

**THE IMPACT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE MUYEXE VILLAGE,  
GREATER GIYANI MUNICIPALITY OF THE LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

**By**

**LANGHANI JUDY MKHACHANI**

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**SUPERVISOR: PROF O. MTAPURI**

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## DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that **“The Impact of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme on poverty alleviation in the, Greater Giyani Municipality of the Limpopo Province”**, (Mini-dissertation) hereby submitted to the University of Limpopo for the degree of Master of Development has not been previously submitted by me for a degree at this or any other University; that it is my work and execution, and that all the material contained herein has been correctly acknowledged.

Mkhachani L.J. (Miss)

03 June 2016

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**Surname, initials (title)**

**Date**

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## **Dedications**

I would like to dedicate this work to my late father Risenga Simon Mkhachani; I know if he was around he would be proud of the step I took to obtain this degree. To him thank you may your soul rest in peace Munwanati! I will always remember you through my studies.

## **ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted to investigate the impact of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme on poverty alleviation in the Muyexe village of Greater Giyani Municipality in the Limpopo Province. The objective of the programme was to alleviate poverty in the village. The researcher collected data in and observed the projects which were being executed there. The methodology involved interviewing community members who are projects beneficiaries of the programme as well as the implementers of the programme. As such, the sample consisted of 33 project beneficiaries, three implementers and six participants from the food security wing of the CRDP. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were used to explore, describe and understand the nature of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in poverty alleviation.

The study found out that the project beneficiaries do not have skills to mobilize funds from other organisations as they depend on the budget which is specifically earmarked for the community. The same budget is also meant to sustain the infrastructure after the handing over of the programme.

The study recommends the re-alignment of the timeframe for the programme to be successfully implemented and for the district departments to be the ones responsible for implementing the programme at the local level. This will also assist the government to implement projects in a longer timeframe and to have implementers who have in-depth knowledge about the area. The CRDP has also changed the lives of the community members from depending on social grants to monthly wage income and they no longer travel long distances for basic services. The food security situation of the households which were participating in the food security project has improved. The study also recommends that the CRDP must be implemented in other areas which are struggling from poverty as the CRDP has alleviated poverty in Muyexe village.

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## **ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS**

ANC	African National Congress
CDW	Community Development Worker
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
CoGHSTA	Department of Cooperative Governance Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DDP	Desert Development Programme
DPAP	Drought Prone Area Programme
DWCRA	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
MNP	Minimum Needs Programme
NREP	National Rural Employment Programme
LED	Local Economic Development
REID	Rural Enterprises and Industrial Development
RLEGP	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Empowerment

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in poverty alleviation. During the National Conference of the African National Congress (ANC) in 2007, the manifesto identified five key priorities for the next government. Rural Development was number five on the list and considered as one of the core interventions to fight then triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The party committed itself to effect a comprehensive rural development strategy in order to build sustainable livelihoods (ANC Manifesto, 2007). In 2009, the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme was launched in the Muyexe Village as the first pilot area to implement the programme with the aim of poverty alleviation in the village (DRDLR, 2009). As part of service delivery roll out by the government, resources were directed to the CRDP with the aim of reducing poverty in the community. Rural development and poverty reduction became an ecological framework to supply communities with services and benefits (Twala, 2012). According to Twala (2012), the development of rural communities by the government is a feasible and alternative way to rural development and poverty alleviation.

Muyexe Village is a village that falls under the Greater Giyani Local Municipality in the Mopani District of the Limpopo Province. It is one of the villages which are economically and socially disadvantaged in South Africa, with poor infrastructure such as sanitation, water, roads, and electricity which makes the lives of the residents rather difficult (Mthobi, 2011). The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme was planned to coordinate and integrate broad-based agrarian transformation and to invest in social economic and infrastructure (Obadire, Mudau, Sarfo-Mensah & Zuwarimwe, 2013). The Comprehensive Rural Development is a national collective action to fight poverty, hunger, unemployment and lack of development in rural areas (DRDLR, 2009). The programme is meant to address structural weaknesses in state policy with respect to land and rural development through all sector departments and clusters of the Medium Term Strategy Framework. The programme aims to be an effective response against poverty and food insecurity and to meet the diverse needs of the communities. To that end, the

participation of various departments in different spheres of government including non-government organisations is very important.

### **1.1.1 Comprehensive Rural Development in South Africa**

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is the strategic priority number three within the government current medium term strategy framework from 2009 to 2014 with the aim of effective response against poverty. Poverty is one of challenges faced by South Africa and the National Development Plan vision 2030 aims to unite all to eradicate poverty. Poverty in South Africa is still a challenge as many people are affected by it. The poverty line in South Africa is about R418 per person per month; currently thirty-nine percent of the population live below this level (Stats SA, in National Development Plan 2030, 2012).

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) is a mandate by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) to develop rural areas in South Africa with the vision of vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities (DRDLR, 2009). For it to be achievable, the CRDP is divided into three strategies

- Agrarian Transformation which is a rapid fundamental change in the relations of land, livestock, cropping and community which focuses on rural business initiatives, co-operatives, cultural initiatives, agro-industries, vibrant local markets in rural settings and the empowerment of rural people and communities, revamping of new economic, social, information, communication infrastructure, public amenities and facilities in the village and the small rural towns (DRDLR, 2009).
- Rural Development is about enabling rural people to take control of their destiny, thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources. It focuses on participatory processes and how to adapt peoples' indigenous knowledge to their changing world (DRDLR, 2009).
- Land Reform is a national priority and is also mentioned in Section 25 (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). The objectives of land reform programmes are to address injustice of racially-based land dispossession, inequitable distribution of land-ownership, the need



for security of tenure for all, the need for sustainable use of land, and the need to administer public land in an effective manner (DRDLR, 2009).

The CRDPs objective is to deal with issues of underdevelopment, hunger, poverty, joblessness, lack of basic services and other social problems within rural areas and the distribution of 30% of the country's agricultural land (DRDLR, 2009). There are 21 CRDP sites which are proposed to be implementing the programme through the DRDLR throughout South Africa and the first to be launched in South Africa is in the Muyexe Village where this study is focusing.

This shows that the government of S.A. is determined to address rural development and poverty reduction. The government has also developed the National Development Plan 2030 (NDP) to guide the country on how it will address poverty in South Africa by 2030. According to (NDP, 2014), achieving full employment, decent work and sustainable livelihoods and to ensure a dignified existence for all South Africans.

Rural Development is defined as the development of regions excluding the urban areas such as towns and cities, while villages, farmsteads and market towns are included within the rural development (Twala, 2012). It must increase employment opportunities in rural areas, reduce income disparities, premature rural-urban migration and reduce poverty (Twala, 2012). The past eighteen years of democracy in S.A. were active on policy development and financial efforts by the government on rural development and poverty, and the government is still faced with providing services and poverty reduction to its citizens (Roberts, 2000). In 1994 the government of South Africa was faced with unskilled and unemployed rural labour, acute and widespread poverty, poor access to education, health and other basic needs (Twala, 2012). And in order for the government to achieve rural economic growth it must introduce rural development and poverty reduction for anti-poverty reduction (Roberts, 2000).

### **1.1.2 Food security in South Africa**

Food crises endanger the livelihoods of millions of households in developing countries around the globe. South Africa is one of the developing countries which also experiences challenges of food security and studies have been conducted in different provinces of the country. Between the years 2004 and 2010 in a rural

district in North-eastern parts of South Africa there were changes in food security (Nawrotzki & Robson et al., 2014). According to Kepe and Tessaro (2014), there is a high percentage of poor people in rural areas of South Africa and the post-apartheid government prioritized food security in their policy processes. And these food security policies stop short of workable strategies for the most difficult situations, especially in the Bantustans. And that food security managed by government agencies experienced difficulties at implementation stage due to land issues mostly in the Eastern Cape Province. At the heart of the problem there is poor understanding of rural people's land use plans and of multiple livelihood strategies. As a result food security projects in the former Bantustans will continue to suffer unless food security policies are efficiently integrated to those of land reform (Kepe & Tessaro, 2014).

In 2008, during the global food crisis, it was found that there was also an impact of the food crisis on rural South African populations. This came out of a study grounded in the sustainable livelihood framework and in different food security trajectories among vulnerable sub-populations (Nawrotzki & Robson et al., 2014). There was an improvement in food security after 2008, most likely resulting from the global food crisis, and significant differences in food security trajectories for various sub-populations, mostly female-headed households. Those living in areas with better access to natural resources differentially improved their food security situation, compared to male-headed households and those households with lower levels of natural resource access (Nawrotzki & Robson et al. 2014).

In KwaZulu-Natal, in the area of Msunduzi, over the past decade, economic revival has been driven by the influx of capital to a city that claims to offer significant advantages to investors (Crush & Caesar, 2014). It was found that a marketing ploy had enlarged the choices of the poorer residents of the city, with particular regard to their food security. Msunduzi's residents experience higher levels of food insecurity than similar neighbourhoods in Cape Town and Johannesburg and many other cities in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region (Crush & Caesar, 2014). Unlike a number of these cities, the food sourcing strategies of households are severely constrained, urban agriculture and rural–urban food transfers are limited, and the informal food economy is much less significant than elsewhere,

which has led to the conclusion that the control of the urban food system largely rests in the hands of supermarkets whose location and pricing policies put quality food outside the reach of most poor households. Although many are forced to buy supermarket food, lack of choice and food shortages and a lack of dietary diversity are endemic. Worst-off are female-headed households whose levels of unemployment are higher than average and whose incomes are lower than average (Crush & Caesar, 2014).

### **1.1.3 Local Economic Development (LED) in South Africa (S.A)**

During the first decade of democracy in South Africa, LED policy is still going through challenges, with the municipal initiatives which focused on community economic development projects. Many of these have proved not to be viable and not to impact on poverty reduction (Hindson, 2005). In 2006 the Provincial and Local Government of South Africa (DPLG), developed the National Framework for Local Economic Development in South Africa 2006-2011, with the aim to support the development of sustainable local economies through integrated government action. This will also stimulate the heart of the economy of South Africa which involves enterprises that operate in the local municipalities (DPLG, 2006). Drawn from the policies and the framework developed to address LED in SA while on the other hand reducing poverty, unemployment and inequality, studies are conducted to look at the viability of LED in different local municipalities across the country. According to Zulu and Mubangizi (2014) the approach to economic development and local economic development also relate to development activities in cities, districts and small towns. Due to globalisation and decentralisation, socioeconomic and political processes have seen a number of municipalities adapting to entrepreneurial processes. Most of the rural municipalities have to sustain a constantly increasing burden of responsibilities. Municipalities have come up with ways to find means for increasing local revenue and, by implication, broadening their tax base (Zulu & Mubangizi, 2014). And for rural municipalities local economic development is a survival necessity. It is a draw card for investors, a source of tax revenue for municipal functions and a nurturer of social harmony.

In any developing or developed country jobs are the foundation of the economy and high levels of unemployment relate to a structural weakness in a country's economy, which could lead to poverty, inequality, social problems and even, in extreme cases,

a regime change (Meyer, 2014). South Africa has relatively high levels of unemployment with a rate of more than 25 percent. Ways to improve on job creation and to address inequality have been identified (Meyer, 2014). Meyer argues that there are solutions that may address unemployment and eight integrated solutions to job creation were identified which are: a shared vision, effective leadership, reform regarding the relaxation of labour regulations, improved education and skills training, the improvement of the business and development environment, improved government policy implementation and service delivery, entrepreneurship development, sectoral specific economic development, and research and development. Unemployment requires an integrated approach whereby, if the eight solutions are implemented concurrently and with a high level of coordination, jobs could be created and this may lead to economic development in South Africa (Meyer, 2014).

## **1.2 Problem statement**

Rural development in South Africa did not begin during the post-apartheid era but, direct government intervention in rural development started between 1948 and 1976 with economic development that was influenced by the Group Areas Act of 1950 and the promotion of the Bantu Homelands Citizen Act of 1970 and the general Grand Apartheid Policy (Bannister in Obadire et al., 2013). Rural development in South Africa is being carried out within a context of the need to generally improve the living standards of the majority of the disadvantaged who reside in rural villages (Obadire et al., 2013). The government of South Africa came up with programmes to address rural development in rural areas, the first programme that was introduced to address rural development in South Africa was Reconstruction Development Programme in 1994 by the democratic government to address the challenges inequalities created during apartheid (Kole in Obadire et al., 2013).

According to Obadire et al. (2013) the programme of RDP was also to address service delivery imbalances created by apartheid, and as such various policies were initiated by the government to improve service delivery in rural areas. Rural development in South Africa is characterised into three phases.

- 1994-2000 the Reconstruction and Development Programme and Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy.
- 2000-2009 the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy.
- April 2009 the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme.

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme allows people to participate in their own development and this can be achieved through empowerment and this is the initiation to improve the standard of living in remote villages (Obadire et al., 2013).

In August 2009, the President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, identified one village in the Limpopo Province through the assistance of Stats SA. It was identified and the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme was launched, developed and implemented with the objective of halving poverty and unemployment by 2014 in the village, (DRDLR, 2009). The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is being implemented as one of the programmes to eradicate poverty and unemployment, and the Muxeye Village is a pilot area in the Limpopo Province. As has been pointed out earlier, the programme is aimed at poverty reduction and providing employment opportunities to this community.

A number of programmes are being developed and implemented in the village to address these issues. The study investigated the changes/impacts the programme has brought since it was initiated and assess the impact made by the resources and funds invested in the area from the public and private sectors. While the programme was being implemented, water was still a challenge in the village. Given that there are agricultural projects which are aimed at food security in the community the situation is rather dire. In 1994 the Reconstruction and Development Programme was the first programme to be launched to address a lack of food, shelter, water, education, employment, health and other basic amenities that enable individuals to function in a society. These social problems are a legacy of the apartheid regime (Mubangizi, 2004). Yet the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme was still addressing the same challenges on behalf of the government, which indicates that poverty is still a major problem in South Africa. A survey questionnaire was administered in Muxeye by local Community Development Workers (CDW) and it produced 21 priorities which were identified by the community. Based on these

results, various state departments assessed the priorities to see which one each can be individually responsible for and also the implementation part of the projects identified by the community (Obadire et al., 2013).

### **1.3 Rationale of the study**

The challenge the programme has currently is facing warrant investigation to draw lessons and best practice. Poverty being a challenge in many communities in the country calls for alternative ways to do alleviate it **informed by research**so that the challenges can be uncovered and ways to deal with the situation can be found. The present study seeks to understand the role of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in poverty alleviation in Muyexe. The study has the potential to add knowledge to the programmes which are implemented by the government on poverty alleviation in the province and the country. The distribution of income and wealth in South Africa is the most unequal in the world and many households still have unsatisfactory access to education, health care, energy, clean water and sanitation (Mubangizi, 2003:40). These challenges need to be understood in their context, and a study such as the present one can do so.

### **1.4 Aim of the study**

The aim of this study is to assess the impact of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in poverty alleviation in the Giyani Local Municipality in the Limpopo Province.

### **1.5 Main objectives of the study**

The objectives of the study are as follows

- To examine the role of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in poverty alleviation in the Muyexe community.
- To explain perceived effectiveness of the programme in improving the livelihoods of the community.
- To describe the challenges faced by the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme and its execution in alleviating poverty.

### **1.6 Significance of the study**

The findings of the study will contribute to insights regarding the participatory development approach in validating that development controlled and managed by

the community, can have profound impact directly on the project in reducing poverty (Davis, Theron and Maphunye, 2009). The key findings of the investigation suggest that the CRDP has an impact on poverty alleviation and the livelihood of the community of Muyexe has substantially changed as a result of the implementation of the programme. The study may benefit the departments and municipalities such as: Social Development, Local Economic, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, the Department of Agriculture as well as the private sector that are involved in funding these programmes. The disciplines of social sciences, political science and law and management also stand to benefit as the study informs both practice and policy.

### **1.7 Research questions**

A number of research questions will be posed to answer the research topic

- What role is the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme playing in poverty alleviation in the Muyexe community?
- How effective has the programme improved the livelihoods of the community?
- What are the challenges that the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme faces in its execution?

### **1.8 Definition of concepts**

**Poverty** is a multi-dimensional concept understood in terms of income and non-income or is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials to enjoy a minimum standard of life and well-being that is considered acceptable. According to the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Culture Rights (in Mabungizi, 2005), poverty is defined as a human condition characterized by the sustained or chronic deprivation of the resources, capabilities, choices, security and power necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

Larson and Gray (2011) refer to a **Project** as a temporary endeavour undertaken to create a unique product, service and results.

**Local Economic Development** comprises participatory development processes that encourages partnership arrangements between the main private and public

stakeholders of a defined territory, enabling the joint design and implementation of a common development strategy by making use of local resources and competitive advantage in a global context with the final objective of creating decent jobs and stimulate economic activities (Meyer-Stammer, 2003).

**Sustainable Development** refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs (Smith, 2006).

**Community Development** is a process of collective action by the local community to bring about development (change) by building the capacity of the people so that they themselves will improve their quality of life and wellbeing (Smith, 2006).

### **1.9 Conclusion**

Muyexe Village is the area in which in 2009 the implementation of the CRDP started. Private organisations' and government's funds are being utilised to ensure that the programme is successful; however, one may ask, what impact does the CRDP have on poverty in the community of Muyexe? The background of the problem to be investigated has been mentioned. The motivation of the study is also mentioned and the key concepts of the study under investigation have also been defined in this chapter.



## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Introduction**

Chapter two addresses issues of poverty alleviation through the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme and other programmes which were implemented to address poverty in South Africa and the world. The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, which is being piloted in the Limpopo Province is an intergovernmental and private (sector) programme coordinated by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

### **2.2 Poverty alleviation programmes in rural India**

In India between 1977-1983 poverty was measured as the proportion of the population below a poverty cut-off point specified in per-capita income (Gaiha, 1990). Poverty alleviation programmes in rural India were packaged into three programmes, each one with its targets, timeframes and separate resources (Gaiha, 1990). The programmes were as follows:

- Household oriented programmes of income generation through asset and skills endowment and direct wage employment through public works.
- Programmes for special areas to counter endemic poverty caused by hostile agro-climate conditions and degeneration of the ecosystem; and
- Programmes designed to ensure access to basic amenities.

The programmes were further categorized so that each programme would be implementable in poor rural areas of India. The categories are as follow:

- The first programme was comprised of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEDP).
- The second programme was comprised of the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and of the Desert Development Programme (DDP).
- The third programme comprised of Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

The IRDP was a mixed package of economic activity and social welfare on promoting participation of rural women (Gaiha, 1990). According to the findings of, Gaiha (1990), IRDP was not successful because it allowed prices to change over time and it had an effect on the rural poor as a whole and especially the poorest. In general the incomes distributed among the poor were not large enough to enable the poor and the poorest to cross the poverty threshold. The IRDP, NREP and RLEGP were accountable for only part of distributional changes and their effects were weaker (Gaiha, 1990). The viability of IRDP investment indicates that if participation were motivated assets were not divisible and procedures were followed the viability investments among the poor marginal farmers and agricultural labourers would have improved (Gaiha, 1990). The Rural Workers Programme (RWP) showed the greatest effect on rural poverty because it was carefully designed and efficiently implemented, it did not only improved the welfare of the poor but made the economy grow faster because of the additional investment through rural work and provided resources needed for the RWP through additional taxation (Gaiha, 1990).

According to Echeverri-Gent (1992), public participation was important for making poverty alleviation programs responsive to the needs of the poor which required a political process that adequately represents interests of the poor. In India participation by the poor was indicating how implementing poverty alleviation programs through elected governing councils has simultaneously made policy more responsive to the poor while permitting the organizational interests of the ruling communist party to distort implementation (Echeverri-Gent, 1992).

In rural India a study on rural areas having access to sanitation was done in which households having access to a toilet facility were associated with a 16–39% reduced odds of stunting among children aged 0–23 months, after adjusting for all potential confounders. Household access to improved water supply or piped water was not in itself associated with stunting. The caregivers' self-reported practices of washing hands with soap before meals or after defecation were inversely associated with child stunting, (Rah et al., 2015). However, the inverse association between reported personal hygiene practices and stunting was stronger among households with access to toilet facility or piped water. And this indicates that there are improved conditions of sanitation and that hygiene practices are associated with reduced prevalence of stunting in rural India. Policies and programming aiming to address

child stunting should encompass WASH interventions, while shifting the emphasis from nutrition-specific to nutrition-sensitive programming (Rah et al., 2015).

There is also a relationship between rural poverty and agriculture production which remained controversial in India which was due to the fluctuation in consumer prices and it aggravated rural poverty (Saith 1981). Gaiha (1989b) indicates that rural poverty was linked to the level of agricultural production and fluctuations in an index of consumer prices and the analysis suggested that a poverty alleviating effect of higher agricultural production was reinforced by price stabilisation.

### **2.3 Poverty alleviation in Botswana, Zambia and Malawi**

In Botswana, Ngamiland (northern part of Botswana), community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) has been implemented through an ecotourism joint venture between a community-based organisations (CBO) and the private sector. *Community-Based Natural Resource Management* was intended to promote sustainable development, by contributing to local poverty alleviation and livelihood diversification through wage employment and CBO fee revenue, (Lepper & Schroenn, 2010). According to Lepper and Schroenn (2010), wage revenue and subsequent remittances made a more significant contribution than fee revenue to household poverty alleviation and livelihood diversification and the sustainability of tourism development was only partly met by these community benefits. A study was conducted in the Okavango Delta, Botswana, where the results indicated that international tourists, foreign safari companies and investors dominate the tourism industry in that area and that foreign domination and ownership of tourism facilities has led to the repatriation of tourism revenue (Mbaiwa, 2005). The domination of management positions by expatriates, lower salaries for citizen workers, and a general failure by tourism to significantly contribute to rural poverty alleviation in the Okavango region (Mbaiwa, 2005). This also indicates that tourism has a minimal economic impact on rural development mainly because it has weak linkages with the domestic economy especially in agriculture (Mbaiwa, 2005).

According to Bwalya et al. (2004), Malawi and Zambia are poor and heavily indebted countries whose dependence on foreign aid is pronounced and they both qualify for debt relief in terms of the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative under the assistance of the Bretton Woods Institutions, provided they formulate a Poverty

Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) that satisfies the new 'process' conditionality which emphasises broad participation. In grappling with the PRSP, process the stakeholders (the state, non-state actors, and donors) appear to have produced credible policy documents with a measure of 'national ownership'. On a comparative note, it is significant that civil society organisations played an active role in both Malawi and Zambia in formulating the PRSP and thus lent the outcome some legitimacy (Bwalya et al., 2004). It is also significant that in both countries the national assemblies were marginalised in these policy-making exercises, which were driven by the respective executive branches of government, notably the Ministries of Finance. In the case of Malawi the modest involvement by parliament was attributable mainly to its general subordination to the executive in a presidential system of government, while the coincidence of the PRSP process and the 2001 elections was the main explanatory factor in Zambia (Bwalya et al., 2004).

In Zambia, the impact of microcredit programmes on business performance and on a range of indicators of wellbeing and the fact that borrowers, who obtained a second loan experienced significantly higher average growth in business profits and household income and inflexible group enforcement of loan obligations, resulted in some borrowers, especially amongst those who had taken only one loan, ending up worse off (Copestake et al., 2001). In 2011, Zambia recorded its second consecutive record-breaking maize harvest, and aggregate maize production levels in 2011 were more than double the average level from 2006 to 2008, (Mason et al., 2011). According to Mason et al. (2011), the expansion on maize production over this period corresponds with the scaling up of the Government of the Republic of Zambia's (GRZ) two flagship agricultural sector programmes were identified they are as follow:

- Maize purchases at pan-territorial, above-market prices through the Food Reserve Agency (FRA); and
- Subsidized fertilizer distribution through the Fertilizer Support Programme and its successor, the Farmer Input Support Programme (FSP/FISP).

This lead to more than 90% of GRZ funding for Poverty Reduction Programmes devoted to the FRA and FSP/FISP and there has been no major reduction in rural poverty rates in Zambia since 2004, (Mason et al 2011).

## **2.4 Rural development in South Africa**

Rural development in South Africa has been critical between 1929 and 1930. According to (Bannister, 2000, in Mudau et al., 2013), South African economic development between 1948 and 1976 was influenced by the Group Area Act of 1950, the promotion of Bantu Homelands Citizens Act of 1970 and the general Grand Apartheid policy. Due to accelerating industrialization and mechanisation the Bantustan policy was implemented and facilitated during the apartheid era (Aspirant, 2004).

In post-apartheid times the ANC mention that “No political democracy can survive and flourish if the majority of its people remain in poverty, without land, without their basic needs being met and without tangible prospects for a better life. Attacking poverty and deprivation would therefore be the first priority of the democratic government” (African National Congress, 1994). Truly since the ANC has taken over the government of South Africa (SA) they have engaged themselves in the fight against poverty and deprivation in the rural communities and the country as a whole. According to Twala, (2012) the ANC government in 1995 was approached by the World Bank with the proposal that the country should participate in the poverty assessment and also the United Nation Development Programme. They requested the government to prepare the country for the Human Development Programme and the government agreed that the report be taken in the country.

In the post-1994 the ANC manifesto identified programmes that will address rural development and poverty reduction in the country especially in rural communities as they were the most deprived communities in the country.

## **2.5 Poverty alleviation and inequality in South Africa**

Rural areas are characterized by high levels of poverty with very limited access to agriculture. A poverty trap indicates multiple dynamics of the economic outlook and shows the persons who are above or below the poverty line. The economic growth path of households above the poverty line is characterized by their asset holdings. Direct measures are being used by the government to intervene in alleviating rural poverty through land, capital, credit and employment schemes. The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is one of the programmes, whose focus is poverty alleviation. There is a high degree of relative and absolute poverty in the country.

The absolute poverty rate is between 45 and 55 percent of the population. Poverty in SA is closely linked to the general macroeconomics situation and it varies across space Harmse (2010).

Rural development is about improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. According to Gumede (2008), income poverty has declined in the recent past, with 56% of black people living in poverty and 2% of whites doing the same. The poverty gap index shows the average gap between the living standards of poor people and the poverty line. It indicates the average to which poor individuals fall below the poverty line. While poverty is often defined by a single variable of income, it is not a useful measure for practical reasons in poor rural communities, as poverty can be based on socially determined norms rather than by some absolute minimum (Mtapuri, 2011a). Rural development is a central pillar of the struggle against unemployment, poverty and inequality.

High levels of rural poverty and inequality inhibit the growth of the economy and undermine efforts to ensure that growth is more equitably shared among the people (African National Congress, 2007). Poverty can be linked to hunger, unemployment, exploitation and lack of access to clean water, sanitation, health care or schools. Rural areas are characterized by scattered settlements, which makes it costly to provide infrastructure services. Globalization has also an impact on poverty and inequality levels. A number of national level surveys had been conducted previously and there is little information about the challenges of communities and households when it comes to poverty and inequality (Mail & Guardian, 2011). In the Tsheseng, Thintwa, and Makhalaneng villages in South Africa, the influence of government development policy, education and cultural values on rural women has been studied; it was found that most women in rural areas are illiterate, they lack initiatives, innovations and self-reliance attitudes and women in rural areas are isolated, confined and marginalized through the non-interactive government policies on rural areas. This limits the participation of women in development processes (Kongolo, & Bamgose, 2013). These authors also argue that these symptoms reflect a lack of structured development strategy to create needed opportunities in these areas and as a result, there is a high rate of unemployment, because the present development

policy clearly has failed to enhance the welfare of most rural women in the country, (Kongolo, & Bamgose, 2013).

Women and feminisation and the problems regarding women and poverty are topics which are largely discussed in the South African context and the focus is mostly given to rural women and women on farms as two of the most marginalised groups of women in South Africa (Kehler, 2013). According to Kehler (2013), South Africa, is in the midst of transformation and is also struggling to overcome the burden of race, class and gender-based inequality inherited during the periods of colonialism and apartheid. The main goals of the transformation process include the facilitation of socio-economic development and growth and also the enhancement of the standard of living, empowerment of the historically disadvantaged people and particularly women and the poor.

Kehler (2013) argues that women's realities in South Africa are still determined by race, class, and gender-based access to resources and opportunities, which indicates that these are the determinants for the prevailing political, social, and economic inequalities; it also indicates that poor black women's access to resources, opportunities and education, as well as their access to growth and wealth of the country is severely limited. Kehler concludes by indicating that black rural women are the ones faced with an even greater lack of access to resources and prosperity and therefore live under immense poverty.

According to Machethe (2004), poverty is high in rural areas of South Africa more especially in the former homelands. The majority of the poor are found in rural areas and those who are chronically poor are found in rural areas. Between 40% and 50% of the population are living in poverty. Machethe (2004) argues that although the country is self-sufficient in food production there are about 14 million people who are vulnerable to food insecurity and 14% of households suffer from food poverty. Machethe (2004) identifies three ways in which agriculture can contribute to poverty alleviation at the rural, urban and national levels in South Africa: (1) reducing food prices; (2) employment creation; (3) increasing real wages and (4) improving farm income and also emphasise that agriculture has a role in reducing poverty.

## **2.6 Poverty alleviation and food security in the Limpopo Province**

The Limpopo Province has been ranked one of the poor provinces in South Africa, and the 2000 Stats SA reported that it has remained the poorest province in South Africa (Stats SA, 2000). Studies are done in the Limpopo Province on understanding poverty from different angles and ways of reducing poverty have been established.

In the Thulamela Municipality of the Vhembe District in the Limpopo Province it was found that smallholder farmers have failed to achieve food security in spite of investments in agriculture by the South African government. Many programmes have failed before they start as a result of socio-economic factors (Oni et al., 2010). According to Oni et al. (2010), it was found that 73% of the households do not eat the type of food they prefer and 15% of the households do not have enough food. This also indicates that smallholder farmers must improve their level of productivity through appropriate government policies and the beneficiaries of government initiatives must be involved on the planning and implementation phases.

Food security can also be achieved through the revitalisation of small-scale irrigation schemes in most poor households, which, on the other hand, will be addressing unemployment and poverty reduction as income will be generated at the production level (Chauke et al. 2014). In the Vhembe District, where crop production is mostly practiced, 370 smallholders participated on the impact of income generated from smallholder irrigation. It was found that there is a low income generated from farming activities and that sustainability of food security through irrigation scheme is very low. On the other hand it was found that the women, who participated in farming, are ensuring food security for their families (Chauke et al., 2014).

Hlongwane et al. (2014) found that for the small scale farmers of the Giyani Local Municipality to be sustainable, the government must increase market participation of small scale maize farmers by encouraging group market participation, by upgrading of roads to enable access to the farmers' output market and also by establishing local point sales in farming areas. The government must assist these farmer by paying all the markets costs for the sustainability of food security in rural areas. And also in the Sekhukhune District, revitalization of small-scale holder irrigation programmes was found successful as the economic, competition and socio-cultural



factors played an important role on influencing farmers to work hard for the success of food security in that area, (Nowata et al., 2014).

## **2.7 Livelihoods in South Africa**

In South Africa indigenous forests and savannahs with plantation of forests, offer numerous benefits to rural communities and societies at large. And the role of forests and forestry in contributing to sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation are widely debated (Shackleton, 2007). However, much of the debate pertains to lessons from the humid tropics, with little consideration of the widespread dry forests and savannahs. It was found that South Africa has large proportions of population that make use of forests and the resources from them. They are vital components of local livelihoods and prevent people from slipping into deeper poverty (Shackleton, 2007). Shackleton (2007) also indicates that an engagement in informal forest activities, as well as in the formal forestry sector has resulted in them being able to move out of poverty. The nature of forests in South Africa, coupled with the high unemployment rate, also limit the extent of alternative locally based livelihood options. While this leads to magnifying the contributions from forests and forest products, the depressing effects of widespread HIV/AIDS on labour availability, economic activities and livelihoods has exacerbated peoples' dependence on forest products.

## **2.8 Rural Development in the Limpopo Province**

According to Moyo et al. (2012), an active involvement of grassroots community members in finding sustainable solutions to women empowerment is crucial. It is necessary to build a common understanding among local interest groups of the current state of women empowerment first, by creating projects that they have interest in mostly these projects must be coordinated by women. In the Makhado Municipality a total of 5 924 people comprising of children, youth, women, men and local leaders were interviewed on women empowerment in terms of access to resources, awareness creation and the appreciation of participation and control. Considerable challenges still exist, and it was indicated that there is a need for mounting capacity enhancement interventions to address the challenges confronting women empowerment in rural areas (Moyo et al., 2012).

According to Tsheola (2012), women constitute the majority of rural dwellers experiencing the worst effects of poverty while carrying the responsibility of securing a living for their households, and rural women have practised a multiplicity of livelihoods that have always remained survivalist and less effective in generating cash income. However, well-intended state interventions through Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) Projects for women's empowerment have instead removed women from their practice of survivalist livelihoods without offering them the necessary enabling conditions to establish independent biographies for practice of 'modern' cash generating strategies. In Ga-Ramogale, it was found that PAP projects have, rather than empowering women for sustainable participation in rural development, deepened their poverty and deprivation by enticing them away from the practice of livelihoods for which they had developed experience, skills and knowledge over years, thereby effectively engendering increased reliance on dependency-oriented livelihoods (Tsheola, 2012).

However, these authors argue that land use conflicts exacerbated by multiple interests for land use are prevalent and can hinder rural development and on the other they can benefit the livestock and tourism land uses, (Chaminuka & Belete, 2015). However as rural development programmes requires land, these authors argue that land use conflicts, exacerbated by multiple interests for land use, are prevalent and can hinder rural development and on the other hand they can benefit the livestock and tourism land uses (Chaminuka, & Belete, 2015). And they also revealed that opting for tourism would allow the communities to earn seven times more than for livestock farming and that development of tourism through their cooperation could constitute a good option for the community development. Furthermore, in most of the communities which are beneficiaries to land restitution programme there must be cooperation to address pressing issues for the communities; this will result in decision making and in alternative sources of income (Chaminuka & Belete, 2015).

In the Bakenburg area, located in the Mogalakwena Municipality, it was found that LED projects have a positive impact on poverty alleviation and on the sustainability and success of LED projects. It was also found that LED projects have a positive impact on job creation in the area (Tjale, 2011). Tjale (2011) indicates that there is

also an improvement in the area of socio-economic conditions and sustainability of livelihoods in the area. However, there is a challenge, namely that the youth in the area are not interested in participating on LED projects. Furthermore, almost all the LED projects are having a challenge on marketing their products.

Due to the country developing technologically and with the need of investing in the future of the youth, a need for computer centres was identified in the Mopani District with the aim of rural communities having access to internet, so that they may have access to information. However, there are challenges on the distribution of connectivity in these rural areas. The supply and demand side factors enable the effectiveness of rural connectivity provided through public access points such as the Thusong Service Centres (TSCs) in the Mopani District, while failing to locate rural connectivity within community development goals. This failure is caused by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), where there is a poor level of e-government readiness within the public service sector. This also indicates the failure of intergovernmental relations (Magoro, 2015).

Lacks of broadband and terrestrial infrastructure are often seen as the main reason, why rural people are not able to participate in the information society and in rural connectivity. On the other hand, there are indicators that the digital divide is not always due to the lack of infrastructure. However, in the approach towards the deployment of connectivity and in an area where there are TSCs, there is a lack of accountability, cooperation and collaboration across the three spheres of government. There is also a misuse of public funds in cases where connectivity resources are duplicated (Magoro, 2015).

Livelihoods in rural areas of the Limpopo Province still depend on the local environment to meet their daily livelihoods needs. While there is still little information about communal use of plant resources, its management and the perception of local people on plant biodiversity, the management of biodiversity plays an important role in the surroundings of the people (Rasethe et al. 2013). In the Mopani District it was found that plant resources play an important role in the livelihoods of the people in that area and that long-term conservation of the plants involved is needed (Rasethe et al., 2013). The supply of water also contributes on food production. The province is having a challenge of water supply. Rural households of Limpopo use water for

basic activities such as drinking (95.9%), preparing food (95.4%), bathing (92.8%), and laundry (90.8%), as compared to the people who use water for production activities such as washing cars (6.6%), irrigation crops (5.7%) and livestock drinking (3.5%); this due to water scarcity in the province (Tshikolomo et al. 2013). This is a result of stakeholder participation who are involved in decision making for water issues; this participation is very poor especially in the rural municipalities within the province (Tshokolomo et al., 2013).

## **2.9 Limpopo Provincial Development Plan 2014/15 to 2019/20**

In order to address poverty, the Limpopo Provincial Government has developed a plan drawn from the National Development Plan 2030, namely the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) 2014/2015/ to 2019/2020. The Limpopo Government is planning to launch the Limpopo Development Plan with the aim of bringing changes in the economy of the province. Premier Stanley Mathabatha`s aim is to grow the economy of the province by 5% in 2019. The focus of the LDP is to create sustainable economic development, reduce unemployment and eradicate poverty. This is the strategy for the next five years (i.e. in the 2014/2015 to 2019/2020 financial years); it is the medium term strategy for the province. The LDP intends to address the triple challenge that affects the province and the country at large which consists of the problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment. It aims to enhance industrialisation and sustainable economic development of the province. The objectives of the LDP are(Mathabatha, 2015):

- To create decent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods.
- To improve the quality of life of citizens.
- To prioritise social protection and social investment.
- To promote vibrant and equitable sustainable urban and rural communities.
- To raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service.
- To ensure sustainable development (economic, social and environmental aspects).

## **2.10 Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in Muyexe**

A critical goal of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) is to stimulate agricultural production for the sector, to contribute to food security and to

address skewed patterns of land distribution through rights-based interventions (Obadire, Mudau, & Zuwarimwe, 2014). Most of the studies done on CRDP projects indicate that the existence of the CRDP projects have improved the quality of life and livelihood of the people and that the projects have alleviated poverty among the people in most of the communities and that there is an increasing economic activity, there is crime reduction, provision of health services by clinics, increase in the size of the local workforce, provision of local access to education and training and provision of free internet and computer access as being associated with the CRDP projects. However, sustainability issues as well as low youth participation of the CRDP projects remain as challenges (Obadire et al., 2014).

In research by Obadire et al. (2013), where a survey questionnaire was administered in Muyexe to 900 households by Community Development Workers and unemployed youth and qualitative appraisal tools such as community mapping and workshops were used to assist the survey questionnaire, 21 priorities were produced for the community of Muyexe. According to Obadire et al. (2013), the roles and functions of stakeholders are not clearly defined and this leads to the collapse of projects in the community. And CRDP indicates that stakeholder participation forms the cornerstone of its success and the interaction can only be successful, when the roles and functions of various stakeholders are clearly defined (Obadire et al., 2013).

Substance abuse is a problem in South Africa and it has negative effects on the wellbeing of teenagers as it interferes with their development. It produces both psychological and physical effects and it has a very bad impact on the total health of teenagers (Lebese, Ramakuella, & Maputle, 2014). In the Muyexe Village the perceptions of teenagers about substance abuse were studied in a, population consisting of all teenagers in the village between 13 and 19 years. From this, the following four themes emerged: the perceptions about the types of substances that are abused by teenagers; perceived factors contributing to substance abuse by teenagers; the psychosocial effects of substance abuse on teenagers; strategies to combat substance abuse amongst teenagers (Lebese et al. 2014). According to Lebese et al. (2014), it is crucial that educational and recreational facilities are available and that teenagers should be actively involved and also be encouraged to participate in developmental programs and campaigns within the village. They also

argue that all stakeholders, in addressing the substance abuse problem amongst teenagers, must involve teenagers in the village and that substance abuse has got a negative effect to their lives (Lebese et al. 2014).

According to (Mathebula, 2014), even though the CRPD is in existence, there are still successes and failures of the Greater Giyani Municipality in relation to service delivery through the CRDP implemented especially in the Muxeye Village as the programme is fully implemented. Mathebula (2014) argues that the CRDP has inadequately addressed the intended objectives in the Muxeye Pilot Project and the beneficiaries of the programme have exposed many of the failures of the programme by frustrations about the programme implementation in their community.

### **2.11. Conclusion**

Different literature exists on addressing the gaps that exist on poverty alleviation, food security, inequalities and unemployment internationally, nationally and locally. It was also indicated that the fight on poverty alleviation started decades ago in South Africa and during the democratization period there are different programmes that are being implemented to address poverty in the country and especially in rural areas. The programme of Comprehensive Rural Development is being implemented and the impact this programme on poverty alleviation in the village of Muxeye needs to be studied by this investigation.

## **CHAPTER THREE: 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the type of research methodology which was used for the CRDP on poverty alleviation, the type of design method, the population which participated and the respondents who were interviewed in the study. The area of the study and the sampling methods together with the ethical considerations are also discussed.

### **3.2 Research methodology**

The study used both the qualitative and quantitative in approaches. The rationale for using the qualitative research method was used to explore, describe and understand the nature of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in poverty alleviation. The data produced were informed by the lived experiences of the respondents from their everyday life (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005). Anti-positivist research was used, because the researcher was relying more on fieldwork, analysing the work done by the programme on the field and how it contributed to poverty and unemployment reduction in the community. The information found was evaluated and used by the researcher in order to assess the design, the implementation and the applicability of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme. According to Patton (in Fouche & de Vos, 2011), such evaluation represents a systematic collection of information about the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme and its effectiveness in the community of Muyexe. The design will also assist policy makers, organisations and personnel, and also inform decisions about future programming (Fouche & de Vos, 2011). The motive of selecting a qualitative method was to assess the impact of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) on poverty alleviation in the village of Muyexe. A qualitative method it is an in-depth method which allows the researcher to study the real life situations experienced by the beneficiaries of the programme, i.e. those who are living in the village and the indirect beneficiaries of the programme, i.e. those who are working with the implementation part of the programme. The quantitative approach was also used to where numbers were involved and during analysis frequency tables and graphs were generated. As for qualitative data, where words were involved, a thematic analysis was used for its appropriateness (Creswell 2007). While the study used both quantitative and qualitative approaches, it remained largely qualitative.

### 3.3 Research design

A case study was used to study the impact of CRDP on poverty alleviation in the Muyexe Village, because an in-depth understanding of the CRDP on poverty alleviation on the real situation of the programme was needed. Case studies are distinguished from experiments in that they are not conducted to control conditions and they are not designed for comparison. A case study is designed to investigate specific cases in-depth. According to Mayne and Stuart (2001), a case study is a descriptive research in which a specific situation is studied to see if it gives rise to any general theories.

### 3.4 Study area

The study was focusing on the Muyexe Village where the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is being implemented. The village falls under the Greater Giyani Local Municipality in the Mopani District, Limpopo Province. In the village of Muyexe Local Economic Development (LED) Projects are being implemented to address poverty. These projects, forming part of the Comprehensive Rural Development in Muyexe, are seen as the comparative advantage of economic growth in the Greater Giyani Local Municipality and they will also uplift the livelihoods of the village (Greater Giyani Municipality IDP, 2013-2014).

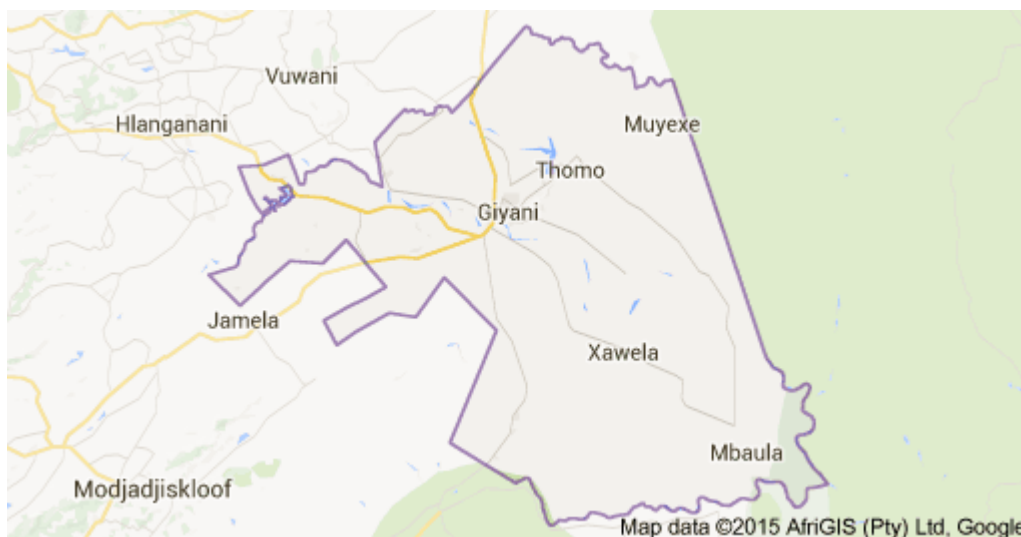


Fig 1: Greater Giyani Municipality Map



### **3.5 Population**

The target population of the study comprised of the CRDP beneficiaries, the food security participants and the implementers of the programme in Muyexe community, from the village where the programme of Comprehensive Rural Development has been implemented. The size of the population was 42, where 33 are CRDP beneficiaries, 3 were the executors and 6 food security participants. According to Census 2011 the population of Muyexe stands at 3228. The population of the study consisted of different people who were participating in different projects in the village that addresses poverty and those who indirectly benefited from the programme.

### **3.6 Sample selection method and size**

A non-probability sampling method was used, as each unit in the population did not have an equal chance of being selected, because the researcher wanted to understand all aspects of the research topic (de Vos, 2001).

#### **3.6.1 Sampling methods**

A purposive sampling method was used as the researcher relied on the experiences of the community on the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in Poverty Alleviation (de Vos, 2011). The reason of using this sampling method was that it was used in qualitative research, participant and sites were selected that can purposively inform an understanding of the research problem under study (Creswell, 2007). The advantage of the sampling was that the result represented the target group which was Muyexe village which was the beneficiary of CRDP on poverty alleviation; the disadvantage of the sampling was that it offered only a limited representation of the wider population in the village.

#### **3.6.2 Sample size**

The total sample used for the study comprised of 42 participants who were interviewed who are categorized as follows; 33 were the direct beneficiaries of the programme, 6 are food security participants and 3 were indirect participants, who were the executors of the programme from different institutions, who implemented the programme.

### **3.7 Data collection method**

The method which was used to collect data from the respondents consisted of interviews which were unstructured and face-to-face, consistent with a qualitative

study method. The participants and the researcher were exchanging information to understand the world from the participants' point of view and the community's experience of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (de Vos, 2011: 342). The interview was conducted using an interview schedule. Secondary data were also used on the role of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in poverty alleviation. The data were giving an answer to the research questions, from the information given by respondents on the facts and opinions on Comprehensive Rural Development Programme. The focus group discussion method was also used to study the impact of CRDP on the community of the Muyexe village. A focus discussion group was also used with six to twelve participants for their opinions on the topics which were presented to them. This assisted the researcher to gain an understanding of the subject being researched. Furthermore, an observation method was also used whereby the researcher observed some of the activities that were taking place in the village and, where possible, pictures were captured.

### **3.8 Data analysis**

Nvivo was used to assist the researcher to organise and analyse unstructured information into nodes commonly known as codes/categories. The presentation of data ensued using direct quotes, maps and pictures accompanied with analysis. Data verification was used by calling all respondents to a meeting to verify the information that they have provided to the researcher. And also, correcting of errors and recording were done by the researcher. The number of questionnaires completed and those not completed was recorded and the errors made in the questionnaire were also recorded by the researcher.

### **3.9 Ethical consideration**

The community leader and the respondents were informed of the goal of the research and of the procedures that were followed while the research was being conducted. The respondents were informed that their participation was voluntary. Participation was, at all times, voluntary and no one was forced to participate in the study (de Vos, Strydom, Fouche & Delpont, 2011). They were given time to ask questions before and after the investigation (Babbie in de Vos et al., 2011). The researcher avoided any harm to the respondents and the information that they provided was treated as strictly confidential. A community meeting was called for the

respondents to know about the findings of the research in their community. Misleading and withholding of information from participants and the right to self-determination, anonymity and confidentiality were some of the issues that were considered (Morris in de Vos et al., 2011).

### **3.10 Conclusion**

A case study method was used to understand in-depth the situation of the community currently and before the intervention. A focus discussion method was used for participants in the study. Observations of the activities that were taking place in the village were also captured by the researcher. Both quantitative and qualitative research approaches were used by the researcher. Graph and maps were used to help to illustrate the findings . A purposive sampling method was used for selecting the participants and ethical considerations meant treating the participants with respect and in confidence.

# CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

## 4.1 Introduction

The main aim of this chapter is to analyse and interpret the data that were collected by means of a questionnaire, observation as well as relevant published materials such as mini-dissertations and journals on work conducted in the Muyexe Village on the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP). The CRDP was implemented in the area from 2009 until to date. The aim of this study was to understand the impact the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) has made on poverty alleviation in the Muyexe Village.

It is important to note that the targeted number of the respondents was 60, of whom 40 were community beneficiaries and 20 were the executors of the programme. However, this target number was not achieved because ultimately only 39 community beneficiaries and three executors took part in the study. This was caused by various reasons ranging from where appointments were made but the officials were not available when contacted to others, who withdrew from participating; of those who participated, only 3 are implementers of the programme. Furthermore, some of the implementers from one organisation are implementing several projects for the CRDP and this also decreased the number of implementers of the programme.

The total number of respondents is shown below reflecting those who took part in the interviews. It is important to note that there were three questionnaires which were used. The first questionnaire was designed for different projects that are taking place in the village. The second questionnaire was directed towards the implementers of the programmes and the third questionnaire was on food security. From the first questionnaire the targeted number was 40 respondents, which was divided in groups of five participants each, from different projects that are taking place in the community; these were selected by the researcher to participate. On the second questionnaire which was directed towards the implementers the targeted number was two per organisation and also on the third questionnaire on food security projects the targeted number were 10 respondents. For the respondents from the

community, the questionnaire was in English. However the participants were asked to answer in either Xitsonga or English. The translation and interpretation of the result was done by the researcher. Because some respondents needed the questionnaire to be translated from English to Xitsonga, as a result it took longer to complete the questionnaire from 20 minutes to 1 hour.

#### 4.2.1 Interviews with projects beneficiaries

#### 4.2.2 The demographic information of the participants

Table 1 below shows the demographic information of the participants.

**Table 1: Demographic profile of project beneficiaries: Muxeye community (n=39)**

Variable	Category	Percentage
<b>Gender distribution</b>	Male	45
	Female	55
<b>Age distribution *</b>	16–25	21
	26–35	48
	36–45	18
	46–60	12
	60+	0
<b>Marital status</b>	Single	55
	Married	30
	Live with partner	15
	Widowed	0
	Divorced	0
<b>Highest education</b>	No education	6
	Grade 1-6	6
	Grade 7-11	39
	Grade 12	45
	Graduates	0
	Post graduates	3

The demographic profile of the participants indicated that on gender 45% are males and 55% are females; this was the indication that there is women empowerment in the projects implemented by the CRDP. The age distribution indicated that 21% are under 16-25 and 48% are under 26-35, participants under 36-45 were 18% and 46-60 were 12% which also indicates that youth were prioritised on the implementation of the projects to transfer skills from elderly people to youth in the community. On

marital status it indicated a high number of single participants of 55%, 30% of married participants and 15% of participants living with partners, this shows that the majority of the beneficiaries, who were selected to represent each household in the programme on the CRDP, are youth.

The level of education in the community is high: 45% of the participants indicated having a matric certificate, 6% with no education and 6% with grade 1-6 and only 3% indicated having a post graduate; this also indicates that there is a need for bursaries and learnerships for the people who are having grade 12 in the community. And 100% of the participants indicated that they are CRDP project beneficiaries.

#### **4.2.3 The type of Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRPD) projects the respondent participating in**

Most of the respondents indicated that they are participating in the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), while others also mentioned that they participate in both the EPWP and the Art and Craft Programme, which is found in the village and was established by the CRDP. There are those respondents who only participate in one project out of all the projects which the CRDP has established in the community. There is Muyexe Cosmetic, which specialises in manufacturing of perfumes and aqueous creams. There are those whose are involved in the construction part of the programme, involved in building of the infrastructure in the community. There are also sewing, tourism and brick laying projects in the community. All the projects, in which the respondents are participating, are mostly composed of the youth who dominate both the males and females from the community. This indicates that there is skills transformation in the projects.

#### **4.2.4 The type of projects**

The table below indicates the name of different projects and the percentage of beneficiaries participating in these projects. Most of the participants are participating in EPWP in the community (33%) and a few in cosmetic (15%), art and craft (25%), sewing and brick making (3%). The aim of these projects is to reduce poverty through income generation and skills transfer for a period of five years in the community. Many respondents are involved in disaster management, as can be seen in Table 2 below; this is followed by the Arts and Crafts.

**Table 2: Type of projects**

Name of the project	Percentage
<b>Projects</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Muyexe cosmetic and manufacturing</b>	15
<b>Muyexe Arts and Crafts</b>	25
<b>Disaster management</b>	33
<b>Twananani sewing project</b>	6
<b>Pfunanani brick making</b>	9
<b>Muyexe building</b>	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.2.5 Activity before participating in the project

The table below shows the activities in which the participants were active in before the programme of CRDP started in their community. It indicates that before the programme started, most of the people were unemployed (52%), and 21% were still at high school. Others were self-employed, which also indicates that poverty is a serious challenge in this community and that participants started to be active during the implementation of the programme.

**Table 3: Status of respondents before the commencement of the CRDP (n=39)**

Status	Percentage	%
<b>Unemployed</b>		52
<b>Student at tertiary</b>		0
<b>Learner at high school</b>		21
<b>Working part-time jobs</b>		12
<b>Other, self-employed</b>		15
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

#### 4.2.6 The existence of the project before the CRDP

Most of the respondents (85%) indicated that the projects which they are participating in did not exist before the programme. And only 15% indicated that their project existed when the programme started.

**Table 4: The existence of the project before the CRDP**

Response	Percentage	%
Yes		85
No		15
Total		100

Those who mentioned that their project had previously existed also indicated that their project had only been in existence for two years.

#### **4.2.7 The initiator of the project**

A question was asked regarding the initiator of the project. Table 5 below indicates that most of the projects which they are participating (61%) in were initiated by the government and 18% were initiated by a group of people. And this is the indication that the government wanted to implement the programme in order to address poverty through different projects to change the livelihood of the community. Only 15% were initiated by the private sector.

**Table 5: Initiator of the project**

Initiators	%
Chief	3
Government	61
Individuals in the community	3
Group of people	18
Private sector	15
Total	100

#### **4.2.8 The registration status of the project**

Most of the respondents (97%) indicated that their projects as initiated by the CRDP are registered as a primary cooperative and only (3%) indicated that their project was not registered as a primary cooperative.



**Table 6: The registration status of the project as a primary cooperative**

Registration status	%
Yes	97
No	3
Total	100

#### **4.2.9 The funder of the project**

All the respondents (100%) indicated that the funder of their projects is the government as such all the activities in their project are fully funded by the government. It is also an indication that the CRDP programme is the mandate of the government and the private sector did not put funds into the programme.

#### **4.2.10 The type of support from the funder**

All the respondents mentioned that their projects are supported by the government in the form of funds. They also indicated that the government further provided them with opportunities to enhance their skills on the projects which they initiated. Others have also indicated that the government supported them with the building as well as materials.

#### **4.2.11 The monitoring of the project**

The respondents indicated that the monitoring of their projects which (94%) is done by the national and provincial government. And only (3%) indicated that it is done by the chief and District municipality. This is an indication that the national and provincial government were the drivers of the CRDP than the district municipality.

**Table 7: Monitoring of the project**

Monitor	%
Chief	3
National and Provincial Government	94
District Municipality	3
Total	100

#### 4.2.12 The type of monitoring of the project

Some 46% of the respondents indicated that their projects are monitored in a monthly basis. The EPWP participants indicated that 36% of their projects are monitored on a quarterly basis and only 18% indicated that their projects are monitored on a weekly basis.

**Table 8: Monitoring periods of the project**

Frequency of monitoring periods	%
Once per week	0
Weekly	18
Monthly	46
Quarterly	36
Never	0
Total	100

#### 4.2.13 The type of challenges in the projects

Table 10 below indicates that most of the responded (58%) indicated income as the biggest challenge in their projects as others (EPWP) have indicated that they are most paid in the fourth month and it is difficult for them to survive for such long without an income. And others (42%) indicated marketing as a challenge for their projects as it also affects their monthly income because they do not have a market for their products.

**Table 9: Challenges faced in the projects**

Challenge	%
Income	58
Marketing	42
Total	100

#### 4.2.14 The challenges with the funder

The largest number of respondents (46%) indicated that the funding process is the one which is giving them a challenge. 24% mentioned that communication was also a challenge as the implementers that have to implement their project are not committed to fund them, such as those who are participating in the EPWP, where they will not receive their stipend for four months and they are not consulted on the challenges that result in them not paid for such a time. And 27% mention delay of their materials, as the government is their funder and they receive their material through the budget that their project is budgeted for and for the projects to receive these materials it take long and this leads the project into losing customers and working under pressure to reach the stock ordered by the customers.

**Table 10: Challenges with the funder**

Challenge	%
Communication	24
Funding process	46
Skills support	1
Monitoring	0
None	0
Other, specify	27
Total	100

#### 4.2.15 The type of skills before the CRDP

The majority of the respondents (85%) indicated that they did not have any skills before the CRDP because there were no active projects in the community. And they only received skills when the programme started, and only 15% indicated that they were having skills before the programme started. These are the participants who indicated that they had projects before.

**Table 11: Skills before the CRDP**

Response	%
Yes	15
No	85
Total	100

**4.2.16 Skill provided by the respondent to the CRDP**

When the respondents were asked about the skill they provided to the programme, most of the respondents indicated that they did not have any skills to provide to the programme. The programme had to assess their skill and interests and then allocate them according to what the person wants to participate in. Some of them were flexible to learn new skills which the programme had to provide. Table 13 below indicates the respondents who had skills before the programme started and the type of skills that the respondent provided. Some of the respondents were participating in brick making projects (73%) which the programme acknowledged when they were to implement some of their project. Others had building skills (27%) which was also improved by the programme. Some were part of a community sewing project and others were part of a cleaning project in the community which was turned into an EPWP.

**Table 12: Skills provided by the respondent to the CRDP**

Response	Frequency (%)
Brick making	73
Building	27
Cleaning	0
Total	100

#### **4.2.17 Skills received from the CRDP**

The programme gave most of the respondents and the people of the community different skills. There are those who were skilled in crafting, designing and weaving. A certain group indicated that they received sewing skills; however, they were further trained on governance and book-keeping and that currently they have knowledge regarding the way in which they have to manage the project and as such the project is a business to them. Another group which is participating in cosmetics indicated that they did not have the skill to manufacture perfumes and aqueous creams but because of the programme they are able to manufacture them now. They also have a building and the materials to manufacture these products. Other respondents, who are participating in the EPWP, indicated that they have learned a lot since the programme was started and as they are participating in EPWP they know how to use chainsaws to cut trees and how to spray chemicals as they are participating in the disaster management programme in the community. They also said they learned about environmental management. Another group which is doing construction was also interviewed and they indicated that although some already had building skills when they were participating, they saw that they did not have much knowledge on how to lay a brick, plumbing, painting and measuring skills but now they do have those skills through the CRDP.

A women in a Twananani Sewing Project mentioned “I was trained how to sew using a machine”.

And another man in the building project indicated this with joy that “I did not know how to lay bricks and I have improved on my building skills, steel fix, measuring tape, carpentry and working with cement”.

This also indicates that the programme instead of it coming with its own people to work and transfer all the projects in the community, the government gave the project to the local community people to participate in it and learn different skills from the programme. Picture 1 below shows EPWP participants at work closing donga erosion on small streets of the community.



Picture1: EPWP participants

#### **4.2.18 The infrastructure that the community had before CRDP**

The question of infrastructure, which the community owned before the programme was initiated in the community, really shows that the community was in deep poverty with only a primary school, secondary school, one crèche and few RDP houses and also a mobile clinic which only came once a month. It also had electricity. Most of the respondents indicated that the situation was very bad in their community and the existence of this programme in their community really is a great achievement.

#### **4.2.19 The infrastructure provided by the CRDP to the community.**

All the respondents indicated the progress from the community which was having only a primary school, secondary school, electricity and few RDP houses as infrastructure to one that now has got the following infrastructure which is for the benefit of the community and other nearby communities, namely a clinic, police station, RDP houses, library, renovation of both the primary and secondary schools and extension of some of the classes, sport centre, computer centre and post office,

information centre, RDP toilets, mobile structure for the project of Art and Craft, different projects and a tourism centre.

One of the respondents answered as follows:

“Even though we have the entire infrastructure, the sport centre has failed. There are water pipelines but we do not have access to water and people have benefited through the programme”. (Male, 26-35, single)

Another respondent answered as follows:

“We also have jojo tanks, back yard gardens, projects and jobs because of this programme”.  
(Female, 26-35, single)

#### **4.2.20 The type of services the community did not have access to**

The community of Muyexe for the past years especially before the intervention of the programme of Comprehensive Rural Development Programme did not have access to basic services. Many respondents indicated that service such as water, post office, police station, clinic, internet, roads, sanitation, computer centre, jobs, library and sport centre were the services which they did not have access to as a community.

One of the respondents answered as follows:

“We did not have the post office; we used to go to town, as for the clinic we used, to go to another village and for police station we used to go to town”.  
(Female, 26-35, living in partner)

The nearest town where they were able to access these services is 30 km away. The transport system was not easily available as they had to rely on a bus which goes to town in the morning and afternoon and also late during the night. This also indicates that if a person goes to town in the morning, there is a possibility that person could spend the whole day in town. The village which had a health facility is 8 km away from Muyexe. To access health facilities, they have to walk or use a bus or a taxi on which they must travel during the day as roads in the village were not in a good condition. Sanitation was also a challenge as they did not have proper sanitation and it caused diseases in the village.

#### **4.2.21 The services provided by the CRDP to the community**

After the intervention by the programme of CRDP changes start to come in the community as most of the respondents mentioned that the programme brought many services in the community. These are some of the services which are currently in functioning or operating in the community as they now proudly say that they are owning a clinic, police station, post office, library, and having access to identity documents and electricity for the households which did not have electricity. The programme has renovated the two schools that are found in the village and a crèche and now the community is having access to public transport which is faster than before. Most of the people who did not have RDP houses and toilets now received them which also improved on the challenge of sanitation.

Another respondent was also confident to mention that:

“We are having access to internet, having access to books, jobs, projects and also having access to health services here in the community”. (Female, 36-45, married)

Another respondent also indicated that:

“We are able to withdraw money at the post office and we are also able to have access to SAPS services”. (Female, 36-45, married)

#### **4.2.22 Services which came with the programme**

In response to this question many respondents indicated that indeed the programme has reduced poverty in their community as the community used to access health services far away but currently they are having a clinic in the village. They used to travel far to withdraw money at the post office and posting of letters and other documents such as ID and affidavits and their children`s education has improved.

One respondent said:

“Yes, we now have houses. Most of the people we did not have houses to sleep in, even jobs are available and the programme of CWP is also helping a lots to the needy and the Art and Craft project is assisting a lot in the community”. (Female, 46-55, married)

A respondent also mentioned that:

“Yes, because we are having a clinic near, we have a police station to reduce crime, we are having post office now we no longer use a lot of money for transport to go to town, as we are now withdrawing money here in the village”. (Female, 46-55, married)



Many respondents said that the programme came with many projects which assisted them to participate in projects where one member per household is participating in a project in the community which also increases income generation per household, so they no longer depend on social grants. Another respondent mentioned that with access to services in their community they are able to save that money which they were supposed to budget for transport to buy other households necessities. Instead of going to town to get services they now have access to them in the community such as internet, certifying of documents and so forth.

#### **4.2.23 The participation of the community in the services to be provided**

On the question of consultation many respondents indicated that they were consulted by the government and they participated as there was a community meeting where people gathered to know more about CRDP and the needs and services they wish to see happening in their community.

One of the respondents answered as follows:

“They did house to house profiling, asking questions and we had meetings with the government as a community”. (Female, 36-45, married)

Another respondent answered as follows:

“There was a meeting where we mentioned the services we needed such as water, police station, post office, library and sport centre”. (Male, 26-35, single)

Other respondents indicated that indeed a community meeting was called and the needs were identified. Some of the needs they identified were addressed, but others such as water and road constructions have not been addressed even today. Therefore people are still buying water from people and the road is still in a bad condition.

Only one respondent indicated that there was no consultation as shown in the following excerpt:

“They just arrived and say they want to build a clinic, library, post office and satellite police station”. (Female, 36-45, married)

#### **4.2.24 The effectiveness of the programme on improving the livelihood of the community**

Many respondents, when asked about the effectiveness of the programme of improving their livelihoods, indicated that they are seeing change in their livelihoods.

In the past they mostly used to depend on social grants and remittances but currently they are participating in all the projects that are in the community. They also indicated that they did not have basic services like health and security. However currently they are having accesses to these services. They no longer need to travel a long distance to the nearest town to withdraw cash, because they can withdraw at the post office which is just located in their community.

One of the respondents indicated that:

“There is lot of changes because we are having a clinic which assists a lot in the community. Now every member of each household in the community is participating in a community project, we receive letters here and the police station assists a lot - I see change”.  
(Female, 46-55, married)

Another respondent also indicated that

“There is a difference because now we are having money to survive and now we are also able to take our kids to school. We are also able to buy food and eat without waiting for someone to give us money such as remittances”. (Female, 36-45, married)

Most of the respondents indicated this:

“We see our lives changing a lot in a way that when we have challenges the police are near to assist, when we need post office services, we are able to have access as well as also internet”. (Female, 36-45, married)

The livelihoods of the community have changed for the better, as most of the people are working and they have indicated that they are able to do a lot of things which they were not able to do due to unemployment and underdevelopment in their community. The fact the programme has provided a clinic, police station and a post office in the community has excited most of the respondents who indicated these as the best achievement of the programme. The issue of health services has been addressed as they are no longer traveling long distances for treatment and no longer have to wait for a month to get treatment. On having a police station, they have indicated their excitement, because crime has decreased and they feel more protected with this service in their community. On the post office, they indicated that posting of letters for those who are applying for jobs its currently easier as is the withdrawal of cash; old pensioners are able to receive their pension locally without having to wake early in the morning to get the early transport to town as they receive their pension in the community. And also having a computer centre was indicated

has something which is good as they are able to access internet free which assists also with the development of the youth who are currently studying and searching for answers in their homework and assignments.

Due to the implementation of the CRDP the services in the community have increased and the community wakes up every morning with something to do. Crime is being reduced as community members wait for month end for their rewards in the form of earned pay.

One of the respondents indicated that:

“I am able to earn a salary and get my own money because of the projects in the village”.  
(Female, 26-35, single)

Another respondent indicated that:

“Our livelihood has improved because we most of the people are working and we are no longer depending on social grants”. (Female, 36-45, married)

The respondents also indicated that urbanisation has decreased due to high employment rate in their community as shown in the excerpt: “The livelihood of the community has changed because most of the people are now working unlike going to Gauteng Province to look for a job”.

#### **4.2.25 The services not provided by the CRDP**

Most of the respondents indicated that among the services which they did not receive from the programme and are a priority to them are such services such as water and roads. They indicated that they currently do not have sufficient water and they mentioned that before any project begins that the implementers must provide sufficient water to the community. As of now the community still buys water from the people who sell water through donkey cart and the roads which connect the community to the nearby communities and town are in a bad condition.

Picture 2 shows community members fetching water from the borehole with a donkey cart.



Picture 2: Community members fetching water from a borehole

#### **4.2.26 How long water not accessed in the community**

A majority of the people indicated that they do not have access to water for a month and they buy water from those who have bakkies and donkey carts. This is an indication of insufficient water in the community and access depends on those residents who have boreholes in their homes and those who can use their cars to fetch water for the members of the community who do not have.

#### **4.2.27 The advice on improvement to the initiators of the programme**

In response to this question most of the respondents indicated that if they could be given a chance to give advice to the government on the projects being implemented in their community, they will advise them to budget effectively for each project which is going to be implemented for the success of the programme. Most of the respondents in the EPWP also indicated that they sometimes do not receive their stipend as promised on a monthly basis. They are faithful on their work and they no longer want to return to poverty which is also stressing them as they have to provide for their families and not paid for more than four months.

Many of the respondents were not happy with water services in the community as they currently do not have access to water and they still buy water for the people who have boreholes or those with bakkies and donkey carts in order for them to have water. They also indicated that this service was their priority number one and

that if they had access to water their livelihood would be much better as they would be able to plant vegetables and have water to drink readily available. They indicated that there are pipelines which were laid more than three years ago and when the initiators know that the president of the country is coming to monitor the progress in the community they make sure that overnight there is water for only one day and from there is no water anymore. The researcher also observed the incomplete road construction in the Muyexe Village and listened to the community's feelings about the incomplete infrastructure. The participants were mostly concerned with the main road infrastructure development in the community that since the road was under construction February 2015 until now they do not know the reason why the construction had to stop, and it brings inconvenience to the road users both drivers and pedestrians as they are to create their own ways alongside the incomplete construction, going in and out of the community. These observations also support the statements of timeframe by the executors that an extension and human resource is needed for the programme to be implemented successfully. The picture 3 below shows Muyexe main road incomplete construction.



Picture 3: Muyexe main road

One of the respondents said:

“We may advise them that when they have projects they must finish their projects such as water pipelines where there are just holes on the streets and they leave without finalising their work”.

(Female, 36-45, married)

Another respondent retorted:

“On the issue of water they implement that project when they know that the president of the country is coming and when he is gone they switch off water in the community such that there will be no water and they must also improve on the road infrastructure”.

(Female, 26-35, single)

Most of the respondents also indicated that, most of the departments which are working with the implementation of projects change officials who started with the project and this makes them to lose information as the implementation of the project will be distracted.

One of the project members said:

“I will advise them that if they have assigned a person to work, they must let that person complete the work of that project they assigned him/her to do”. (Female, 26-35, single)

Another respondent said:

“I will advise them to improve on their implementation strategy, change of officials because each official comes with something new and it makes our information to get lost”.

(Female, 26-35, single)

The Muyexe Cosmetic indicated that they do have skills to manufacture perfumes; however, they are not linked to the market as they only sell their product in the community and their business is not known.

One of the Muyexe Cosmetic Project said:

“I will advise them to give us transport to transport our perfumes and find markets for us where we will sell our products”. (Male, 26-35, single)

Some of the respondents were more concerned about the quality of the RDP houses in their community as they indicated that they are not of quality as they expected them to be. They mentioned that they were going to advise the initiators to find contractors who will do quality work for them.

One of the respondents claimed that:

“I can advise them to do the right thing like when they build houses they must complete them not to leave them unfinished and they should build quality houses”.

(Female, 26-35, single)

All the respondents indicated that the initiators must prioritize monitoring of projects and ensure that projects are implemented as they should be and that the beneficiaries receive the services which were meant for them.

One of the respondents said:

“I will advise them when the government brings development to the people they must do a follow up and make sure that service are delivered to the people and that the projects are completed such as the main road which is incomplete”. (Female, 36-45, married)

#### **4.2.28 Describing the livelihood of the community before the CRDP intervention**

Many respondents indicated that their livelihood before the programme was very difficult as they were surviving by social grants and others indicated that they were surviving by remittances. “We used to survive from receiving our children`s social grants and ploughing during rainy seasons”.

Other respondents indicated that they survived by ploughing in the farms for food which is only happening seasonally and others did not have shelter and crime was very high as most of the people were not working.



Picture 4: Muyexe police station under construction.

One of the respondent indicated that:

“We were surviving on social grants from my grandmother and ploughing in the farm”.

(Female, 26-35, single)

And another respondent indicated that:

“We used to survive by ploughing which is done seasonally, child support grant and stealing from other people”. (Male, 26-35, single)

Some indicated:

“We used to survive by cultivating the fields for food. We fetched water from the river, we walked or travelled long distance for a clinic and we used bakkies to go to town”.

(Female, 26-35, single)

One of the respondent indicated that “we were suffering because some of us we did not have houses to sleep in”.

Some of the respondents were self-employed as a means of survival because of the hardship in their community. This is one of the respondents indicating this period:

“We were surviving on social grants and survived from the money from the fire wood that I was cutting for the people”. (Female, 46-55, married)



#### **4.2.29 Describing the current livelihood of the community after the intervention by the CRDP**

Many respondents have indicated that the livelihood of the community had changed for the better since the intervention by the CRDP as they no longer travel long distances for services such as clinic, post office and police station services. They are also excited about the jobs which were created by the programme as most of the people in the community are working in different projects which are being implemented by the programme. They also indicated that the livelihood of the community is no longer dependent on social grants, remittances and cultivating in the farms but they depend on the income which they receive from the projects that they participate in. They also mentioned that they are able to save some of the money which they used before to travel to town and nearby villages for assistance. This has now changed for the better and is encapsulated in the words: “Life is better because everything is easy to access”.



Picture 5: Muyexe Arts and Craft Project

One of the respondents indicated that “our life has changed because now we withdraw money at the post office which is nearer and our life has changed because we are having access to the clinic in the community”.

One also indicated that “there is change because at the end of the month there is money that I earn from the project and services which were far are now available in the community”.

And another indicated that

“In my view there is change, because in the project that I am working in there is a little income that I receive to survive and because there is the post office and police station in the community, the money that I used to use for those services I’m able to buy something with it”.

(Female, 36-45, married)

Some of the respondents have mentioned that they will be able to use some of the skills that they received from the programme even if the programme is completed in their community.

### **4.3 INTERVIEWS WITH THE IMPLEMENTERS**

The target for the questionnaire consisted of ten departments or organisations; however, only three of them were interviewed, namely the Greater Giyani Municipality, CoGHSTA and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in Limpopo (REID), while the other departments withdrew from the interview and the answers from this questionnaire will be from the above mentioned departments.

#### **4.3.1 The role of the organisations in CRDP**

The Greater Giyani Municipality described their role in the programme of CRDP as the coordination and implementation of some of the projects. CoGHSTA’s role is monitoring the projects and the role of Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) is to initiate, coordinate, catalyse and implement, where possible, the Integrated Rural Development Programme. These are the roles which each department and organisation plays for the success of the programme of CRDP.

#### **4.3.2 The organisation initiated this type of intervention in the community**

All of the organisations indicated that they indeed initiated the programme of CRDP in the community of Muyexe. The municipality indicated that they initiated the intervention by intervening with projects that are within their competency, COGHSTA by mobilising community members and also by interacting with government departments and the DRDLR by organising all other departments and stakeholders to come on board after profiling was done. This is supported by the organisations

taking the roles of implementing, coordinating, monitoring and catalysing the whole programme in the community through different projects.

#### **4.3.3 The projects that the organisation are implementing in the community**

DRDLR indicated that they are implementing several infrastructural projects in the community such as the computer lab and Thusong centre as well as some of the projects like Muyexe Arts and Crafts who were trained on arts and they bought tractors for dry lands farmers. CoGHSTA indicated that they monitor all the projects to insure that participants from the community are hired correctly and also to monitor quality on all construction. And the municipality indicated that they implemented the sport centre and the upgrading of internal streets. This is supported by the information provided by the beneficiaries on the services or projects provided by the programme of CRDP in their community and these services were mentioned.

#### **4.3.4 The collaboration of the organisation with other organisations in the implementation of the CRDP**

The municipality indicated that indeed there is a good collaboration with other organisations, because in all the projects, which were implemented, the municipality collaborated with all the sectors as they would ultimately invest in the municipality through the Local Economic Development. CoGHSTA mentioned that indeed there was collaboration as they liaise with community structures, government departments and other institutions involved. Finally, the DRDLR supported the other two organisations by indicating that through collaboration the Department of Health built a clinic and the Department of Education built / renovated and extended schools in the community. This indicated that through collaboration with different organisations the implementations of different projects in the community were easier to coordinate and it was observed by the development which was visible around the community where community members are going to work every day.

#### **4.3.5 The collaboration between the organisations**

Table 1 below indicates two organisations mentioning that the collaboration which they had with other organisation was good (67%) and (33%) organisation indicated that it was better than when they started the programme.

**Table 13: Collaboration of organisations**

Response	%
Very good	0
Good	67
Better	33
Total	100

**4.3.6 The number of intergovernmental meetings**

The organisations were asked about the number of intergovernmental meetings the departments or organisations have on the implementation of the CRDP. The organisations indicated the following: one organisation indicated that there is such a meeting once a month, the other once per quarter and the third one never. This was an indication that meetings on the implementation of the projects around the community are hardly taking place and communications on the setting of the meetings was poor as both the organisations are having different settings and others are not aware of the settings.

**Table 14: Intergovernmental meetings**

Response	%
Once a week	0
Weekly	0
Once a month	33
Once per quarter	33
Never	33
Total	100

**4.3.7 Reporting method of the organisations to the community**

The municipality and the CoGHSTA indicated that they report through community meetings and through a council of stakeholders (67%) and the DRDLR only reports through a council of stakeholders (33%). This means that all the three organisations

report back to the community through community meeting and council of stakeholders.

**Table 15: Reporting methods**

Response	%
Community meeting	67
Council of stakeholders	33
Only to the beneficiaries of the project	0
To the chief	0
Never	0
Other, specify	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **4.3.8 The challenges the organisation is having with other stakeholders**

The challenges that the municipality and CoGHSTA are having with communication with other stakeholders and with DRDLR was that other stakeholders do not have funding which also delays the implementation of the programme of CRDP.

**Table 16: Challenges of organisations with other stakeholders**

Challenges	%
Communication	67
Funding	33
Budgeting	0
None	0
Other, specify	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **4.3.9 The challenges of the organisation with the community**

The municipality indicated that the challenge with the community was sustainability of some of the projects as they depend mostly on government departments. The DRDLR indicated that dependency syndrome of the community on government departments was one of the challenges they are having, because they are also concerned with the sustainability of these projects when they hand the project over

to the community. And for CoGHSTA the main challenge with the community was communication about the progress, delays and challenges that are happening in their project. This indicates that the community might have a challenge of sustaining the projects which the programme is handed over to the community.

**Table 17: challenges of the organisation with the community**

Challenges with the community	%
Communication	33
Budget	0
Theft	0
Cooperation	0
Other, specify	67
Total	100

#### **4.3.10 The challenges the organisation is having with the CRDP**

The municipality indicated that the only challenge they have with the programme is that lots of resources are concentrated in Muxeye area, as they feel that some must be brought where other areas in Giyani can have access to them, like the library, which not very nearby Muxeye so the villages cannot have access to it. DRDLR indicated that the timeframe of the programme is their main challenge in a five year plan to implement the whole programme and ensure that poverty in the area would be eradicated. CoGHSTA finally indicated human resource as a challenge that the programme needs more people to work in it so that it can be implemented easy. This was also an indication that even though the CRDP is having challenges, the executors are able to implement their tasks as they have planned them, that time to implement the programme is needed and that some of the projects must be centralised within the municipality.

**Table 18: Challenges of CRDP**

<b>Challenges of CRDP</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Timeframe of the programme</b>	33
<b>Budget</b>	0
<b>Human resource</b>	33
<b>Service provider</b>	0
<b>None</b>	0
<b>Other, specify</b>	33
<b>Total</b>	100

#### **4.3.11 The CRDP implementable**

All three organisations indicated that the CRDP is implementable and ask to specify the lists of priorities submitted by community members are implementable. And the commitments are also made, where it also speed service delivery however is another way of ensuring Local Economic Development. And that the infrastructure that is available indicates the fruit of CRDP. It is an indication that the programme of CRDP is implementable and it lives development in the area where it has been initiated and implemented correctively.

#### **4.3.12 The things that the organisations learned from the CRDP**

The organisations mentioned that they have learned different things:

DRDLR said:

"Working with the community is not as easy as we thought; due to dynamics of the community and that some community members are anti-developmental within the community".

The municipality said the following:

"It is the last method of ensuring rural areas are developed in a coordinated manner".

And the CoGHSTA said this:

"cooperation is the only tool to achieve our goal of development".

This indicates that the organisations have learned a lot in the community of Muyexe and that the development which is being implemented in another community will not be the same as in other communities.

#### **4.3.13 The organisation addressing poverty level in the community**

All three of these organisations indicated that indeed their organisations addressed poverty in the community and the further specify as follows:

COGHSTA mentioned that...

"... those [who] were in need of houses were allocated [houses] and food parcels were distributed to the needy".

The municipality said the following:

"[The] majority of community members have been employed in different projects though small medium and micro enterprises".

And DRDLR mentioned that in...

"... few projects that were initiated, there started people from zero income to something, even if it may not be sufficient".

All the three organisations addressed poverty in the community of Muyexe in a way that the people without basic needs were given basic needs and it reduced poverty in the community.

#### **4.3.14 The support the organisations received from the community**

The DRDLR indicated that they received support from the council of stakeholders which led to community cooperation. The municipality indicated that whenever they are having a community meeting the community members would always avail themselves. And finally, CoGHSTA mentioned that it was impressed by the community cooperation and willingness to give information about their needs. It does also indicate that the community welcomed the development that the executors were initiating to the community.

#### **4.3.15 The livelihood of the community before the organisation intervention**

The organisations indicated that the livelihood of the community before the intervention was very poor in a way that community members were surviving by social grants. And that one member in a household is participating in projects that are being implemented by government.

#### **4.3.16 The current livelihood of the community after the interventions by the organisation**

The organisations described the current livelihood of the community as being in a better situation than before, as the community is currently having agricultural



projects, small businesses and job opportunities for the community; due to this intervention poverty in the community has been reduced.

#### **4.3.17 The level of food security in the community before the intervention**

The organisations described the level of food security in the community as it was very low, because only a minimal number of community members were having their back yard gardens and they did not have knowledge of food security in their community.

#### **4.3.18 The level of food security in the community after the intervention**

The executors indicated that back yard gardens were provided for the needy families in the community, and those who were selected were capacitated with knowledge and equipment. And the executors further described that there is improvement in the families that are participating in food security. They are no longer depending on social grants and worrying about not having food.

#### **4.3.19 The organisations being satisfied with the types of projects implemented**

All the executors indicated that they are satisfied with the types of projects being implemented in the community by the organisations. They further specified that due to the project implemented the level of poverty has been reduced in the community. The community members are now less dependent on government grants and most of the projects implemented need community members to take over since the executors have done enough on the development of the community.

#### **4.3.20 The organisations recommending the CRDP to be implemented in another village**

The executors agreed that indeed the CRDP can be implemented in another village and they further specify that it should be rolled out to other villages to also make the same impact. According to them it is also a very important vehicle for ensuring that rural areas are developed quickly. Finally they agreed that this is one of the tools to speed up service delivery to the communities with the integration of other stakeholders.

#### 4.4 INTERVIEWS WITH FOOD SECURITY PARTICIPANTS

The participants in food security were selected as part of the programme of CRDP for unemployed youth and poor households, who are in need of food. Six participants in the Muyexe Village were selected because they were participating in the programme called Agricultural Para Professional Development Project; the project was also done in three other villages which are Thomo, Dingamanzi and Gonònò; however this questionnaire will only focus on Muyexe as the study is based in the Muyexe community. The questionnaire consists of two sections the demographic and households questions.

##### 4.4.1 Table 19 below shows the demographic information of the respondents

**Table 19: Demographic profile of food security participants: Muxeye community**

Variable	Category	Percentage
<b>Total number of participants</b>		6 = 100%
<b>Gender distribution</b>	Male Female	33 67
<b>Age distribution *</b>	16–25 26–35	17 83
<b>Marital status</b>	Single Married	83 17
<b>Highest education</b>	Grade 12 Graduates	83 17
<b>Size of the household</b>	1-5	100

Most of the respondents (83%) fall between 26-35 years on the age distribution and only 17% in the range of 16-25 year of age. Most of the participants (67%) are women in the project and only (33%) are men. On marital status, 83% of the participants are single and 17% are married. Some 83% of the participants have grade 12 and 17% have got a degree. For the size of the household they indicated that they fall in the category of 1-5 members per household.

#### **4.4.2 The type of food security the household participate in**

The entire targeted respondents indicated that they are participating in crop production. The participants are having 1 hectare in Macena Garden where they garden and assist the participants with water and land; the participants were to plant the crops in their yard and because the community is having water challenges they requested Macena Gardens for land and water for their project to be sustainable.

#### **4.4.3 The number of years the household has been participating in the food security project**

The participants indicated that their households have been participating in the project for two years, where they have been trained how to plant, prepare land, recognise pests and how to harvest crops; during those two years they received a stipend.

#### **4.4.4 The status of the household before participating in the projects**

All the respondents indicated that their households' status before they participate in the food security project was not good. They further indicated that they were unable to afford vegetables and eat healthy food with their families. These were the respondents who were participating in Agricultural Para Professional Development Project in Muyexe village.

#### **4.4.5 The kind of support they received from the CRDP**

All the respondents indicated that they were trained on how to plant, prepare land for plantation, and identify pests; harvest and that they also received a stipend. This is also the indication that before the project commenced the initiators of the programme identified a gap in the participants and they addressed the needs of the participants before they implement the food security project.

#### **4.4.6 Did the households worry of not having enough food due to unemployment**

Most of the respondents (83%) indicated that they often worried about not having enough food in their families and with no member working, unemployment also contributed to their status of food security in their households. Only 17% indicated that they sometimes get worried as the day goes by that before month end they might not have enough food and unemployment also put pressure on the status of food security in the household.

#### **4.4.7 Did the household have the kind of food they preferred to eat**

Most of the respondents (67%) indicated that they often worried about the kind of food they will eat as it will not be the preferred meal and this also made them worry about their next meal. Only 17% of the respondents indicated that sometimes they will worry of the kind of food they will not prefer and another 17% never worried of the kind of food they are about to eat.

#### **4.4.8 Household not having enough food because of lack of resources**

Many of the respondents (50%) indicated that they *often* experience a lack of resource, which contributed a lot on the state of their households not having enough food; money (to buy food) it was identified as the main resource in their households. The other 50% of the respondents mentioned that they *sometimes* did not have enough food because of lack of resources.

#### **4.4.9 Household eating a smaller meal because there was no enough food**

Most of the respondents (67%) indicated that they sometimes eating a smaller meal because there was no enough food. And 17% of the respondents indicated that their household often worried and also other (17%) indicated that they never worried of eating a smaller meal.

#### **4.4.10 Household members eating fewer meals in a day because there is not enough food**

50% of the respondents indicated that they sometimes eat fewer meals in a day because the food was not enough for every member of the household. And 17% of the respondents indicated that they rarely have fewer meals in the households; and the remaining 17% of the respondents indicated that the household often ate fewer meals.

#### **4.4.11 The household never had food at all**

About 83% of the respondents indicated that they often came a time at their households when there was no food because of unemployment. Only 17% of the respondents indicated that they never experienced a time when there was no food in the household.

#### **4.4.12 The household not having food for the whole day**

50% of the respondents indicated that they will sometimes go the whole day without food in their households and (33%) indicated that they often did not have food for the whole day. The final 17% of the respondents indicated that they never experienced spending the whole day without food in their households.

#### **4.4.13 Food security in the household before the CRDP intervention**

83% of the respondents indicated that their life was not simple because they could not afford to buy vegetables from the market coming from a vegetable garden in the community. And 17% said that they were sometimes able to buy vegetables from the community garden in their community.

One of the respondents claimed that:

”it was not simple because we did not have money to buy vegetables and we did not have experience on how to plant vegetables”. (Female, 26-35, single)

#### **4.4.14 Food security of the household after the intervention of the CRDP**

The entire six participants indicated that their household’s food status started to improve as they were able to plant vegetables and harvest them to provide for their households, sell the vegetables and received money to assist on other needs of the household.

One respondent said:

“Things started to be simple in my household because we produced our own vegetables”. (Female, 26-35, single)

Another respondent said that

“The situation was better because the programme assisted my household through the stipend I received and the materials for the project”. (Female, 26-35, single)

#### **4.4.15 Salary received by the respondents from the project**

All of the respondents indicated that for the period of two years they received a stipend of R1300 from the programme which was funded by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform through Agricultural Research Council.

#### **4.4.16 The salary addressing the household situation**

All the respondents indicated that the salary they received from the project did address the situation in their family, in a way that from the money they receive they

buy grocery for the households and clothes and other necessities which the household will need.

One respondent said that

“It really assisted my family because I was able to buy food such as maize meal for my family to survive”. (Female, 26-35, single)

Another respondent said that

”our life started to be simple because we were able to eat like other families in the village”.

(Female, 26-35, married)

#### **4.4.17 Recommending the same project to be implemented elsewhere**

All the respondents indicated that the project of food security can be implemented to other communities with the same challenges as the Muyexe community to assist other households like the project assisted their households.

Respondent number one indicated that

“I do recommend the project to be implemented elsewhere because the project will help a lot of households who are poor and it will help people who passed grade 12 by receiving a stipend”.

(Male, 26-35, married)

#### **4.4.18 The type of skills they received from the programme**

The six respondents indicated that they received training on how to prepare land, how to plant, how to identify pests and to control them and the harvesting period of each crop they planted.

Respondent number four mentioned that

“We received knowledge and (a) certificate in agriculture such as how to plant our own vegetables”. (Female, 26-35, married).

## **4.5 DISCUSSION**

### **4.5.1 The role of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in poverty alleviation in the Muyexe community**

The study found out that the CRDP has played a role in alleviating poverty in the community. The programme has provided a health facility, a post office, a police station, the Thusong Centre, a library, a tourism centre, a sport centre, the renovation of a primary school and a secondary school, RDP houses and toilets. This is the role that the programme played on infrastructure development in the community. The programme provided employment to the members of the community through EPWP and through community projects; currently there are the Art and Craft project, the cosmetic project and the brick making project; the role played by the programme on income generating is to ensure that the beneficiaries who are active participants in the programme receive income to support their families.

The community who benefited from RDP houses and toilets has also increased sanitation in the community. The programme provided a food security programme to the community through back yard gardens, where youth were selected to participate in this programme with a stipend. The food security was increased in the community by community members planting vegetables and selling them to other members and also providing healthy nutrition to their own households.

### **4.5.2. The effectiveness of the programme on the livelihoods of the community**

The study indicated that the livelihoods of the community were developed through EPWP.

The livelihood of the community changed from depending on social grants to income which they generate through community projects and EPWP. The community changed from travelling long distance for health services and security services to having access to these services in the community.

The community used to withdraw cash to the nearest town and currently they withdraw cash at the post office which is in the community.

The community received different infrastructures such as the police station, a health centre, a post office, a library, project buildings, a tourism centre, renovation and additional classrooms for primary and secondary schools and computer centre.

The community is having community projects and is being trained to run the everyday administration of the projects. Its members have also received learnerships. The programme was effective because the community have got a food security programme through back yard gardens, food parcels to the needy, and those who did not have identity documents and did not receive foster care and old age grants were identified through household profiling and they were provided with such services.

#### **4.5.3 The challenges that the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme faces in its execution**

The challenges of the programme are outlined as follows:

The timeframe of the programme was a challenge as the programme is in a five year plan and the executors need the timeframe to be extended for the programme to be implementable. For example the water provision challenge, road construction, the marketing for the projects and some of the infrastructure is incomplete in a five year plan, so indeed if the timeframe could be extended the programme could be successfully executed.

Human resource was also a challenge for the programme as executors indicated more people need to be employed to the execution part of the programme, as the programme is having many projects within it and this will also accelerate services delivery to the community. For example, it not good for the participants of EPWP not to receive their stipend for more than four months and for them to be monitored on a quarterly basis; so this indicates a serious need of human resource on the executors side.

Resources concentrated on one community the executors also indicated that it will be good for the programme to take other services and implement them on areas where other municipality members could have access to them and not only one community having access to that service. The executors indicated that there are some of the services which can benefit other nearby villages if the services could be taken to those villages who are at the centre for people to access, for example the library and the police station; other nearby villagers still travel to Giyani for these



services because they compare and find that Giyani town is more accessible to them than the Muxeye Village.

#### **4.5.4 Policy recommendations can be made from the programme based on the Muxeye experience**

The policy makers are to extend the timeframe of the programme to be successfully implementable to the implementers.

The programme must to be implemented by the implementers at a district level or local municipality level.

They should capacitate community members to sustain the projects created through the CRDP.

## **4.6 Conclusion**

This chapter of data analysis and interpretation is based on four critical issues: CRDP in poverty alleviation, the effectiveness of the programme on the livelihoods of the community, the challenges that the CRDP faces in its execution and policy recommendations based on the Muyexe experience. The four critical issues were identified and interpreted to answer the impact of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in poverty alleviation in the Muyexe Village of the Limpopo Province.

The CRDP has shown that it has an impact on poverty alleviation through the response given by the participants in the study. It has indicated its success through the creation of employment to the community members and also on the infrastructure provided by the programme to the community. The programme has provided skills development to the community and provides the community with a better livelihood.

From 2009 when the programme was announced to the community it has provided the community with confidence on their situation; they did not have hope previously but now they are having a clinic, a police station, the post office, a computer lab and community projects with food parcels to the households in need of food and houses. According to the feedback from the beneficiaries, who participated in the study the community is more dependent on the funds from the government and this can affect the sustainability after the handing over of the programme.

It was indicated by the implementers that the timeframe is not enough for them to implement the programme successfully in the period of five years. And the integration from the stakeholders is no longer effective. Those meetings they used to have at the beginning of the programme are no longer happening and this can also have a negative impact on the implementation of the programme. The food security programme assisted the households which were identified on food production and poverty reduction in these households. Most of the respondents have indicated the situations in their households which offer a clear picture that food security was poor in the community and increased the level of poverty in the community. The executors of the programme of CRDP have indicated that it was not an easy programme when it started and they have learned a lot from the programme, from other stakeholders and from the community itself. They also showed them their role in the programme

and the projects which were implemented and the changes that the programme brought to the community.

The analysis for the first questionnaire indicates that a lot has been implemented by the programme and that poverty has been reduced in the community of Muyexe. The livelihood of the community members has improved since the implementation of the programme. The services which are still a challenge to the community are water and roads, of which the community indicated that if these services could be provided to their community their livelihood would change for the better.

# CHAPTER FIVE

## SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

### 5.1 Introduction

The plan of the study in terms of the research proposal consists of chapter one which is the introduction and overview of the research proposal; Chapter two which consist of the literature review and relevant to the study; followed by chapter three consisting of the research methodology. Chapter four consists of data analysis and interpretation of the findings. Chapter five consists of all the chapters, the presentation of all the conclusions based on the research findings as well as the recommendations made from the conclusions from the research findings.

### 5.2 Realizations of objectives

The objectives were realized as follows:

**Objective 1: To examine the role of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in poverty alleviation in the Muyexe community.** To address poverty and unemployment in the community is the main aim of the CRDP. It needs to find an effective response against poverty and food insecurity and to improve the standard of living and welfare of the people. The study confirms that the CRDP alleviates poverty.

**Objective 2: To explain perceived effectiveness of the programme in improving the livelihoods of the community.** The evidence of the study supports that the programme has improved the livelihoods of the community through infrastructures, employment, community projects and services, which are brought closer to the community and it brought positive changes to the community where they are having access to services.

**Objective 3: To describe the challenges faced by the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme and its execution in alleviating poverty.** The evidence indicates that to the executors of the programme communication and the timeframe were two of the challenges the CRDP has encountered during its execution in poverty alleviation. Dependency of the community on the executors was also a

challenge for CRDP in a way that the community will wait for the executors to support them and when the executors are not available nothing is happening on the ground.

### **5.3 Conclusions and recommendations from the findings**

Based on the findings of the study it is possible to indicate in this chapter recommendations of implementing the programme better in other communities; these and other conclusions are indicated below. The programme has shown its effectiveness on poverty alleviation.

#### **5.3.1 Sustainability of the community projects created by CRDP**

According to the findings the sustainability of the projects created by the programme to survive after the handing over is low, as the community members are depending on government funding for everything that they want to implement and they do not have the skills to source funding from other organisation as they know their projects are always budgeted for.

The community does not have the skills to sustain the projects created by the CRDP after the handing over of the projects to the community. There is also a high possibility of the lives of the community to return to the initial stage of the community depending on social grants. The community also needs to be capacitated on taking care of the infrastructure provided by the programme.

#### **Recommendations**

The CRDP as a vision of the programme is to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities; organisations like the Municipality, DRDLR and COGHSTA, which are responsible for the implementation of the programme must capacitate the community to sustain the projects after the handing over of the projects to the community. This involves accessing funds from other organisations, and taking care of the infrastructure provided by the programme so that there will be no white elephants (infrastructure) in the community.

Therefore the government departments with their mandate to develop communities must also ensure that the community is capacitated on the raising of funds to maintain and sustain the projects and infrastructure provided by the CRDP.

### **5.3.2 Dependency of the community on government funds**

The community of Muyexe does not have the skills to outsource funds from other organisations such as the private sector as they depend on the organisations that are budgeted to implement CRDP, to sustain their income and livelihoods without the government funding them. The government has created the dependency in the community by providing them with the things they needed such as the stipend and the materials for their projects that they receive from the government.

The departments, the Municipality, DRDLR and CoGHSTA must create a platform for the community to be able to raise funds and make the community projects sustain themselves after the handover of the projects to the community.

### **5.3.3 The re-alignment of the CRDP timeframe**

The policy makers must re-align the timeframe of CRDP to give time to the developers to prepare the budget and timeframes for the projects and infrastructure needed by the communities and for the developers to agree and commit to the tasks that they are going to implement to the community. Also district departments do not have the authority to run the programme as they are implemented on their operational area. This was through the observation that while collecting data the district departments have withdrawn from being interviewed.

### **Recommendation**

The policy makers must give enough time for the developers to have enough budget for all the programmes to be implemented on a CRDP and to give powers to the district department to implement the programme as they are operating on those areas; also they have knowledge about the area they are to implement the programme in, knowing what will work on those areas.

### **5.4 Opportunity for further study**

The study has covered a number of factors on understanding the implementation, success and challenges of the CRDP as a strategy to work against poverty, food insecurity and unemployment in communities. Therefore researchers are encouraged to research on the following areas for further understanding of the programme.

It is recommended that further studies should be done to look on the re-alignment of the timeframe of the CRDP, given the challenges the programme is having with time and budget.

Investigation should be carried out regarding the management capacity of CRDP projects and infrastructure in the community after the programme has been handed over to the community, as the community depends on the funds from the government.

And also the role of district departments on the implementation of the CRDP should be studied, as the researcher observed that most of the functions are performed by the provincial and national departments.

## **5.5 Conclusion**

The study was carried out to investigate the impact of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in poverty alleviation in the Muyexe Village in the Limpopo Province. The study focused on the development indicators of poverty, food security and the implementers of the programme on alleviating poverty in the Muyexe community and also the challenges of the CRDP and the community on implementing the programme. Three questionnaires were used as an instrument to collect data.

Implementers, through the use of infrastructure, have alleviated poverty through the implementation of infrastructural projects, learnerships, and jobs, through community projects and they have succeeded in reducing poverty in the community. Even though the programme is challenged with the provision of water and roads to the community it is also an indication that a timeframe is needed to budget and implement those services to the community.

It is convincing from the above analysis that the CRDP must have enough timeframe, budget and qualified employees who understand the purpose of the programme to the community and the reason the government is implementing the programme. The government must also ensure the sustainability of the programme after the handing over of the programme to the community as they are depending on government for funds.

However there is a great need for the district department to implement the CRDP as they are working closely with the community to be developed instead of the Provincial and National departments implementing the programme. Also capacitating the community to source funds from other organisations without the assistance of the government will also help the sustainability of the programme on poverty alleviation that even if the government is not there the community will be able to sustain the standard provided by the CRDP.

CRDP implementers should be able to work together and understand each other's point of view in order to implement a sustainable and successful programme. The CRDP also improved the lives of the community members from depending on social grants to income generating and many no longer travel long distance for basic services because the services are in the community.



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## APPENDIX 1: PERMISSION LETTER

P.O. BOX 231  
SASELAMANI  
0928  
14 July 2015

Dear Sir\Madam

I, Langhani Judy Mkhachani, Master of Development Student of University of Limpopo, am undertaking a research project on the Impact of Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in poverty alleviation in your village. Please be informed that this research interview guide is not going to be used to implicate you in any way. You are at liberty to withdraw in the exercise at any time. The information that you are requested to provide will be used for research purposes and for the fulfilment of my Masters of Administration in Development at University of Limpopo, Turfloop Campus. Lastly I kindly request that you participate in this interview by responding to the following general and direct questions on personal information, project information, skills transfer, food security, access to services, and material benefits that you derive from the CRDP. The interview guide will comprise of interviews with the focused group, interview with the beneficiaries of CRDP, beneficiaries on food security programme and interview with the executors of the programme.

Your response is of outmost importance, note that there are three different questionnaire, one of them ask about providing name, contact numbers and the Organisation, please mention your name or contact details on the questionnaire and your responses will remain anonymous.

Kindly note that we will assist you in filling the form; and at any point the interview can be discontinued if you feel that way.

Summary results of this interview will be made available to you on request by contacting us on the above stated address or my email: langhani.mkhachani@drdlr.gov.za or 072 587 3009.

Yours Sincerely

L.J Mkhachani  
Student Number: 200305461



## APPENDIX 2

### QUESTIONNAIRE NO: 1

#### Personal Information

##### Section A

##### Respondent No:

This section is your demographic information and please marks only one option in this section, starting from question 2.

##### 1. Residential area of the Respondent

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##### 2. Age of respondent

16-25 years	1
26-35 years	2
36-45 years	3
46-55 years	4
60 years and above	5

##### 3. Gender of the Respondent

Male	1
Female	2

##### 3. Marital Status Respondent

Single	1
Married	2
Live-in partner	3
Widowed	4
Divorced	5

##### 4. Highest Level of Education of the respondent

No education	1
Grade 1-6	2
Grade 7-11	3
Grade 12	4
Graduate	5
Post graduate	6

##### 5. What current status of employment

Self employed	1
Government	2
Private	3
Project Beneficiary	4
Other, specify:	5

**SECTION B: ASSESSMENT OF THE RESPONDENT'S ON COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPEMNT PROGRAMME (CRDP).**

1. What type of CRDP project you are participating in?

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2. What is the name of the project you are participating in?

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3. What were you doing before you participate in this project?

Unemployed	1
Student at tertiary	2
Leaner at high school	3
Working part-time jobs	4
Others	5

4. Did this project exist before the CRDP?

Yes	
No	

If yes please mention how long has the project existed?

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5. Who started the project?

Chief	Government	Individual in the community	Group of people	Private sector	Other

6. Is the project registered?

Yes	
No	

If No why is the project not registered?

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7. Who funds the project?

Chief	Government	Individual in the community	Group of people	Private sector	Other

8. What support did you receive from the funder?

- a. Money
- b. Skills
- c. Building
- d. Materials
- e. None
- f. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

9.

10. Who monitor the project?

Chief	Government	Municipality	Group of people	Private sector	Other

11. How often is the project monitored?

- a. Once per week
- b. Weekly
- c. Monthly
- d. Quarterly
- e. Never

12. What challenges do you have in your project?

- a. Income
- b. Theft
- c. Marketing
- d. Age barrier
- e. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

13. What challenges do you have with the funder?

- a. Communication
- b. Funding process
- c. Skills support
- d. Monitoring skills
- e. None
- f. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you have any skill before the CRDP?

Yes	
No	

If yes which skill did you provide to the CRDP?

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15. Which skills did you receive from the CRDP?

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16. Which infrastructure do you have in the community before CRDP?

\_\_\_\_\_

17. Which infrastructure did the CRDP provided to the community?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. Which services you did not have access to in the community?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

19. Which services did the CRDP provide to the community?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

20. In what way are the services addressing the poverty in the community?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

21. Did the community participate on the type of service to be provided?

Yes	
No	

If Yes in what way

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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If No in what way

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22. How effective has the programme been in improving livelihood in the community?

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23. Which services are still not provided by the CRDP?

- a. Water
- b. Electricity
- c. School
- d. Roads
- e. Houses
- f. None
- g. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

24. How often do you not have the services you selected?

- a. Once a week
- b. Weekly
- c. Once per month
- d. Never
- e. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

25. What advice or improvement will you give to the initiators of the programme?

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26. Can you describe the livelihood of your community before the CRDP intervention i?

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27. Can you describe the current livelihood of your community after the intervention by CRDP?

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**APPENDIX 3**

**QUESTIONNAIRE NO: 2**

- 1. Name of the respondent: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Name of the organisation: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. What role in the CRDP is your organisation playing?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 4. Did the organisation initiate this type of intervention in the community?

Yes	
No	

If Yes in what way

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5. Which project/s is your organisation implementing in the community?  
Please specify

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 6. Does your organisation collaborate with other organisations in the implementation of the CRDP?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 7. How is the collaboration between the organisations: please tick below

1.	2	3	4	5
Very Good	Good	Better	Bad	Worse

- 8. How often are the organisations having intergovernmental meetings?
  - a. Once a week



- b. Weekly
- c. Once a month
- d. Once per quarter
- e. Never

9. How does the organisation report to the community?

- a. Community meeting
- b. Council of stakeholders
- c. Only to the beneficiaries of projects
- d. To the chief
- e. Never
- f. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

10. Which challenges is your organisation having with other stakeholders?

- a. Communication
- b. Funding
- c. Budgeting
- d. None
- e. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

11. What challenges is your organisation having with the community?

- a. Communication
- b. Budget
- c. Theft
- d. Cooperation
- e. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

12. What challenges does your organisation have with the CRDP?

- a. Timeframe of the programme
- b. Budget
- c. Human resource
- d. Service provider
- e. None
- f. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

13. Is the CRDP implementable?

Yes

No

If Yes how

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If No why

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14. What did your organisation learned from the CRDP so far?

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15. Did your organization address the poverty level in the community?

Yes	
No	

If yes, please specify in what way.

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And if no, please specify why it did not address poverty level

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16. What support did your organisation receive from the community?

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17. How can you describe the livelihood of the community before your organisation implemented the projects in the community?

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18. Can you describe the current livelihood of the community after your organisation intervention?

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19. How can you describe the level of food security in the community before your organisation intervention?

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20. Can you describe the level of food security in the community after your intervention?

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21. Is your organisation satisfied with the types of intervention implemented in the community?

Yes	
No	

If yes, please specify in which way?

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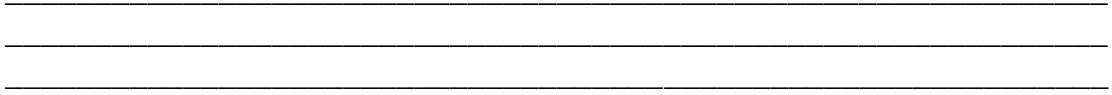
If no, why is your organisation not satisfied?

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22. Could your organisation recommend the CRDP to be implemented in other village?



## APPENDIX 4

### QUESTIONNAIRE NO: 3

#### Section A

Respondent No:

This section is your demographic information and please marks only one option in this section, starting from question 2.

#### 1. Residential area of the Respondent

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#### 2. Age of respondent

16-25 yrs	1
26-35 yrs	2
36-45 yrs	3
46-55 yrs	4
60 yrs and above	5

#### 3. Gender of the Respondent

Male	1
Female	2

#### 3. Marital Status Respondent

Single	1
Married	2
Live-in partner	3
Widowed	4
Divorced	5

#### 4. Highest Level of Education of the respondent

Grade 1-6	1
Grade 7-10	2
Grade 11	3
Grade 12	4
Degree	5
Other, specify	6

**5. Size of your household, i.e. the number of people, including yourself, who live in your house/dwelling for at least three months of the year.**

Live alone	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5 or 6	5
More than 6	6

**SECTION B: ASSESSMENT OF THE RESPONDENT'S FOOD SECURITY (POVERTY STATUS).**

1. What type of food security project is your household participating in?

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2. How long have your household been participating in this project?

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3. How was your household before it participated in this project?

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4. What type of support did your household receive from the CRDP?

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**I would like ask you about the availability of food in your household prior to participating in the project. Please indicate whether the following happened: never, rarely (once or twice), sometimes (3-10 times) or often (more than 10 times) in the past month. (Mark only one number for every question).**

Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
0	1	2	3

5. Did you worry that your household may not have enough food due unemployment?	0	1	2	3
6. Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of unemployment?	0	1	2	3
7. Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	0	1	2	3
8. Did you or any household member eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	0	1	2	3
9. Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	0	1	2	3
10. Was there ever no food at all in your household because unemployment?	0	1	2	3
11. Did you or any household member go a whole day without eating anything because there was not enough food?	0	1	2	3

12. How was the livelihood of your household before the CRDP intervention?

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13. How is the livelihood of your household after the CRDP intervention?

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14. How much are you earning from the project that you are participating in?

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15. How is the salary addressing your household situation?

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16. Can you recommend the type of project to be implemented elsewhere?

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17. What kind of skill/skills did you receive from the project which you are participating in?

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