving a constant struggle between social classes over scarce resources, with some groups managing to capture more of these resources than others” (Sullivan & Thompson, 199:177). To the Marxist school of thoughts, the capitalist system makes policies which are oppressive towards other communities, because the elite get richer on the exploitation of the poor. The poor of the commodities but their labour which produces those commodities is paid less in order for the capitalist to make profit.~~

~~The capitalists view, on the other hand, disclaims that and views poverty as a man-made and personal problem, and therefore does not call for collective action. The proponents of the capitalists view specify that “poverty is caused by one’s not having worked hard enough.” Being poor, then is one’s own fault (Sullivan & Thompson, 1994:178). In this way, the poor have available abundant resources and are apathetic in utilizing them to meet their survival needs. The poor are lazy, helpless and have lowered self-esteem.~~

#### ~~2.6.1 \_Poverty alleviation projects and poverty alleviation~~

~~Poverty alleviation projects are those social programmes and they were formulated, implemented and evaluated by the Department of Social Development and the Department of Health and Welfare. The aim of the poverty alleviation projects is to improve the quality of life of all South Africans~~

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~~and in particular the most poor and the marginalized sections of the community.~~

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~~The transmission mechanisms by which poverty alleviation projects are expected to alleviate poverty:~~

#### **•Participation**

~~Rahman (1993:150) defines popular participation as ‘an active process in which the participant takes initiative and takes action that is stimulated by their own thinking and deliberation and over which they can exert effective control’. Participation is viewed as a basic human right (Burkey (1993:57),~~

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~~Van der Waldt and Knipe (1998:43) and RDP (1994:5). The above mentioned literature enabled the researcher to learn that participation is viewed in the following manner:~~

~~-As part of the process of individual development or human growth. This means the development of independence, self-confidence, pride, initiative, creativity, responsibility and co-operation.~~

~~-As a continuous process of education and learning. People should acquire knowledge so that they can contribute meaningfully to the development process.~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_As a learning by doing exercise. Where there is genuine participation, mistakes are made; there are failures as well as progress. People are involved in planning, implementation, managing and evaluation of the project. By so doing lessons are learned and new plans and action takes place.~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_It is people's power in thinking and acting. The poor and the underprivileged people are also creative beings and are encouraged to regard themselves as principal actors in their lives and not subordinates to other social classes.~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_As a generator for the spirit of solidarity and collective action. It is generally believed that the scope of creative action to solve problems and to face difficult situations is greater for poor people through collective rather than through individual action.~~

~~One of the RDP's basic principles is "People Driven Process" (ANC, 1994:5). This sums up what was discussed above because it means active and collective involvement of people who are to be developed in all phases of the project.~~

#### ~~•Empowerment~~

~~Oakley in Van der Waldt and Knipe (1998:145) identified two views of empowerment:~~

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~~empowerment is the development of skills and abilities that, which enable people to interact more effectively with the development system and process. It is a process aimed at equipping people to make decisions and implement these decisions regarding development. Van der Waldt & Knipe (1998:145) described empowerment as a process that provides power to be used to gain access to resources and to ensure the utilization of these resources in the achieving of development objectives. The above information means that people's knowledge and skills are improved so that they can become more effectively involved in the development process. People are empowered by involving them in the total project cycle, that is, where they will gain knowledge and skills on all phases of the project.~~

• **Self-reliance** Rahman (1993:207) and Burkey (1993:30) describe self reliance as follows:

~~Self-reliance is a combination of material and mental strength by which one can deal with others as equal, and assert one's self determination.~~

~~Self-reliance is strengthened by the collective identity, deriving not only material but also mental strength from solidarity, sharing and caring for each other and from thinking and acting together to move forward and to resist domination.~~

~~Self-reliance consists more of attitudes, quality than money and material. Self-reliance is doing things for one's self, maintaining one's own self-confidence, making independent decisions enter as an individual or antic context of a collective group to which each member has monetary allied himself/herself.~~

~~Self-reliance can be learned but cannot be given. It is not intended to lead to complete self-sufficiency, as nobody can be completely self-sufficient.~~

~~Self-reliance requires a wide variety of knowledge and skills and people must have confidence in their knowledge and skills.~~

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Participation, empowerment and self-reliance are interdependent. Project members who are empowered with knowledge and skills are better able and willing to actively participate in project matters because they are self-reliant and have confidence in themselves. The three principles are core factors of human development and must be encouraged at all costs

### **2.6.2 Poverty alleviation projects and community development**

The community development programmes or projects have an advantage of involving everybody in the projects, including those previously marginalized. This is supported by a statement which notes that “by including persons from remote areas and women, people whom previous development projects may have left out, sites open lines of communication and develop relationships across space”(Aigner, Flora, Tirmizi & Wilcox, 199:18)

Community-based programmes which follow the stipulations of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action become effective and productive due to the sole reason that they “empower people to maximize their capacities, resources and opportunities towards their own development” (Popenoe, Boulton & Cunningham, 1998:440). May (2000:6) propose for the active involvement of the poor in programmes that are developed to empower them. Unless the poor themselves do something about their circumstance, the reduction of poverty will become unrealistic.

In South Africa, the RDP was reported to have quite a number of programmes that are developed for the community based development. One of these programmes is the Poverty Relief Programme (PRP).

### 2.6.2.1 Characteristics of community development

Some observers are apt to label any and all attempts to intervene in community affairs as community development. However, most commentators are more discriminating. For those directed associated with the field, there is a generally recognized set of characteristics that differentiates community development from other forms of community related activities. The distinguishing characteristics include the following:

- **Community development addresses both concrete and abstract human needs.** Swanepool (1992:2) indicated that when people are involved in community development activities their primary objective is to meet physical needs. He also explained that at the process striving to meet those concrete needs, they must at the same time reach abstract goals like becoming self-reliant, having self-confidence and gaining knowledge and skills. The abstract gains will be highlighted as human developments are the enduring and permanent result of community development.

- **Community development is a learning process.** This aspect is dependent upon participation and empowerment. Community development can be a learning process only if people really participate right at the start of the project instead of only when labour is needed. Their right and ability to discuss and make a decision should be acknowledged.

- **To make community development a learning process people should be encouraged to participate and commit themselves to the project.** Through every step they take to achieve the objective, they learn to do the next step better and it improves their knowledge and skills. People should be assisted and encouraged to take initiatives as they may relax and think that the community worker will always take initiatives. Involving people in evaluating what they have done during the project process also enhances the learning process. By so doing, they learn that their decisions and actions always have

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consequences. The learning process takes place when people participate, take initiatives and then evaluate their actions.

~~•Community development is collective action.~~ The above two characteristics paved the way and it is now clear that community development is collective action by a group of people sharing a mutual interest or concern. It is not the action of an individual, but of a group of people who joined together following those highlighted factors to be considered when forming a group.

~~•Community development is need oriented.~~ Community development seeks to address the felt needs. It is the people themselves who must define their needs not the government or any other development agency (Swanepool, 2000:127). This means that the government or any development agency must communicate with the beneficiaries if they want to be effective in its development effort. Due to lack of information the community may not be able to identify their needs, so the community worker will always be available to help them.

~~•Community development is objective oriented.~~ The fact is that community development takes place when there is a need makes it obvious that it must be oriented towards achieving an objective that will address that need. The objective should be precise and clear. Forsyth (1994:31) stated the most quoted acronym, which spells out the principles of objectives; objectives must be SMART meaning that: they must be:

- Simple
- Measurable
- Achievable
- Realistic
- Timed

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ If objectives are stated along these lines and people take initiative and participate with commitment then objectives will be achieved.

~~•Community development is action at grassroots level.~~ Community development is basically and primarily a process in which ordinary people will

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play a leading part with community development officials playing animating and facilitating roles. Due to the fact that community development is grassroots oriented, it is small and simple and addresses basic needs at the grassroots level. It seeks simplicity, avoids complexity and focus on the micro-level. This makes people at the grassroots level better able to cope with the activity.

•**Community development creates awareness.** When people start to participate in community development activities, they start to become aware of themselves and their environment; and of their needs and their resources. Through community development people start to change their mind set and see them as an active, doing entity, and an entity that has the ability to change its environment.

The position of community development is clear in that it involves more than the concept of public participation. It is the function and mode of citizen participation in the process that separates community approaches from the other types of planned intervention. In addition, community development is distinguished by the application of the holistic, rather than a sector, point of view. Because of the misconception that any kind of public participation is sufficient to mark an effort as community development, it is common for programmes and projects to be labeled. In fact, there is a considerable body of literature ostensibly providing critiques, explanations or evaluations of community that uses subject operations that are uncharacteristic of the field. By definition, the critical characteristics of the community development are associated with notions of self-help and participatory democracy.

### **2.6.2.2 Concepts of community development**

#### **2.6.2.2.1 Human development**

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Literature reviewed made the research aware that development must begin with and within the individual. In order to promote change, motivation, awareness and understanding of the situation, it should come from within the individual, the RDP, GEAR document, Burkey (1993:35) and Wilson and Ramphole (1991:267) all stressed that human development is the base for the success of any development. Burkey (1993:35) stated that “ human development is a process by which an individual develops self-respect and become more self-confident, self-reliant, cooperative and tolerant of others through becoming aware of his/her shortcoming as well as his/her potential for positive change.”

#### **2.6.2.2.2 Economic development**

Burkey (1993:36) defines “economic development as a process by which people through their own individual and or join efforts boost production for direct consumption and to have surplus to sell for cash.” This means that for the project to succeed project members should work towards commercial production instead of subsistence production, there should be a profit. They must learn to plan, implement and manage their own economic activities.

#### **2.6.2.2.3 Political development**

Burkey (1993:37) defined political development as “a process of gradual change over time in which people increase their awareness of their own capacities, their rights and responsibilities; and use this knowledge to organize themselves so as to acquire real political power.” During the apartheid years black people were denied political power, it prevented the success of development. People could not express themselves and could not exercise their rights and responsibilities freely. They were denied power to

~~contribute to the progress of their communities, nor to choose their political leaders. When the new government came to power in 1994, they felt the need to release political power so that people could democratically decide who should lead them. When people are politically developed they can: Participate in decision-making in their communities and plan and share power democratically. This promotes peace, stability and security in community.~~

#### **2.6.2.2.4 Social development**

~~Burkey (1993:37) and Lombard (1991:213) highlighted that social development is aimed at invested and services for the welfare of the total community whether as a village, district or a nation. Those investments and services are health and welfare services and facilities, education and training, water supplies, energy, transport systems, communications, recreation, housing, culture and religion, the development of abilities like good human relations, leadership and organizational abilities.~~

~~Hugo in Lombard (1991:213) stated that the focus of social development is primarily aimed at human development and secondary at the development of services. This is true in the sense that if services are introduced and people are not educated and see the importance of the services, they may not utilize them or~~

~~may undermine them. Social development is dependent upon political and economic development. The three rest upon the foundation of human development. If this relationship is ignored, communities will be full of projects, which do not go anywhere and it will be a waste of time and money from those who wanted to assist.~~

### **2.57 REVIEW OF EVIDENCE ON EFFECTIVENESSIMPACT OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS ON OF -POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

## PROJECTS IN AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA IN SOUTH AFRICA, LIMPOPO PROVINCE AND BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY

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In South Africa and Limpopo Province, there are increasingly more studies that evaluate and analyze poverty and poverty alleviation projects. The following isare the summary of the findings, how the impact measured and the indicators used:

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In the developing countries, a lot of effort has been directed towards poverty alleviation by both government and development agencies through different approaches as a means of reaching the poor. Prominent among these were the modernisation, SAPs, and the development of the local economy. While progress has been made in all the regions of the world, the majority of the people in developing countries still live in poverty.

In the case of South Africa, there is high prevalence of poverty and under development among the majority of the people, mainly the rural population. However, the government ~~is~~ addressing these challenges through development policy frameworks and programmes.

Netshakhuma (2006) indicates that the LED poverty alleviation projects among other programmes ~~which -are-~~ being implemented to improve the lives of the poor, especially the rural poor. ~~focus of this study typically concentrate on empowering vulnerable groups, especially women and the disabled to improve their livelihoods by providing them with rural infrastructure~~ His studies reveal that even though not implemented in an effective manner, LED projects are compacting poverty and unemployment to the marginalised; i.e., women. For the participants, LED projects do not only procure them earnings (though not often), they also derive other benefits such as opportunity to participate in the development through training. Their involvement also offers them an opportunity to participate in the development

process in their communities. The projects themselves are also providing these marginalised areas infrastructural support for the improvement of basic living conditions.

~~employment opportunities as well as training.~~While addressing the problem of poverty, other valuable factors are also achieved.- Rural communities also have their ~~fair~~ share of ~~the~~ benefits. The products of these projects are sold to the local communities at reasonable prices. This also strengthens the local economic development of these rural villages as a whole. It is also through these projects that rural communities participate in the developmental process in their localities but if effectively implemented, they can reach the poor and make a sustainable impact on their lives.

Moshoeshoe ((~~July, 2007:29~~) indicates that poverty alleviation projects promote the self-reliance of community members to minimise crime rate and assist in the eradication of poverty. They also enable people to better their lives. She also indicates that the projects are not effective because ~~most of the~~ members are declining in numbers. The factors determining the ineffectiveness of the projects are that there is a lack of commitment by the project members within the project. ~~and As a result, there is this leads to~~ little income generated and no fixed monthly salaries.; ~~the P~~poor management style of the chairperson has led to the project members to ~~losing~~ trust and respect for the chairperson. The study also indicates that the skills offered in the projects are relevant and worthwhile. The aim of the projects is to alleviate poverty and equip members with relevant skills but according to the above information, the projects provide only the necessary skills not poverty alleviation. Lastly, the skills acquired within the projects are useful and help the project members to have knowledge and understanding of how to operate the project to better their lives.

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India has implemented a number of income and employment generating programmes for poverty alleviation in the last decades. They serve as the basis for a direct attack on poverty. These programmes essentially aim at generating incremental incomes for the poor. This means ~~the~~ additional power ~~in~~ to the hands of the people living below the poverty line. These programmes have emphasised the development of income-earning capacities and self-sufficiency on the part of their beneficiaries. These income and employment generated programmes implemented by both the Government and the NGOs during the last decades have had some impact on the level of poverty in the country. The Government claims that the proportion of the population below the poverty line has gone down by more than 20% points (India IGP Country Report, 2002).

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Alebiosu (2005) indicates that the Integrated Development Planning has been undertaken in Grahamstown in Makana Municipality in the Eastern Cape to respond to the prevailing poverty and underdevelopment among the poor communities. However, as reflected by the respondents, ~~that~~ the municipality ~~is providing services~~ services and infrastructure ~~but~~ at a slow rate, and as a result, ~~has provided services~~ ~~of that, the impact and~~ overall effectiveness of the projects delivered ~~has~~ not been ~~enjoyed~~ ~~sufficiently~~ ~~by all~~. ~~Other~~ problems identified include ~~issues of~~ affordability because many of the respondents cannot afford to pay the services provided, despite the fact that it ~~has~~ been subsidized, ~~it~~ can also ~~be~~ deduced that the respondents may also ~~have~~ expected too much support from the municipality within a short time.

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Concerns over consultation, employment, maintenance, and slow delivery ~~are~~ ~~all serious issues for affected communities and~~ ~~can clearly~~ lead to a situation in which poverty persists ~~or is only very slowly addressed~~. The main problem encountered by the municipality has to do with the bureaucracy in government, which ~~hinders and~~ slows down the rate of delivery. However in the course of this study, it was suggested that some of the projects were not

able to come to fruition because of what can be referred to as the district municipality's insensitivity to the pressing needs of the local municipality. The capacity to implement some of the projects under the IDP is severely constrained by the absence of the resources and manpower within the local municipality (Alebiosu, 2005:182).

According to Kgalema (2009:—35), poverty alleviation programmes internationally and in South Africa have generally focused on project-based interventions, with an emphasis on service delivery and economic development, particularly income-generation and employment-creation projects towards the improvement of the lives of the people. The participants became involved in the poverty alleviation projects for various reasons which for most of them did not correspond with the aims and objectives of those projects. The projects are more likely to succeed when the objectives correspond to the priorities of the poor.

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Some of the projects were effective because most of the beneficiaries were benefiting materially from the projects (vegetables and money). Although most of the participants benefited ~~materially~~ from the projects ~~that they are involved in~~, they still regarded themselves as unemployed. The ineffectiveness of these projects was due to poor administration and record keeping (Kgalema, 2009:103).

Chikwava (undated) indicates that the role of the poverty alleviation projects is to reduce poverty among the poor. According to him, the majority of the Zimbabweans are still experiencing poverty despite all stakeholders' efforts to eradicate it. The reasons behind the failure of the community – based projects is that the local community leadership and community members were not fully involved in assessing their needs; and therefore, they did not make the

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~~projects -theirs., there~~There is no real community capacity development as most of the members did not understand what Community Capacity Development means and the top-down type of communication was the dominant mode ~~used~~that hindered~~ing~~ the projects acceptance by the community and ~~hence~~-reduced~~ing~~ their sustainability.

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~~Tshabangu (2005) indicated that 30 jobs were created for projects, Phutuma and Gottenburg women's group. In terms of invested made for the projects, it became clear that R700 000.00 was invested in Phutuma and R148 000.00 was invested in Gottenburg. It was hoped that after the third year of funding the projects would create 100 jobs and no longer registered as a projects or close corporation but as a company. This means that it failed to meet the target.~~

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~~The project income and contribution to the household was low because project members were unable to separate material cost and profit made from the materials. They indicated that they were making R10 000.00 per month but do not exclude the amount used to buy raw materials, energy and time spend on the projects. The impact was measured through the pilot surveys and job creation and the project income were used as indicators.~~

~~Musitha (2003) indicated that 35 permanent jobs were created through the project. The project generated R4 million. Temporary jobs were also created when the local school was renovated because the renovation was funded by the hydroponics project. The living condition of the residents of Mapila was improved through the following:~~

~~•Clean water provision of basic needs empowered the community as clean water is not always found in rural communities.~~

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- ~~Gravelling of the road-road linked the project area with other villagers and nearly town. It became easily for the community to go for shopping in town because transport access the area.~~
- ~~Sanitation-flushing toilets for the local primary school were built as were using bushes.~~
- ~~Health project produced fresh fruits and vegetables for the community.~~

~~In this study, the interviews, observations and questionnaires were used to measure the living conditions, job opportunities.~~

~~Ntsieni (2005) pointed out that the members or the beneficiaries were unemployed and joined the project in order to get food. Their health status was improved by the production of green, healthy vegetables for consumption and commercial throughout the year. They acquired various skills that wouldn't have acquired if they were not members of Thusano. They even used their skills further by having small gardens at home. They indicated that income in monetary terms is minimal but they Ntsieni (2005) pointed out that the members or the beneficiaries were unemployed and joined the project in order to get food. Their health status was improved by the production of green vegetables. Since, understood that each and every project has its ups and downs, therefore it needed people who were patient, dedicated and committed.~~

Structured interviews were conducted to measure the impact of the project. The following indicators were used: the profile of the project participants, the participation in the project activities, rewards (income) of being a member of the project and the sustainability of the project.

Mahapa (2001) focused on the food security projects known as Babina-Chuene women's multi-purpose project in Vergelegen village in Blouberg Municipality. The project was evaluated using criteria for projects in terms of

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project management, planning, implementation, and evaluation. The findings were that the project met most of the criteria, but revealed some problems that endangered its sustainability. The impact of the project was measured by using information from literature study and data ~~form~~ from personal interviews and questionnaires.

## ~~2.8 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY~~

~~Poverty alleviation started in 2002 in Limpopo Province and was implemented in 2003 in the Blouberg Municipality. The development and co-ordination of the poverty alleviation strategy was co-ordinated by the DHW. The projects that are of agricultural nature were placed under the DoA, while Public Works and Local Government support in infrastructural development, and SMME on business aspects (NDA, 2002). In the Blouberg Municipality, the DoA is leading in the design, implementation and support of the egg-layers project. Beneficiaries of the egg-layers project in the Blouberg Municipality are regarded as the poor of the poorest.~~

~~The main objective of poverty alleviation programme in the Blouberg Municipality is to alleviate poverty and improve the standard of living. The poor people of Blouberg Municipality are identified by the local social workers from the DHW, the chiefs of the wards as the local government and the extension officers from the DoA, who will be leading and implementing the projects. The monitoring and evaluation of the egg layers is done by the Extension Officers, Animal Production and Health Technicians, who submits the reports on monthly basis to the project manager. The projects of the egg layers are owned and managed by the beneficiaries and thus the success and failure of the projects depend on them. However, the project management of the DoA oversees these projects to enable successful implementation and aftercare support (NDA, 2002).~~

Generally, neither the specific targets of the poverty alleviation projects nor dramatic structural changes to bring about equity has been achieved, except in the area of formal democracy. It seems that many national-level processes working through the political elite, such as national security, the new constitution, elections, legislation and microeconomic stability, have gone well (Liebenberg & Stewart, 1997:10).

## 2.69 - GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

-After the first democratic elections in 1994, one of the major challenges for the new government was how to address poverty and equality, and advance economic development. However, one of the obstacles to setting up a national anti-poverty programme was the lack of information on the poor - who they are, where they live, why they are poor, and what would be the best way to overcome the twin problem of poverty and inequality (May, 2000:1). In fact, there is really only one recent, official statement as to Government's anti-poverty policy that can be considered a candidate. In particular, it is important to take note of the "three pillars formulation' formulation" offered by President Mbeki in a speech to Parliament on 21 May 2004:

*"At the core of our response to all these challenges is the struggle against poverty and underdevelopment rests on three pillars. These are: encouraging the growth and development of the First Economy, increasing its possibility to create jobs; implementing our programme to address the challenges of the Second Economy and building a social security net to meet the objective of poverty alleviation" (Mbeki, 2004).*

Since the genesis of the democratic dispensation, the South African government has developed policies which have focused on poverty

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alleviation, improving economic growth, relaxing import controls, and reducing the budget deficit. In spite of the pro-poor policies, South Africa still remains one of the highest in the world in terms of income inequality (World Bank Report, 2006).

### **2.6.1 The Reconstruction and Development Programmes (RDP)**

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Large numbers of projects have been established to develop the people, societies and communities where people are involved and catered for. One of the biggest and the most important projects established for the people from disadvantaged backgrounds was the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). The RDP recalls most prominently the developmental and pro-poor responsibilities that all spheres of government have in South Africa. The RDP was published as a policy framework for integrated and coherent socio-economic progress, which underpinned most of the government policies during the first years in office. The central theme of the RDP was to reduce poverty through redressing the inequalities and injustices of apartheid (RDP White Paper, 1994:84). Priorities highlighted by as an integrated coherent, socio-economic policy framework, which represents the Government of National Unity's vision for transformation of South African society (South Africa, 1994:6). It seeks to mobilize all our people and our country's resources towards the final eradication of apartheid and the building of a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist future".

The RDP as a national programme of action for the government included: was established to eradicate a long list of issues that were not handled properly.

- Access to basic social services such as water, jobs, land, education and health care.

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- Creating opportunities for all South Africans to develop to their full potential;
- Boosting households income through job creation; and
- Establishing a social security system and other safety nets to protect the poor, the disabled, the elderly and other vulnerable groups (Aliber, 2002:13).

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Unfortunately, RDP was abandoned because of difficulties in meeting its demand due to, among other things, a lack of mechanisms for inter-departmental coordination, little attempt to set priorities for the implementation of each programme component and lack of capacity at local government level to implement what had been outlined by the RDP (Chikulo, 2003:3 and Van der Westhuizen, 1999:26).

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What was seen as a failure, however, were the hundreds of thousand of jobs that were predicted would be created through public work programme (Marais, 1998). It is pertinent to say that the service delivery and job creation were supposed to have been enough to set South Africa well on its way to economic growth. The RDP was however plagued by serious challenges in its first two years before its' ministry was finally closed in 1996. The major problem was that the country was not able to tackle the problem of unemployment sufficiently (RSA, 1996).

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Adedeji (1996) reiterated that the failure of the RDP to produce the number of jobs required to put South Africa back on its feet, coupled with insufficient domestic savings and increasing pressures from international bodies and organizations were apparent signals to economic policy makers that they should reform the micro-economic framework of the national economy as a means of staving off further economic decline.

## **2.6.2 The Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)**

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Like RDP, the GEAR imposed several limitations on poverty alleviation.

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~~Poverty is one of the pressing social problems that need to be attended to. Poverty is the greatest burden of South Africa's people, and is the direct result of the apartheid system and the grossly skewed nature of business and industrial development, which accompanied it. Poverty affects large number of people especially women and people in rural areas. The RDP was based on reconstruction and development, components of an integrated process that required fundamental changes in the way that policy was made and programmes were implemented. The ANC (1994) further affirmed that the RDP was a people-centered programme whereby people were involved in the decision-making process, in its implementation, in new opportunities requiring new skills, and in managing and governing the society.~~

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~~The RDP was a promising programme to alleviate social problems by creating home ownership and employment. It sought to help the people in their basic needs. Within two years of the implementation of the RDP, anew policy was adopted. This was The Growth Employment and Redistribution Policy (GEAR). Introduced in 1996, it encouraged economic growth, while seemingly ignoring the poorest of the poor. A Development update (1999/2000) discussed the government's rejection of criticism that it had displaced the values underpinning the RDP. The government argued that the closure of the Ministry without portfolio, which was the home of the RDP in 1996, was the beginning of a strategic shift to integrate the RDP into all levels of the government operations.~~

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~~The government accepted its responsibility to explain to the people why RDP had stopped its programmes. The people were disappointed about the government's arrangement but unfortunately it was beyond their control. The government claimed that the RDP programmes were going to continue but with a different strategy from all government agencies. However it become~~

~~clear to the people that the RDP programmes would not be visible as before, even if they were in progress. Clearly, not everybody in Parliament were touched or moved by the plight of people from a disadvantaged background situation, as was the ANC when it released the RDP Projects in 1994.~~

~~The other policy is the Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR), which complimented the RDP.~~ GEAR is the government's new macro-

economic strategy, which is meant to lead to improved economic growth and greater income equality in the long term.- GEAR's main objective is stated as increasing economic growth and creating significant new job opportunities (David, Theron & Maphunye, 2005:44and 2005:44).- According to GEAR, promotion of Ssmall Mmedium and Mmicro Eenterprises (SMMEs) is an important part of the overall strategy for the job creation and income generation. Toward this end, Gear-GEAR states that the government will work to operationalise the policies outlined in the White Paper on small business promotion and will maintain the various programmes and organizations established to support SMME development, including the Department of Trade and Industry's small Business Center, Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency, and Khula Enterprise Finance Limited, etc.

Lehulere (1997) notes that in many discussions, GEAR -isis referred to as a neo-liberal policy. Neo-liberal is an economic philosophy whose policies includes privatization, wage restraint, that is lowering of wages, deregulation of labour markets, and measures which allow money to leave the country easily. It also includes opening the economy by lowering tariffs and allowing easy movement of goods and services into the country. The interesting part of the neo-liberal policy is the state's role to create conditions for companies to be able to make profits. The state must lower company taxes and introduce taxes that largely affect the poor, what are normally called "regressive" taxes, such as VAT.

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The main aim of neo-liberalism is to increase the profits of the bosses, while tolerating falling wages, fewer social services, less job security and joblessness for the workers and their communities. This policy will benefit thea majority of the people in South Africa. However, poor people ~~that are coming from a disadvantaged background~~ are still disadvantaged. ~~They are not catered for.~~ How did the Government attend to the situation? The Government decided to depend on business. How did they ensure that economic growth and development were in place or that ~~businessma~~ businessmen were ~~a was~~ progressing in development as individuals? This policy appears to impoverish the poor even further, while enriching the affluent.

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The failure of GEAR has further exacerbated the local economic crises. As a result of the adoption of a neo-liberal framework and its subsequent failure to attract intended amounts of foreign investment and contribute to poverty alleviation and to a wider transformation, South Africa has since been faced with the problem of deindustrialization and the shrinking of employment in the formal sector (Bhorat, 2000:791). During the 1990s, about one million jobs have been lost where about one hundred thousand were lost in Free State Goldfields mining sector alone (Nel & Binns, 2001:1013). Bhorat (2000:791) concurs with the view that about 1.5 million jobs were lost between 1975 and 1995 of which about 400 000 occurred in the manufacturing sector.

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## ~~2.710~~ SYNTHESIS

South Africa is a case in point. The country has an excellent Constitution and Bill of Rights, justifiable economic and social rights and generally good pro-poor policies and according to the country's Public Service Commission, as many 29 966 government funded projects have been established which are aimed at reducing poverty (Public Service Commission, 2007a:35). Yet poverty in South Africa remains high, and ~~have~~ has not been greatly reduced

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since 1994. According to Stellenbosch University ~~\_-~~ based economic researchers, the poverty headcount rate in South Africa (based on poverty line set at R250 per person per month in 2000 Rand values, or roughly \$35 per month) was 50, ~~-~~1 percent in 1993 and 44, ~~-~~4 percent in 2006 which represents a decline ~~-~~ ~~95~~ 5, ~~-~~7 percent over the first 12 year period of South Africa's new democracy (Van der Berg et al., 2007:21).

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Other researchers have contested the validity of the data used in the poverty alleviation projects (~~-~~Seekings, 2007: ~~-~~5-9), and have called into question whether the reduction in poverty levels in post-democratic South Africa ~~have~~ **has** been as "dramatic" as claimed by Van der Berg et al. Nevertheless what various researchers agree on is the fact that, more than a decade after the end of apartheid, nearly half of South Africa's population continue to live in poverty. While the extent of poverty reduction in South Africa remains disputed, all measures of income inequality uniformly indicate a widening gap between the rich and the poor. There is consensus that income inequality, particularly within race groups, has increased (~~-~~Bhorat ~~&~~ Kanbur, ~~2006:5,~~ 2006:5).

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Despite the laudable achievements of the African National Congress (ANC) government in the delivery of services to the poor, especially in the fields of housing, water and sanitation, electrification, health and education, the dividends resulting from increased pro-poor social expenditure by the state have proven disappointing in terms of reducing poverty and ~~to~~ addressing ongoing socio-economic problems.

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## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

It has been reiterated through the proceeding chapters that the study is intended to evaluate the egg-layers project as a poverty alleviation programme the Blouberg Municipality. This study ~~evaluated reports on the programme through a number of~~ data collection methods, namely participative observations, semi-structured interviews and a self-administered questionnaire, and ~~how obtained data were analyzed~~ data analysis approached used.

#### 3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

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A research design can be understood as the plan or set of guidelines and instructions to be followed in addressing the research problem. According to Mouton (1996:107), ~~views~~ research design ~~is~~ the 'blueprint' of the research project that precedes the actual research process. The research design, as used in this study, refers to the researcher's step-by-step outlines of what ~~need~~ ~~eds~~ to be done and ~~enable~~ ~~de~~ the researcher to achieve the purpose and objectives of the study.

In the current study, a one-short case study has been conducted, ~~which~~ ~~according~~ ~~which~~ ~~to~~ ~~De~~ ~~Vos~~ ~~(1998:124)~~ ~~deals~~ ~~with~~ ~~is~~ "a single community during a specific period in time" (De Vos, 1998:124). This community study, is a through observation and analysis of a group of people living together in a particular geographic location in a corporate way. The study deals with such elements of community life as location, appearance, prevailing economic activity, climate and natural resources, historical development, mode of life, social structure, goals of life values and patterns, the individuals of power groups that exert the dominant influence, and the impact of the outside world. For Best (1993:194), ~~a~~ "case study- also evaluates the social institutions that meet the basic human needs of health, protection, making a living, education, religious expression, and reactions". Data have been collected directly from the individuals of the community group of ~~the~~ Blouberg Municipality for the purpose of studying interactions, attitudes, impacts, and behaviours of the beneficiaries of the egg-layers project towards alleviation of poverty in their municipality.

De Vos (1998:99), states that, when we describe ~~a selected~~ ~~the~~ design ~~that~~ ~~which~~ ~~we~~ ~~have~~ ~~selected~~, we must include information about:

- Who will be studied?
- What will be observed or measured?
- When will the observation and/or measurements occur?

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- How will these data be collected?

The answers to these questions will bring this type of research planning and design into clear focus. The need to use this type of research is apparent in the presence of poverty in the Blouberg Municipality, so the insight gained from this study can be used to improve standard of living in the Blouberg Municipality. The strategy employed in the study is to proceed as if little was known about the people of Blouberg and the egg layers project. An attempt was made to mentally cleanse the preconditions. The plan evolved as the researcher learned more about the setting, subjects and other sources of data through direct examination. The design was implemented, the data collected and analyzed after which the writing was done.

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### 3.2.1 RESEARCH APPROACH

This study used both the qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. When both the qualitative and quantitative research methodologies are combined in a single study, the design is termed the mixed methodology design model. Mixed methodology design is one of Creswell's three models of combination, which maintains that "the researcher would mix aspects of the qualitative and quantitative paradigms at all or many methodological steps in the design" (De Vos, 1998:361).

In this study, there was a balanced utilization of both the qualitative and quantitative data collection methodologies when the interviews and questionnaires were used. Secondly, the researcher had a freedom of flexibility of moving backwards and forward between qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and that the model is highly utilized in research projects with the aim of evaluate poverty alleviation programme.

#### 3.2.1.1 Exploratory research

In an exploratory study where all sources of information are explored. The goal of the research is to formulate more precise questions that can be explored and answered in future research. According to Babbie (2001:91), “this approach typically occurs when a researcher examines a new interest or when the subject of study itself is relatively new”. Bless and Higson-Smith (1995:42) observed that exploratory research has a purpose of gaining insight into a situation, phenomenon, community or person. The envisaged study was exploratory in nature in the sense that the researcher wanted to get insight into the project value to its members. The researcher explored basic information on the benefit that the poverty alleviation project has on its members. No research was done before to determine whether or not the project had benefited its members.

Babbie (2001:92) mentioned that exploratory studies are mostly done for the following purposes:

- To satisfy the researcher’s curiosity and desire for better understanding;
- To test the feasibility of undertaking a more extensive study;  
and
- To develop the methods to be employed in any subsequent study.

Exploratory research use qualitative data.

~~The envisaged study was aimed at exploring whether the egg layers project was achieving its main aim of alleviating poverty in the Blouberg Municipality. An inductive approach followed, whereby information was obtained from the participants. Exploratory research use qualitative data.~~

### 3.2.1.2 Qualitative research

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The envisaged study ~~is~~ was qualitative in nature. As such, the researcher was exploring the research topic as an interaction of events. It was from the interaction with the subjects and informants that the researcher would be able to produce more information that would help to solve the research problem. The researcher would then be able to report the data in words rather than in numbers (Fraenkel ~~&~~ Wallen, 1990:62). These data are difficult to ~~analyse~~ analyze and in order to simplify them, the researcher has to code them. In qualitative research, there is always an attempt to study human action from a perspective of the social actors themselves.

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(Babbie (2001:85) mentioned that “the primary goal of studies using this approach is defined as describing and understanding rather than explaining human behaviour”. Qualitative research was embarked on mainly to gain insight into the knowledge, behaviour and attitude of the Blouberg Municipality people towards the egg-layers project. The researcher employed this approach because she was interested in getting involved in the process of poverty alleviation in this municipality.

### 3.2.1.3 Quantitative research

After collecting data through ~~high- observations, interviews and~~ documents the researcher analyzed and interpreted the data in terms of statistics and number values. These methods are important in research studies because they explain the social reality in more concrete forms such as for example, biographical profiles of the respondents in the number of years to denote the age limit. According to Neuman (2000:122), the quantitative research methodology collects what is known as hard data in the form of numbers. Durrheim (1999:73) agrees by stating that the quantitative research methodology utilizes “numbers to represent quantities - measurement involves assigning numbers to objects to represent how much (i.e. the amount) the object has of a particular attribute.”

It is highly effective to express the findings of a research project in numbers because numbers enable us to accurately measure the context of a variable, such as, for example, when it is reported that 20 women were employed in a poverty alleviation programme, we are able to accurately report that that number is not enough to reduce unemployment in a community with more 500 unemployed women.

### 3.3 UNIT OF ANALYSIS

The unit of analysis used is the individuals who are the beneficiaries of the egg layers project in the Blouberg Municipality. As the unit of analysis, individuals may be characterized in terms of their membership of social groupings. Thus, an individual may be described as belonging to the rich and or poor group, or a person may be described as having a university-educated mother or not (Babbie and Mouton, 1998:86).

### 3.4 AREA OF STUDY

Blouberg Municipality, forming part of the Capricorn District in the Limpopo Province, is situated approximately 100 km from the city of Polokwane. The total population in the municipality is 161322 (CDM-IDP report, 1994). It covers a wide geographical area of approximately 5054 sq km, right up to the Botswana border of which a portion thereof straddles the tropic of Capricorn. The average rainfall is 15mm per annum, with minimum of 25 degrees Celsius and a maximum of 35 degrees Celsius. The land area used for agricultural purposes is 8246 ha. The Blouberg Municipality comprises 18 wards and 110 villages where the beneficiaries are living (CDM-IDP report, 1994). It is a very dry area with high rate of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment. The inhabitants of the area are mostly the Bahananwa people, and a small portion of Vha-Venda, Tsonga speaking and other small

minority groups. The area has three communities who possess a strong sense of loyalty to chieftaincy (Blouberg IDP). Blouberg is one of the least developed regions in the Limpopo Province and even the country. Poverty levels are very high and lack of basic services such as water and sanitation is a definite reality.

A Map of Limpopo Province Blouberg Municipality and District Municipalities showing different areas of the municipality as adapted from The Development of an Environmental Management Plan for Blouberg Local Municipality, Capricorn District, Limpopo Province (2009:12) IDP, 2002 (See Appendix A)

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### 3.4.1 Size of the area, population and households

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#### 3.4.1.1 Population density

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Population of the Blouberg Municipality was, according to the 2002 Census data, obtained from Blouberg IDP as shown in Table 3.1:

Gender	Ages					
	0-2	3-6	7-13	14-21	22-59	60+
Females	38528	40537	31748	35606	59960	15374
Males	36527	35109	24331	28622	25688	7970
Total	75055	75646	56079	64228	85648	23344

SOURCE: Blouberg IDP 2002

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**Table 3.1 Blouberg Population Density**

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The total population is estimated at 380 000. The demographical structure as illustrated by Table 3.1, shows that a large population, 64228, is under between 14 and 21 years of the age, of 21 and comprises largely of women

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and children.- A large section of the population is found in Mamadi, Makgato, MyDarling and the R293 Towns like Inddermark, Marobjane, Machaba, and Senwabarwana. This is due to the migrant labour system where a large number of males leave the municipal area to areas like Polokwane and Gauteng.- There is also a general trends to child headed households, as women also tend to leave their households and follow their male counterparts in search of work opportunities and to be near them.- Mostly, children are left behind in poverty, but there are still a significant number of single female-headed households (Blouberg IDP).- The youthful demographic structure implies a high dependency ratio because it represents such a big part of the number of the unemployed.- Also, this part of the population poses a challenge to the mMunicipality in terms of job creation so as to absorb the increasing number of entrants to the jobs market.

### 3.5 SECONDARY DATA SOURCES

The secondary data sources mainly covered IDP reports, Animal Health Technicians' Reports of the DoA, Provincial Government Publications on poverty alleviation intervention in the Limpopo Province, Publications on Local Government, journal articles and academic literature on community development and poverty alleviation.- Secondary data covered different sources and provided an essential preparation for the interviews.

Secondary data helped to cross-check official information, learn about major events, technical details, historical decisions and main organizational players and roles.- They also supported ~~the~~ explorationing of particular responses during interviewsthe interviews.- The data user had no individual at some prior time.- The sources were used because they couldan save considerable time, are cost effectiveness, have quality data quality and increased sample

size (Cohen, Manion & Morrison, and 2000:406).- For the purpose of this envisaged study, secondary data were used for time and cost saving purposes and it also provides permanent information that can be open to public scrutiny (Saunders et al., 2003).

### 3.6 PRIMARY DATA SOURCES

Data were collected through interviews, questionnaires, and participative observation because these gave the present researcher a better chance of getting information directly from the respondents.- These were also increased the accuracy of the study. These were also increase the degree of validity and reliability.- Primary sources of data have been described as those items that are original to the problem under study (Cohen, Manion & Morrison, and 2000:161-2000: 161).

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### 3.7 POPULATION/SAMPLING

Since it is generally impossible to study an entire population, a researcher typically relies on sampling to acquire a section of the population to perform an experiment or observational study.

The population of the envisaged study was the beneficiaries of the egg-layers project. This comprised 220 beneficiaries who are living below the minimum level of R200.00 per month in the Blouberg Municipality (Animal Health Technicians reports, undated).- The households that monthly expect less than R352.53 per adult equivalent are regarded as poor, those that expect R193.77 per adult equivalent as ultra-poor (May, 2000:30).

The method of sampling applicable in this ~~envisaged~~ study was a stratified random sampling. –This type of sampling is suitable for a heterogeneous population because the inclusion of small subgroups percentage-wise can be ensured. Stratification consists of the universe being divided into a number of strata that are mutually exclusive, and the members of which are homogeneous with regard to some characteristics such as gender home language or age (DeVos, 2002:205).

For ~~thise~~ ~~envisaged~~ study, a relative proportion was determined.– The beneficiaries were divided into homogeneous groups of 146 females and 74 males, ~~whereby-whereof~~ a small sample of 20 (13 females and 7 males) was used because it was a qualitative study. –This sample was selected by dividing 146 ~~numbers of~~ females by 220 of the total beneficiaries and then multiplies by 20 to make 13 females, and the same applied to the selection of the males.

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### **3.8 \_\_ DATA COLLECTION METHOD**

The methods used for data collection were IDP reports, Animal Health Officer's Reports of the DoA, Provincial Government ~~p~~Publications on poverty alleviation intervention in the Limpopo Province, ~~p~~Publications on Local Government, journal articles and academic literature on community development and poverty alleviation for secondary data and interviews, questionnaires, and participatory observation for primary data.

#### **3.8.1 \_ Semi-structured Interviews**

Semi-structured interview schedule was specifically designed to collect data from the key-informants who were highly represented by the beneficiaries who cannot express their responses in a written language. Semi-structured Interview is “a purely qualitative interviewing strategy in which questions and follow-up probes are generated during the interview itself” (Clarke & Dawson, 1999:73). Interviews were appropriate because they allowed participants to provide rich, contextual descriptions of events and made it possible to explore other themes and nuances, further enriching the data. The researcher used the interviews because is not time consuming, and the quality of data is often dependent on the aptitude of the interviewer.

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A set of questions were used in a face-to-face situation in which the researcher asked the subjects questions and recorded their answers during the interviews. Misunderstandings about questions in an interview were clarified there and then. The semi-structured interview questions were translated into Sepedi/ Northern Sotho, which is the vernacular spoken by indigenous community of Blouberg Municipality. Unfortunately, interview bias was an unavoidable possibility. This flexibility of the interview situation allows for involvement of the respondents through stimulating and building “rapport”, a relationship based on confidence, trust, security and the establishment of mutuality of purpose. This type of interview is considered pre-eminently appropriate for research into feelings, attitudes, intentions and motivations of behaviour, and may prove fruitful for a particular inquiry.

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In many instances, however, the researcher found the respondents reluctant to allow the use of tape-recorder, and in those instances the researcher resorted to note-taking. As mentioned before, after the participants were selected, they were briefed on the objectives of the research and the purpose of recording the discussion to the respondents in detail. Permission was obtained from the Municipal Manager of the Department of Agriculture,

Animal Production Technicians ~~and the;~~ –Extension Officers who usually provide the beneficiaries with services. –An appointment was made with each of the participants. –The respondents were assured that the information recorded would be used only for the purpose of the study. –The present researcher used interviews in the ~~envisaged~~ study to encourage the respondents to provide qualitative data, which provided the researcher with more insight into the problems experienced by the egg layers beneficiaries and also to offer solutions to the problem. The semi-structured interviews targeted the beneficiaries who ~~could not~~ read and write.

### 3.8.2 Participative Observation

The participative observer, by virtue of being actively involved in the situation being observed, often gains insights and develops interpersonal relationships that are virtually impossible to achieve through any other method. –In complete participation, the individual becomes a full member of the group and the role of the observer is concealed. – Or the observer's role may be somewhat open but the observer may function primarily as a participant, keeping one's observational activities as unobtrusive as possible (Wallen & Fraenkel, 2001:391).

In this approach, the researcher is interactively involved with the observed group as a member (Socialresearchmethods.net, 2005). –The researcher accompanied ~~at the~~ Animal production ~~t~~Technicians to the egg layers projects in order to observe what was happening in the projects. –The projects of twenty beneficiaries were visited twice a week and the researcher managed to make some observations once a week to observe their daily running of the project, i.e., how they fed their layers and how they sell the eggs.

Advantages of participative observation are the following:

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- It provides the opportunity to collect data where it is important to capture human behaviour in its broad natural context at several different times and from a multitude of perspectives (Glaser, 1996);
- It permits a researcher to refocus observations as the research progresses and to vary the timing and location in which observations are made;
- It enables the researcher and participants to develop the rapport and trust that is needed for participants to reveal the “backstage realities” of their experience that are generally concealed from outsiders;
- Data are rich and highly valid (Socialresearchmethods.net, 2005). It enables the researcher to examine the people’s behaviour directly rather than relying on self reports in questionnaires or interviews;
- Observation is a flexible technique. It does not necessarily have to be structured round a hypothesis (i.e. what expect to observe), it can be used before obtaining a research question (Gall *et al.*, 1996); and
- Observation can reduce errors in measurement that are due to distortions in people’s self perception and their less-than-perfect willingness to provide accurate self reports (Abrahamson, 1983).

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### 3.8.3 Self-administered Questionnaire

In this research, survey questions are broadly divided into factual and opinion including attitude questions. Questions were closed, pre-coded and alternatives were listed on the questionnaire and interviewer ticks a box to the

appropriate responses. In this regard, Bless and Higson-Smith (1995:107) explained that questionnaire must be presented to each respondent in exactly the same way to minimize the role and influence of the interviewer and to enable a more objective comparison of the results.

Section A of the questionnaire for the study collected the quantitative information regarding the biographic information of the respondents. Clarke and Dawson (1999:68) motivate that questionnaire is an instrument which can be used to produce large quantities of structured data which is about the basic socio-biographical information covering age, sex, income, educational background and membership of professional organizations, contains the closed-ended questions which their answers must be exhaustive and mutually exclusive.

Section B of the questionnaire collected quantitative data related to the perceptions of the beneficiaries towards the formulation, implementation and the evaluation of the egg-layers in the Limpopo Province. This part contained the open-ended questions which “allow respondents to answer in their own words, rather than being restricted to choosing from a list of the pre-coded categories” (Clarke & Dawson, 1999:70). The part required spontaneity on the part of the respondents and had the aim of collecting data that which informed the study about the manner in which the egg-layer project was formulated, implemented and evaluated in the Limpopo Province.

The researcher went to the beneficiaries personally to deliver the questionnaires. The Animal Production Technicians assisted in the distribution of the questionnaires to the participants. The researcher was available to clarify problems when the need arose. Each participant was asked to complete the questionnaire and return it to the Technicians. The researcher collected questionnaires from the Technicians. The questionnaires were used because they are more cost effective to administer,

a sense of anonymity was ensured during data collection as findings could not be linked to specific respondents and the questionnaire was a rapid and efficient data collection tool (Lowane, 1990:27). (

Questionnaire schedule is included as APPENDIX A in the study).

The researcher has discussed how data regarding the evaluation of the egg-layers were collected through the quantitative and the qualitative methods, semi-structured interview, participative observations, and a self-administered questionnaire.

### 3.9 DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

Barbour and Kitzinger (1999:16) contend that “analysis will involve, at the very least, drawing together and comparing discussion of similar themes and examining how these relate to the variation between individuals and groups.”

Analysis is to make data more meaningful to the audience. Data analysis is a process of checking and counting the frequency and distribution of a phenomenon under investigation (May, 2001:164).

Data for this study were both of quantitative and qualitative nature and, as such, their analyses were conducted along the quantitative and qualitative frames of reference.

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- **Quantitative Data Analysis**

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The quantitative data analysis is intended to inform the study about the statistical position of the problem and about what is available to address it. Quantitative data collected for this study were summarized into frequency distribution, figures, graphs, tables, and percentages. Punch (2000:60)

~~claims admits~~ that the quantitative data analysis involves statistics. This means that data are reflected in the numerical values and are also summarized into diagrams and tables. In this study, the quantitative data analysis method was utilized to analyze data ~~that which~~ were obtained through the first part of both the semi-structured and the self-administered questionnaires.

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- **Qualitative Data Analysis**

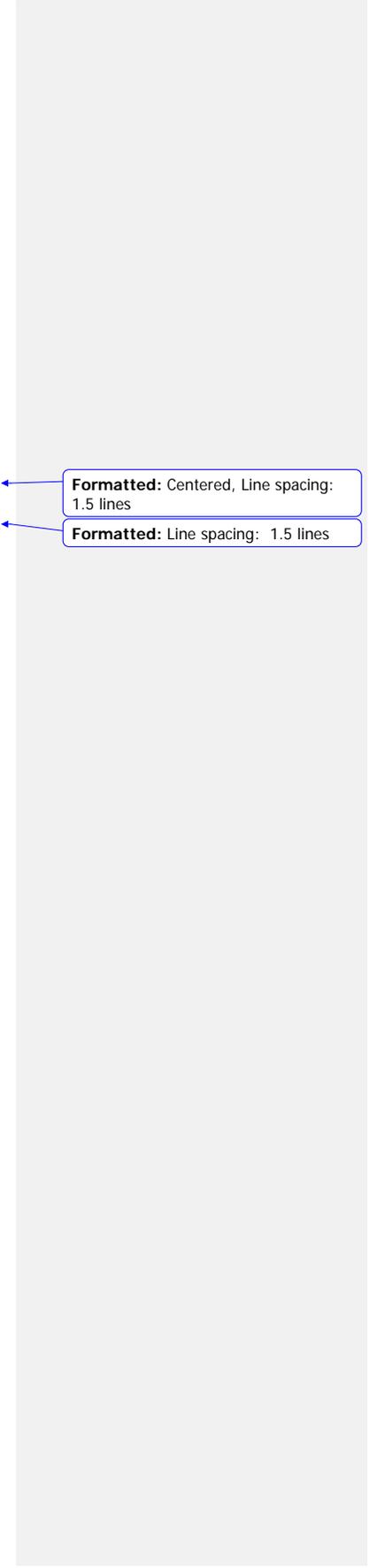
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In this study, the qualitative data analysis method was utilized to analyze data ~~that which~~ were obtained through the second part of both the semi-structured and the self-administered questionnaires. Qualitative data are difficult to analyze. “The major thrust of the analytic techniques recommended for use during data collection was data reduction; seeking to make the data mountain manageable through summary and coding” (Robson, 1993:390). In order to ease the problem of the complexity of analyzing data, the researcher utilized a process which was contributed by Creswell (1998).

### 3.10 CONCLUSION

This chapter discussed a research methodology and a number of data collection research methods, namely; semi-structured interviews, self-administered questionnaires, and observations. The findings ~~are will be~~ reflected in the next chapter.



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**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**RESULTS, PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS**

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**4.1 INTRODUCTION**

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In the current chapter, the researcher ~~has striven to present,~~ presents analyses and interprets the data ~~which has been gathered~~ collected during the research process. ~~The researcher has presented her discovery on how accurate the initial predictions on the study have been.~~ Besides the observational method, use was also made of self-administered questionnaires, interviews and literature study. The questionnaire, which constitutes the major instrument for the collection of primary (quantitative) data, was used to elicit information on respondents' socio-demographic characteristics, objective perceptions of the benefits of the work situation in terms of expenditure and income of the project and determinants of their standard of living after the involvement in the project. The questionnaire ~~was~~ preferred here because it is a faster and cheaper means of eliciting comparable and quantifiable information from a large population within a short period.

Data ~~werewas~~ collected from a total of twenty (20) respondents. An interview schedule was administered to all twenty respondents. The participants were made to express their opinions and views freely without fear. The researcher

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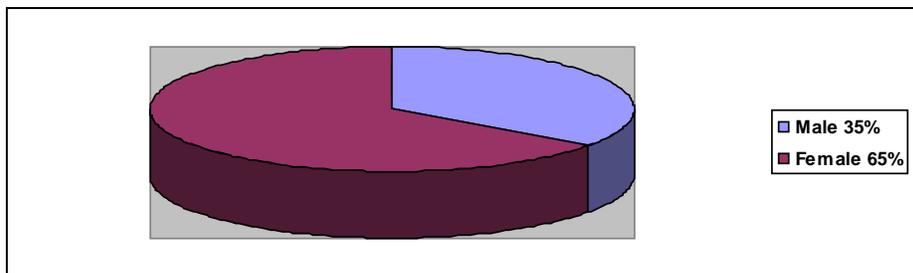
reassured them that the study was not for publicity, but it was to facilitate ~~the her~~ completion of her studies and, ~~hopefully, to serve~~ as an eye opener to the government to their isolation and lack of development.

The findings are presented in two main parts. Part 1 is the profile of the project participants and Part 2 is the beneficiaries' perceptions' ~~of the~~ egg-layers project.

## 4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

In terms of demographic factors, all respondents were requested to provide information relating to gender, education level, occupational status, family background, work status, source of income, income bracket and the type of house.

### 4.2.1 Gender Profile



**Figure 4.1 Gender Profile**

~~A large~~ population in Blouberg Municipality comprises ~~women largely of women~~. It indicates a higher prevalence of female-headed families. ~~Of the 20~~ completed questionnaires, 65% of the respondents ~~were~~ are women while the remaining 35% ~~were~~ are men. ~~This is due to the migrant labour system where~~ by a large number of males leave the municipal area to areas like Polokwane and Gauteng.

### 4.2.2 Age distribution

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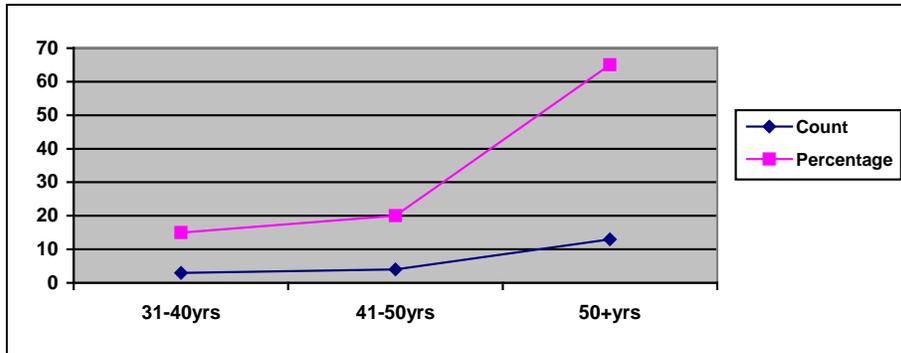
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**Figure 4.2 Age Distribution**

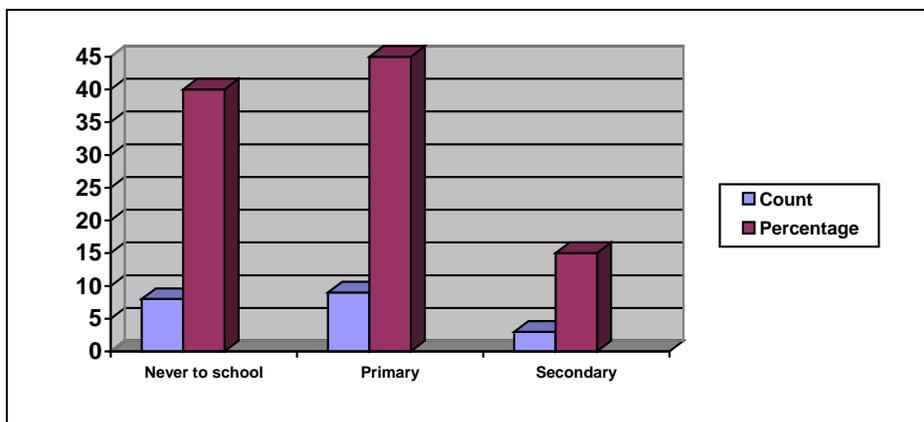
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Participants aged above 51 years constituted more than half of the sample (65%) as shown in [Figure 4.2 above](#), while the younger age group constituted 35%. This is due to the fact that in Blouberg, the elderly and the retired people head most of the households while the younger people seek residence in areas that have infrastructure and recourses such as water, electricity, and other better services.

#### 4.2.3 Education level

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**Figure 4.3 Education Level**

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From Figure 4.3, it is apparent that a large majority of respondents attended school below grade 12 (45% primary education). There is a very strong correlation between educational attainment and standard of living. The education level of a significant part of the population in Blouberg is very low. This might be as a result of lack of funds to continue their education. A low level of education implies no income, as matric certificate is compulsory for most of the jobs in the entry level. It is evident that even the overall job market has substantially decreased, thus making it harder to find jobs, even for those who are qualified.

Large proportions (40%) have never been to school, which might be a reflection of their poor background, while none have a diploma and a university degree. According to Motloutong and Mears (2002), the poorest sector of the population is likely to be less educated than the wealthier sector. Motloutong and Mears (2002) indicates that the lack of education and lack of exposure to the labour market are factors that, which have contributed to the increase in poverty. Whiteford et al. (1995) also relates poverty to lack of education when they assert that households' heads have a far higher incidence of poverty than lack of education is evident when comparing the income levels of different groups and their educational qualification.

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#### 4.2.4 Employment Status

Table 4.1 Source of income

	Pension	Grant	Salary	Wage	None of the above
Number	6	7	2	3	2
Percentage	30	35	10	15	10

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From ~~the~~ (Table 4.1) above, it is evident that only 30% and 35% of the respondents receive pensions and grants.

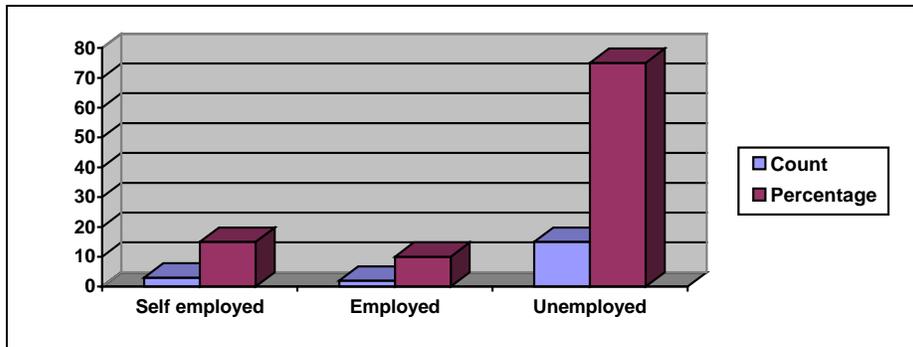


Figure 4.4 Employment Status

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The Figure 4.4 above shows that about 10% ~~of the participants were~~isare involved in ~~the~~ formal employment where ~~in~~by they receive a monthly salary. ~~Only~~only 15% ~~was~~isare self-employed where they operated ~~ed~~ businesses like selling vegetables, fruits, liquor ~~and~~; clothes ~~ss etc.~~ etc. A large proportion (75%) of the respondents ~~wa~~is unemployed. This means that a large proportion of the unemployed respondents will have to depend upon other avenues such as ~~D~~isability, ~~C~~hildren and ~~F~~oster ~~C~~are ~~G~~rants (35%) and ~~O~~lder ~~P~~ersons ~~P~~ension (30%). Employment remains the strongest ~~factor~~ against poverty.

An unemployed person, according to Budlender (1999:197), is broadly understood as an individual who is without a paid job but willing to engage in it. At present, there are limited employment opportunities within Blouberg, rather the majority of the employed persons live in Blouberg and commute to their areas of work, the majority of which are located outside the study area. The majority of the employed persons living in Blouberg ~~is~~are employed ~~outside the areas in Gautengin Johannesburg,~~ Tshwane, and Polokwane. There are a limited number of persons employed in Blouberg, in towns such

as Senwabarwana, Mogwadi, Alldays, Eldorado, and on the existing farms in the area.

#### 4.2.5 Housing Type

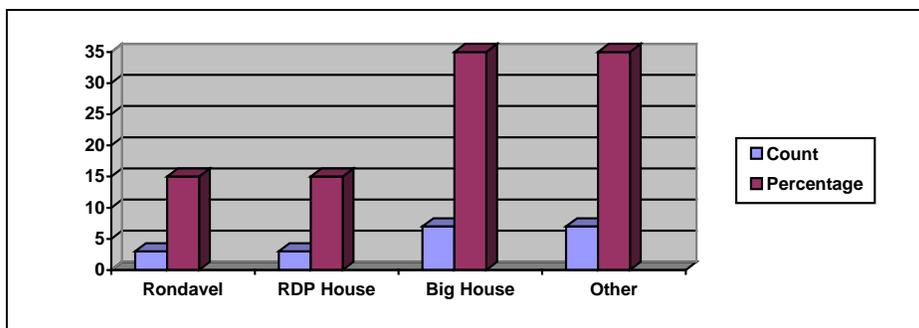


Figure 4.5 Type of House

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From Figure 4.5 above, it is apparent that the majority (35%) lived in big houses (3-5 room) and other types of houses (two or one roomed mud house), which we are built by the owner. A small proportion of these (15%) lived in RDP houses, which we are provided by the previous government's Reconstruction and Development Programme, whereas municipality while 15% are residing in rondavels.

#### 4.2.6 Socio-Economic Factors

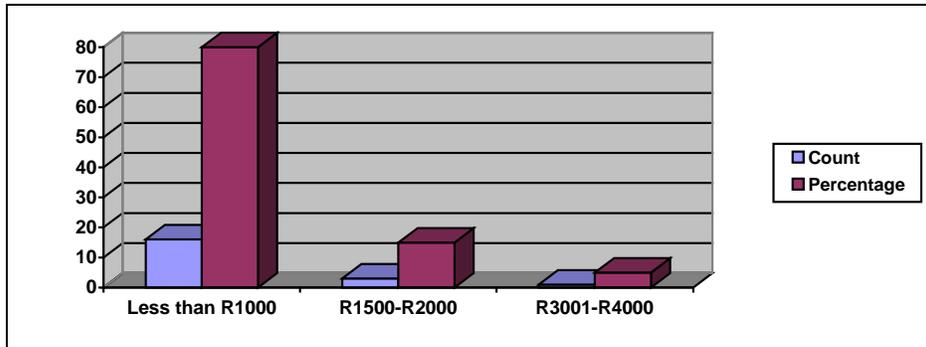


Figure 4.6 Socio-Economic Factors (Income Bracket)

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From the above graph (Figure 4.6), the researcher has deduced that the respondents' monthly income generally ~~came~~ from a low socio-economic background. The majority (80%) of the respondents reported that they ~~earned~~ in the bracket of less than R1000 per month. This means that more than half of the respondents ~~are~~ earning below the poverty line. Only a small percentage of the respondents (5%) reported an income above R3000 per month, and these evaluated their economic circumstances as quite satisfactory. This findings is not perplexing in view of the fact that other studies have constantly found that more than 50% of South Africans live in poverty and 75% of those are ~~B~~black, overwhelmingly, women. Women living in rural areas fall in the low income group, which is classified as poor than ~~the~~ in the cities (The ~~P~~poverty and Inequality Report, 1997:105, RSA Department of Welfare).

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More than half (65%) of the income earned in Blouberg comes from ~~P~~pension ~~g~~grants for the elderly, disabled people, and children. The current factors limit the ability of rural households to improve their standard of living. This is supported by ~~T~~ables 6, 7, 8 and 10.

### 4.3 THE BENEFICIARIE'S PERCEPTIONS ON EGG-LAYERS PROJECT

#### 4.3.1 Establishment of the project

TABLE 4.2 YEARS IN WHICH THE PROJECT WAS ESTABLISHED

Establishment of the project (Year)	Total(years)
2003	4
2004	3
2005	6
2006	4
2007	3
Total	20

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TABLE 4.3 NUMBER OF CHICKENS GIVEN

Number of chickens	Total
15	2
18	13
36	4
72	1
Total	20

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TABLE 4.4 NUMBER OF CHICKEN FEED BAGS GIVEN

Number of chicken feed bags	Total
2	1
4	8
8	10
24	1
Total	20

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According to Table 4.2-in the Appendix, 20% indicated that they received egg layers in 2003, 15% in 2004, 30% in 2005, 20% in 2006 and 15% in 2007. They received different numbers of the egg layers and feed bags as shown in Table 4.3 and Table 4.4.- All the respondents reported that the project was implemented by the Department of Agriculture.- Their views about the egg-layer project is that they weare happy about the project and it is that helpeding

the beneficiaries and the community as a whole because ~~as~~ they ~~sell-sold~~ eggs- and ~~buy-bought~~ other things ~~forin~~ their ~~familiesy~~ and ~~also~~ eat eggs every day.- The community ~~buys-bought~~ eggs closer to ~~itthem~~ at a reasonable price.- Others indicated that if they ~~couldan~~ be committed, their project ~~would##~~ grow and create more jobs for the community.

### 4.3.2 Services of the Extension, Animal Health / Production Officers

#### 4.3.2.1 Service rating of the Technicians

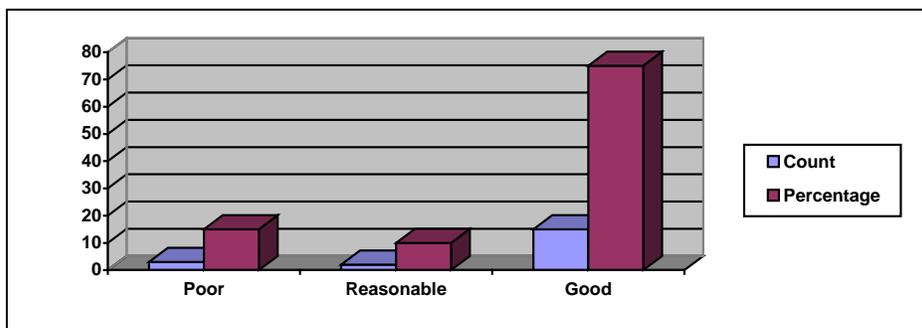


Figure 4.7 Rating of the service provided by the Technicians

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Figure 4.7 shows ~~that some officers are doing their work because~~ 75% of the respondents indicated that the service of the officers is good. ~~or maybe they were afraid of the officers because they were helping the researcher in the administration of the questionnaires. Fifteen~~ 15 percent% ~~indicated rated~~ the service as poor, ~~whereas while~~ 10% ~~indicated that the service is rated as~~ reasonable.

Table 4.5 Number of Training or workshops attended

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Number of training / workshops	One	Two	Three	Four+	None
Number	5	3	8	1	3
%	25	15	40	5	15

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#### 4.3.2.2 Training or workshop on egg layers

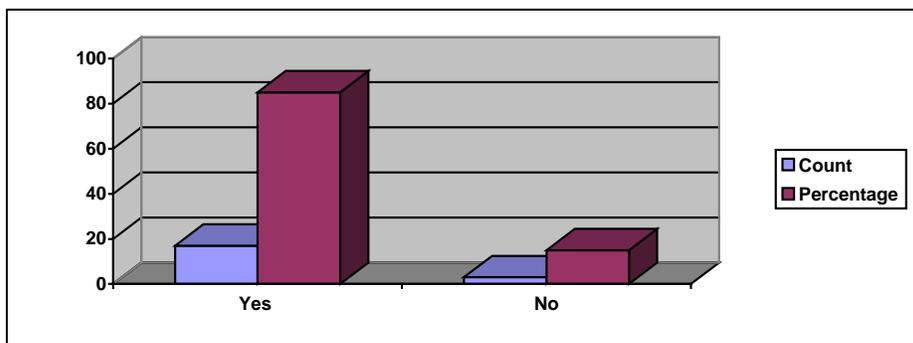


Figure 4.8 Training or workshops attended by the Beneficiaries

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Figure 4.8 indicates that most of the respondents (85%) received training and workshops on egg layers, while 15% never attended any training or workshop. The findings of the establishment of the projects show that most beneficiaries received the egg layers in from 2003/04. This means that the number of the training sessions attended was not enough as most of the respondents (40%) attended only 3 workshops, followed by 25% who attended 1 training or workshop session. Fifteen percent, 15% attended 2, 15% never attended any and 5% attended 4 or more of them. In Figure 4.7, 75% of the respondents rated the officers as good, but the above findings indicate that the officers are not well organized.

### 4.3.2.3 Project inspection

According to Figure 4.9 below, inspection was conducted by both extension and animal health / production officers. Each one of them would just pass by and check or contact them if he / she they needed information to report to the department. Half of the respondents indicated that ~~its~~ their their projects were inspected weekly, 35% monthly and (15%) indicated that ~~its~~ their their projects were never inspected.

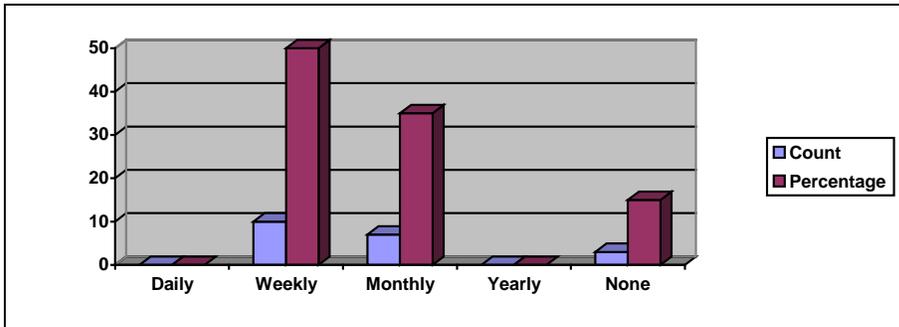


Figure 4.9 Schedule for project inspection

This shows that there was no fixed schedule for inspection of the projects.

### 4.3.3 Poverty alleviation

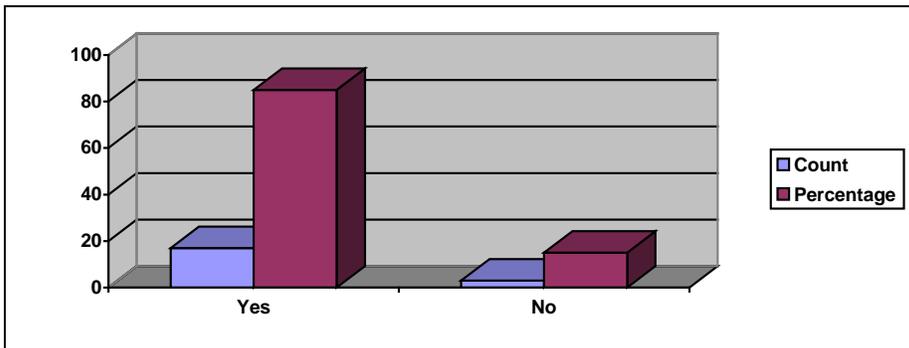


Figure 4.10 Poverty alleviation

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Based on the above research findings, it can be implied that the majority (85%) of beneficiaries indicated that the project had a positive impact in their area. The beneficiaries were able to feed their families with eggs, buying food with the money generated from selling the eggs, buying school stationery for their children and managing to pay their furniture's installments. Most of the beneficiaries acknowledged that their lives could not have changed without the egg-layers project.

A total of 15% responded that the project had a little impact because they used the generated income to support their families and thus were left with nothing to buy feed for the chickens. The chickens stopped to produce eggs because of lack of the feed, and then they started to eat them. The reason for doing that is that none of them had another income, such as pension and grants, except for the money generated from selling eggs.

#### 4.3.4 The generation of income or job creation or standard of living

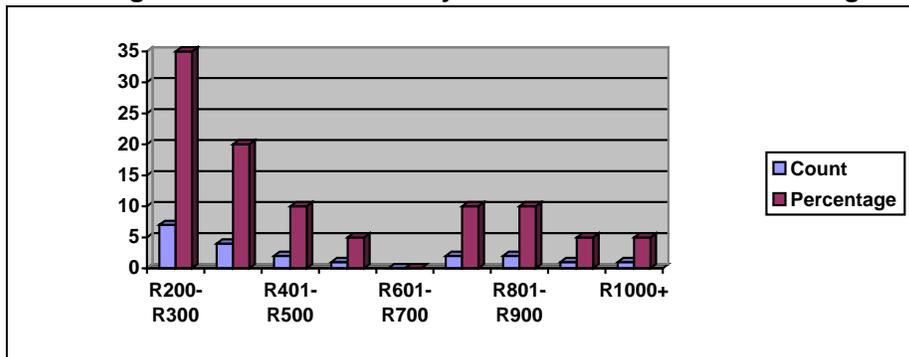


Figure 4.11 Generated Incomes

The income generated from selling the eggs differs from one beneficiary to another because they do not have the same number of the egg layers. Some of them increased the number by buying other chickens on their own. Figure 4.11 indicates that a large number (35%) of the beneficiaries are

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generated an income of about R200-R300 every month, followed by 20% with an amount of R301-R400. ~~There were Only only 5% isof are~~ those who ~~are~~ generated more than R1000.

The high percentages of people ~~thatwho~~ earned below the poverty line reflect the seriousness of poverty in the research area. ~~In Ffigure 4.10,~~ a large number of the respondents indicated that their standard of living had improved, but, ~~according to Ffigure 4.11~~ shows that they ~~are~~ still experiencing poverty problem. ~~The projects created jobs for the beneficiaries,~~ not the whole community, but, ~~unfortunately,~~ they paid very little ~~which cannot to~~ enable them to meet their household requirements. ~~The projects weare~~ still very small to ~~can~~ employ other people.

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#### 4.3.5 Beneficiaries' empowerment

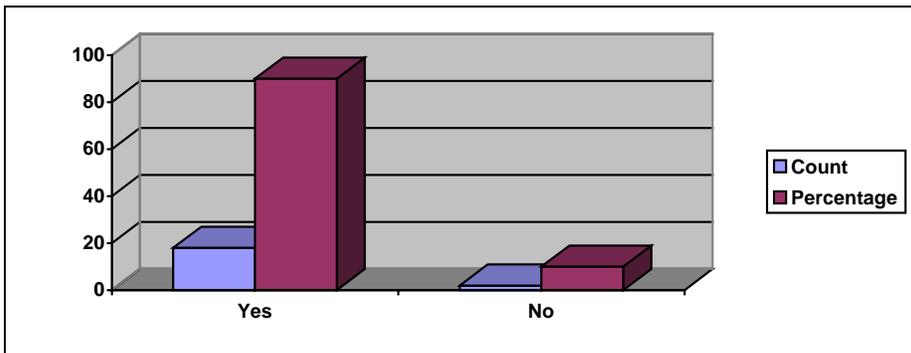


Figure 4.12 Empowerment of the beneficiaries

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The above findings show that more than a half of the respondents (85%) ~~iswasare~~ empowered by the project because ~~they the respondents owned~~ businesses, ~~thatwhich are managed by them,~~ and they can even keep everyday records, and compiled monthly reports, ~~whereas while~~ 15% indicated that ~~it waisthey are~~ not empowered by the project. ~~All the~~

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respondents indicated that they ~~are made king~~ decisions on the day-to-day running of the project. They also reported that their projects had ~~ve~~ an advantage of providing their communities with eggs at a reasonable distance and an affordable price.

This means that the local projects save the poor people unnecessary expenses in that they need no longer travel long distances to buy commodities. At the same time, the beneficiaries are able to look after their families ~~by buying them basic needs, such as~~ through purchases of bread and vegetables, out of the little money they get from these projects.

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#### 4.3.6 Sustainability of the project

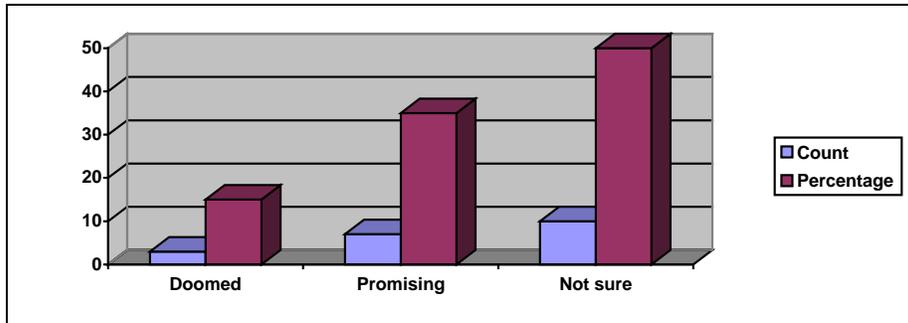


Figure 4.13 Sustainability of the egg layer projects

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Sustainability, in this sense, was used to ascertain whether what the respondents and their families receive as wages and salaries from their involvement ~~was~~ enough for their upkeep and to make ends meet. Figure 4.13 indicates that 50% of the respondents indicated that ~~it is they are they were~~ not sure, and 35% indicated that the sustainability of the project ~~was~~ promising, while 15% of the respondents indicated that the project would not be sustainable.

Similarly, the respondents were requested to report to the study the future plans for their community development projects. ~~The respondents have~~ They ~~three had three~~ main plans for the future of their projects, namely: they intended to create more job opportunities for community members who are unemployed; to find the ~~place stand~~ for the building structures; and to market their eggs to the other municipalities and provinces. In this context, the researcher has realized that the respondents (35%) have a common goal regarding the future plans and growth of their projects. The respondents, in this category, believe that their projects are going to increase production, in terms of ~~the~~ size and their earnings, in future.

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#### 4.4 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

The key findings reveal some contradictions between the views of the project beneficiaries and the outcomes of the projects. For instance, the majority of

the respondents ~~feels~~feel empowered, whereas the results show little impact on incomes. The meaning and the significance of this is that, even though incomes are low, they feel that the projects have ~~thea~~ potential to improve their livelihoods in ~~the~~ future, and the projects have improved the nutritional status of the beneficiaries and their families. However, the results of the findings ~~reflect~~have doubts about the beneficiaries' capacity to sustain the projects.

The following needs to be done to improve the sustainability of the projects:

- Ensure effective project monitoring;
- Project members work as a group not as individual;
- Ensure that the project make profit as expected;
- Increase the number of the egg layers given;
- Ensure that the beneficiaries are trained; ~~and~~
- ~~Records should be kept~~Keep all records.

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It is imperative to note that the combination of the above-mentioned factors could contribute towards ensuring that the projects are sustainable. However, the bigger challenge is to ensure that the above-mentioned factors are implemented through the cooperative participation of all ~~the~~ key stakeholders.

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#### 4.5 CONCLUSION

The discussion in this chapter has revealed that the egg-layer poverty alleviation projects are usually initiated with ~~thean~~ intention to combat unemployment and poverty, and above all, to procure earnings for the participants. Even though the majority of the participants still ~~lives~~ below the poverty line, these projects, to a certain extent, ~~had~~have improved the livelihoods of the participants by providing them with eggs to feed their families, self-employment and skills. While addressing the problem of poverty, other valuable factors are achieved. Rural communities also have

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their ~~fare~~ share of benefits. ~~\_~~ The products of these projects are sold to the local communities at reasonable prices.

However, in some projects, there is lack of genuine commitment on the part of beneficiaries, which jeopardizes the future of sustainability of the projects in these areas. ~~\_~~ By using these findings as a base, the following~~preceding~~ chapter ~~will~~ draw ~~s~~ general conclusions and recommendations.

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## CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The study focused on the evaluation of the egg-layers project to alleviate poverty, and it was carried among a selected group of participants in the Blouberg Municipality of Limpopo Province. In this last chapter, the study objectives ~~are will be provided, provided~~ based on the role of the participants in egg layers as poverty alleviation project in the Blouberg Municipality. This is followed by conclusions and the recommendations in terms of the findings that emerged from the research results, as analysed in the previous chapters.

### 5.2 AIMS OF THIS STUDY

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The study shows that the egg-layers project is trying to alleviate poverty. In order to assess if this study has been successful in achieving the goals it set out to achieve, ~~which were proposed and embarked on from the beginning,~~ the aims of the study have to be revisited.

The focus was subdivided into four research objectives, as identified in Chapter one (see section 1.4.2). The research objectives of the dissertation were the following:

- Firstly, to assess the performance of the project in terms of set goals of the poverty alleviation projects;

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- Secondly, to explore and describe what the beneficiaries' views are on egg layers as a poverty alleviation project.—The study revealed that the beneficiaries are happy about the project and they are planning to extend their projects so that they can employ the unemployed people;
- Thirdly, to identify strategies to enhance the project in poverty alleviation.—The study revealed that through the researchers' recommendations; and.
- Lastly, to determine the impact of the project on poverty alleviation of members and community.—The study revealed that there is a little impact because the beneficiaries can support their families and the community can buy egg at a reasonable distance and price.

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### 5.3 CONCLUSIONS

#### 5.3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

##### 5.3.1.1 Gender of the respondents

Both males and females participated in the project, but the majority was women.— This could have been due to the poverty alleviation project (egg layers) selection criteria.—The programme targeted families and individuals that could not meet their basic needs.—During its inception, most of males were migrant labourers and their families ~~could~~ afford to satisfy most basic needs.

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##### 5.3.1.2 Ages of the respondents

The majority of the respondents range from 51 years upwards.— It can be concluded that most of the families are headed by the elderly and ~~the~~

pensioners. Their children are staying in squatter settlements in Bochum and Polokwane so as to search for a-work.

### 5.3.1.3 Education level of the respondents

As reflected in the previous chapter, ~~there is lower level of education~~ there is low level of education. It is proper to conclude that individuals with lower educational qualifications are probably incapable of conducting the genuine processes of community development projects. This means that the officials ~~are have~~ ing a lot of work to do because the criteria selection for the poverty alleviation projects is the ~~poor of the poorest~~ poorest of the poor.

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### 5.3.1.4 Employment statuses of the respondents

From the exposition in the previous chapter, the study reported that the egg layers are involving individuals who are unemployed. Poverty alleviation is recommended for involving these individuals in its projects because this process is an important means to address both unemployment and poverty in the communities.

### 5.3.1.5 Socio-Economic factors

A large ~~percentage number~~ of the respondents indicated that they are earning less than R1000. This means that the selection criterion was honoured even though 5% of the respondents indicated that they ~~are~~ earn ~~ed~~ ing above R3000. It is concluded that 5% of the respondents was not supposed to get

the egg layers. Linking the income bracket, type of the houses and the source of income, it is concluded that most respondents are earning less than R1000, which is the grant and pension, so they used that to build houses because a large percentage of the type of the houses they have are big houses (3-5 roomed house) and others, which is one or two, were mud-built roomed houses.

### 5.3.2 THE BENEFICIARIE'S PERCEPTIONS ON EGG LAYERS PROJECT

#### 5.3.2.1 Establishments of the project

Tables 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 shows that the beneficiaries did not received the egg layers at the same time; they were not given the same number of the egg layers and the bags of feed. The researcher concluded that there was no fairness in the distribution of the egg layers to the beneficiaries.

#### 5.3.2.2 Service rating of the Extension, Animal Health / Production Officers

Previously, most of the respondents rated the services of the officers as good. The researcher concluded that the beneficiaries were afraid to tell the truth because the officers were helping in the administration of the questionnaires. Only 15% of the respondents indicated that the service was poor and the researcher concluded that the respondents were not committed.

#### 5.3.2.3 Training or workshops attended by the respondents

Table 4.3 in the previous chapter indicated that all the respondents attended training but different number of the training but some attended more training

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~~events than others.~~ It was concluded that the departments responsible for the implementation of the projects ~~we~~ are not organized.

### 5.3.2.4 Project inspection

According to ~~F~~figure 4.8, the inspection was conducted but there was no schedule for the inspection of the projects. It was concluded that ~~the~~ monitoring of the projects was not done properly because there ~~was~~ 15% of the respondents who indicated that their projects were never inspected.

### 5.3.2.5 Poverty alleviation

From ~~F~~figure 4.10 in the previous chapter, the study reports ~~sed~~ that most respondents acknowledged that their lives have changed because of the egg-layers project. They ~~are~~ supporting their families with the little that ~~they~~ ~~are~~ income generated ~~ing~~ and the eggs that are produced. ~~Because the participants still lived below the poverty line,~~ it is concluded that poverty is still prevailing in ~~the~~ Blouberg Municipality ~~but despite~~ the respondents ~~indicated claim~~ that poverty has been alleviated.

~~Maybe it is because of the eggs that they are eating and selling to the community because, in the ~~passed,~~ they were not having anything to eat.~~

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### 5.3.2.6 Generation of ~~the~~ income or job creation or standard of living

~~According to,~~

Figure 4.11 in the previous chapter, it ~~was~~ reported that most of the respondents generated ~~d~~ between 200 and 300 ~~Rands~~ Rand every month. It shows that the projects are still growing and no job was created. The researcher concludes that the project ~~has~~ have slightly changed the statuses

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of the households because they make some money to meet ~~the basic needs~~ of their families' basic needs.

### 5.3.2.7 Empowerment of the respondents

In Figure 4.12, the respondents indicated that they weare empowered by the project because ~~they areas they~~ participateding in the decision making. They owned the projects and ~~also~~ provided the community with eggs within at a reasonable distance and an affordable price.

### 5.3.2.8 Sustainability of the project

According to

Figure 4.13 in the previous chapter, the respondents (35%) indicated that they ~~are~~ hading positive plans regarding their future because they are aiming at extending their projects and employing large number of the unemployed. The researcher concludes that this is athe good intentionintension and the project can sustain itself if its weaknesses are dealt with.

The main conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that the egg-layers projects are imperative, especially in the Blouberg Municipality where poverty is acute. If effectively implemented, they can help the poor and make a sustainable impact on their lives.

## 5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations made in this section are linked to the information obtained from the attempt to ~~fulfill~~fulfil the objectives of the study. ~~\_~~The analysis was done in the previous chapter. ~~\_~~The results of the findings led to certain recommendations to help to attain successful implementation of the beneficiaries' participation in egg ~~\_~~layers projects in the Blouberg Municipality. These are the following:

- The beneficiaries need to be empowered in basic education. ~~\_~~ In projects where there are members who have never been to school, it is recommended the Adult Basic Education Training (ABET) be introduced so that it becomes possible to train them in different skills. The training will enable them ~~and be able~~ to keep records and write reports every month end. ~~\_~~ Training ~~of~~for project members should be offered before a project can be implemented, ~~\_~~ and it should not be training on bookkeeping and management only, but it should also cover a range of other areas such as marketing and production.:-
- Egg layers must be given to the beneficiaries who ~~are having~~have other sources of income, such as grants and pension for the old. Most of the beneficiaries who failed in this project are those who were ~~depend~~ing fully on the project.:-
- It is recommended that the projects should work as cooperatives and avoid a situation ~~whereby~~ ~~where~~ projects operate in isolation. ~~\_~~ They should team up to work on a joint development initiative they have the same ~~that has common~~ objectives. ~~\_~~ ~~According to~~ ~~in this case of~~ ~~this~~ ~~the~~ study's findings, egg ~~\_~~layers projects should be run like enterprises, in which case they should strive for profit. ~~\_~~ If they work as a team for sound economic reason, this will attract clients and the project will grow and more jobs will be created for their community.:-
- The project should be ~~placed~~situated ~~at~~ ~~in~~ a suitable area. They must have a special place for their project rather than working at their

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homes. ~~They will~~ ~~They will wake up in the morning~~ ~~and~~ go to work just like any other worker.

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- It is very important that officials who are responsible in assisting project members should monitor and assist on a regular basis so as to identify and deal with problems as they arise. There is also a need for scheduled visits; it is another way of giving support to project participants and to bring in some improvements; and.
- The communities must be accordingly informed about the objectives of the programme. ~~Hundred percent~~ ~~100%~~ of the respondents indicated that the community ~~is~~ buy~~ing~~ eggs from them.

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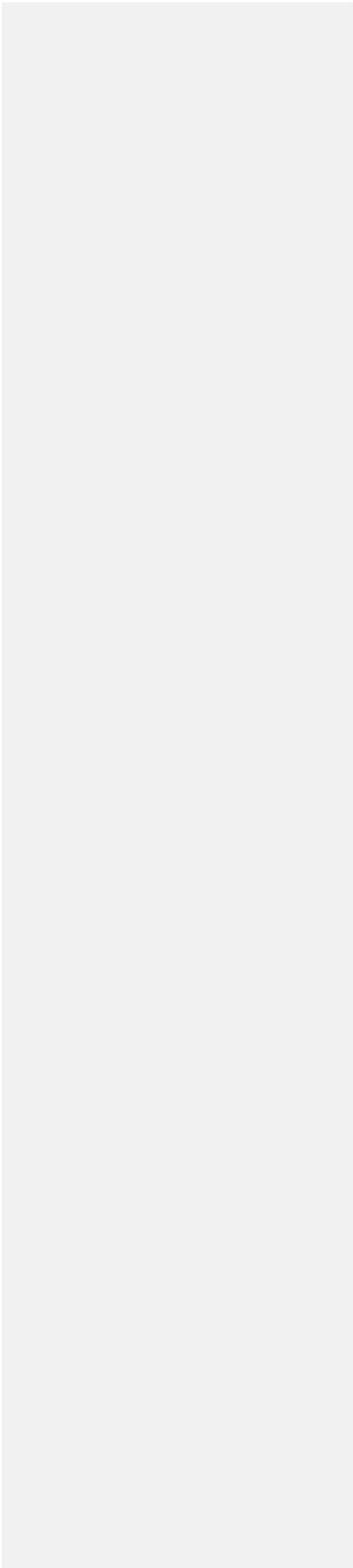
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**APPENDIX A:**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**AN EVALUATION OF THE EGG-LAYERS PROJECT AS A POVERTY ALLEVIATION EFFORT WITHIN THE BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY OF LIMPOPO PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The information that you are requested to provide will only be used for research purposes and the information provided will not be revealed without the consent of the respondents.

Mark with an X on an appropriate answer.

**SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS**

1. Gender of the respondent

Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
Female	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. What is your current marital status?

Never married	<input type="checkbox"/>
Widow/Widower	<input type="checkbox"/>
Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Living together	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. What is your age in years? In which age group do you fall?

15-20	<input type="checkbox"/>
21-30	<input type="checkbox"/>

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31-40	
41-50	
51+	

4. What is your education level?

Never been to school	
Primary education	
Secondary education - Grade 12	
Diploma	
University Degree	

5. What is your ethnic group?

Pedi	
Venda	
Tsonga	
Other	

Specify.....

6. How can you rate your family background?

Poor	
Not quite well off	
Quite well off	
Rich	

7. What is your present work status?

Self-employed	
Employee	
Unemployed	

8. What is your source of income?

Pension	
Grant	
Salary	
Wage	
None of the above	

9. What type of a house are you staying in?

Rondavel	
RDP House	
Big House	
Other	

Specify.....

10. What is your income bracket?

Less than R1000	
R1500-R2000	
R2001-R3000	
R3001-R4000	
R4001-R5000	
R5000+	

**B.THE BENEFICIARIE'S' PERCEPTIONS ON EGG LAYERS PROJECT**

**1. Information on the establishment of the project.**

When did you receive the chickens?  
 .....  
 Who gave you the chickens?  
 .....  
 How many chickens did you receive?  
 .....  
 How many bags of feed did you receive?  
 .....  
 What are your views on the egg layers as a poverty alleviation project?  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**2.Information on the services of the Extension, Animal Health/ Production**  
**2. —Officers.**

2.1 Did you receive any training or workshop concerning/on the egg layers?

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Yes	
No	

2.1.1 If yes, how many training services did you receive or attend?

1	
2	
3	
4+	
None	

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And state when, where and by whom? .....

.....

.....

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How often is your project inspected?

Daily	
Weekly	
Monthly	
Yearly	
None	

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How can you rate the service of the Extension/Animal Health/Production?

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Poor	
Reasonable	
Good	
Excellent	

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**3. Information on poverty alleviation**

3.1 Do you think this project has alleviated poverty in your area?

Yes	
No	

3.1.1 How did the project impact positively on poverty in your area?

If not, in your opinion what strategies can be used to enhance the project on poverty alleviation?

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.....

.....

.....

3.2. Has the project changed your life?

Yes	
No	

If yes, briefly list those changes:

.....  
.....  
.....

3.3. Can you recommend that this type of a project be introduced to other municipalities or districts?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

**4. Information on the generation of income/self-job creation/ improvement of the standard of living**

4.1 How many eggs do you sell per month?

.....

4.2 How many eggs do you consume per months?

4.3 Approximately, how much income do you make after selling the eggs every month?

.....

4.4 How much is a bag of feed including the transport?

How often do you buy them?

Daily	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monthly	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.5 Do the community members who are well to do buy the eggs that you are selling?

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

If not, why?

.....  
.....

**5. Information on the empowerment of the beneficiaries**

5.1 Do you think this project is empowering you?

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

5.2 Are you taking any decisions on the day to day running of the project?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	--------------------------

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

If not, why?

.....  
.....

5.3 What is the impact of the project on poverty alleviation among members of the community?

.....  
.....  
.....

**6. Sustainability of the project**

6.1 How do you see the future of the project?

Doomed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promising	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not sure	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.2 If it is promising, list your future plans.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

