

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO RURAL
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN LULEKANI OF BA-PHALABORWA
MUNICIPALITY, LIMPOPO PROVINCE.**

By

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DEDICATION

This study is wholeheartedly dedicated to the memory of my late grandparents Tinyiko Noria Chauke and Etian Bekwa who was always confident in my capacity to succeed academically. You've left, yet your faith in me has allowed me to make this voyage.

To my daughters, Vutlhari and Nhlohotelo (Kea), who have served as an inspiration and a source of strength for me.

To my parents, brothers, sisters, relatives, supervisor, friends and classmates that encouraged me to finish this study through their words of advise and encouragement.

Finally, I dedicate this work to the almighty God, thanking him for his guidance, strength, mental power, protection, and abilities, as well as for providing me a healthy life. All of these are available to you.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Community development projects and their contribution to rural women empowerment in Lulekani area: the case of Ba-Phalaborwa local Municipality in Limpopo Province (mini-dessertation) hereby submitted to the University of Limpopo, for the degree of master of Development in Planning and Management has not previously been submitted by me for a degree at this or any other university; that is my work in design and in execution, and that all material contained herein has been duly acknowledged.

Baloyi V.O (Miss)

Date

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of community development projects in rural South Africa was expected, among other outcomes, to empower women by creating opportunities for their sustainable livelihoods. This study investigated contributions made by such development projects on women empowerment in Lulekani of Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality of Limpopo Province. The research objectives were to determine the nature of community development projects, to examine the role of the projects in empowering women and to find out strategies required to improve the impact of the projects on women empowerment. Anchored within an interpretivist philosophical paradigm, the study employed a qualitative research approach using a case study method. The study population consisted of women who actively participate in community development projects and those who are outside the projects. Purpose sampling was applied in selecting the sample. Inclusion criteria were that participants should have been participating in the projects and/or residing in the community of Lulekani. The sample also included a few women who did not participate in the projects. This was done for comparative purposes. For data collection, unstructured face-to-face and focus group interviews were used. Data were collected about relevant issues on empowerment such as, but not limited to, skills development, income generation, accumulation of assets, social capital and human resource development.

The study found that the projects were contributing to women empowerment by creating employment and generating income for them and their families. However, it was evident that much more could be done to multiply the size of incomes and improve their lives of in terms of skills development and by providing support for the long-term sustainability of the projects. The study therefore recommends that policy makers should consider developing to more holistic and appropriate strategies to improve contributions of community development projects on women empowerment. The study concludes that while community development projects have a potential to empower women, this critically depends on strengthening their capacity, particularly with respect to management and administration of those projects as well as enhancing their access to markets and other support.

ACRONYMS

BNA	BASIC NEEDS APPROACH
CDD	COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT
CDP	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
FAO	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION
GAD	GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
IDP	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
WE	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
WID	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
UN	UNITED NATIONS
UNESCO	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Despite some progress in the last decade, women continue to be more disadvantaged than men in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. This is a paradox because in every community, women are valuable assets that improve the lives of its members. When compared to other developing regions, Africa has momentous gender disparities (Bayer 2016:3). As a response to this challenge, many countries have introduced community development projects as a strategy to empower women.

The per capita emolument of the community is important in underdeveloped countries. The majority of people cannot afford to precede a healthy sound life, and a serviceable spirit can be found in community education applications. Developing countries suffer from lack of water supply, electricity supply, environmental sanitation and drought (Siba 2019:265). These constraints and challenges mean that the new development paradigm has an effect on community development programmes (Siba 2019:265). Some rural people in Canada have reported that it is difficult to obtain and interpret information on policies, programmes and services due to lack of good relationship with government. The communities have perceptions that government does not comprehend rural questions, but rather tend to impose policies and programmes (Bayer 2016). According to Gadi (2018:7), empowering women in Nigeria “can make a great contribution in the reduction of poverty and planning on the level of families and the communities to improve their participation, communication and information.” He also states that one of the most important factors in establishing community-based development projects is the need to improve women's living conditions and encourage them to contribute effectively to society through the use of community resources and active participation in development. Women’s contributions in community development increases knowledge, skills and development as an innovation. Gadi points out that in decision making, vital communication and effective provision of information, Nigerian women are neglected and marginalized, especially at the community level (Goldar 2012:30). In my view and

observation, many internal and external factors may become problems leading to challenges in the empowerment of women and the conduct of development work in developing countries in community development programmes.

Community development has to be implemented from bottom up, otherwise it will fail to achieve its goals. Women in many communities do not have a voice in community decision-making due to under representation of rural people. There is a lack of access to information. Rural citizens feel like there is no information about government programmes and services (Luka, 2011:21).

The unfolding defiance South Africa is embedded in the struggles to overcome the legacy of colonialism and racial segregation which was mainly characterized by racially divided habitats and resource disposal (Luka, 2011:23). Despite positive economic growth since 1994, the country continues to fight to reduce inequality, poverty and unemployment (Luka, 2011:23). Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the South African Republic (1996) clearly defines the development of the community as a human right, and the national, provincial and local governments are responsible for ensuring that all communities as citizens enjoy development as human beings and improve their quality of life (Luka 2011:23). Luka also mentioned policies and programs that benefit poor people at the summit, such as those for reconstruction and development, growth and redistribution, the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa, the White Paper on Social Protection and Local Government, and the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme. These policies and programs articulate the four community development perspectives adopted by South Africa's democratic government in order to improve incomes, quality of life, basic needs, social exclusion, and livelihood sustainability (Luka, 2011:24). Community development projects are established to reduce unemployment, to create jobs and to transform the lives of women in rural communities. It contributes to the empowerment of people in rural communities.

The capacity of these community development projects was to ensure that these projects were used for the benefit of Lulekani communities in a sustainable manner as part of empowering rural women, job creation, poverty alleviation and skills development.

This chapter will concentrate on the study's purpose, context, problem statement, and purpose. The context in which the research was conducted is described. There is an explanation of the fundamental concepts. This introductory chapter provides context for the study and clarifies the research objectives and research issues. The chapter also discusses the study's purpose, relevance, ethical considerations, and limitations.

1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

In the 1970s and 1980s, development of participation became part of the amalgamated rural development, an advance of UN agencies and the World Bank (Zdenek and Walsh, 2017:3). Globally, poverty is more prevalent among women. Gender inequality is largely pronounced in terms of economic and social development. Africa has witnessed commendable achievements, and the gender progress and women's empowerment indicators have been slow (Bayer, 2016:7). South Africa is Nigeria's largest trading partner for a number of years, but suffers from a highly dialyses world economy, including several multinational enterprises with up to 40 per cent of the unemployed population and social assistance and the informal sector (Fukuda, 2013).

Makomisani (2016:1) argues that the South African government is focusing on what it refers to as local development government by increasing the role of government agencies to foster growth and development and thus ensuring that policies are essentially supported. The government argues that municipalities' central responsibility is to work with local communities to develop sustainable ways of responding to their needs and improving the quality of life (Ghai, 2014:3). Speeches on empowerment for women go back to the 1970s and the start of the women's movement. A large number of women's organizations around the world are steeping loans and saving firms as both a means of increasing women's income and of addressing broader gender issues. Community development programmes not only reach, but also empower, women. The empowerment of women does not constitute a modern concept. Since the beginning of history, there have been many problems facing women around the world, including countries in the South (Ghai 2014:5). The World Bank has proposed that women's empowerment should be a key part of all social development programmes (World Bank, 2002:68).

Women are central to the development and control of the majority of the non-money economy (subsistence agriculture, children and child-rearing, domestic work), and they also play an important role in the money economy (Oden, 2018:6). This means that women have a lot to do with a country's healthy socioeconomic development, but the nature of our societal and cultural organizations, which makes it easier for men to keep the situation going, constantly denies women the opportunity to do so (Siba, 2019:8). Women's empowerment has become a commonly emphasized goal of rural community development intervention. The need to empower women in rural regions in Lulekani seems to focus on their capacity to contribute to the process of development, the degree of learning for them as women, poverty and the attitude of males towards them, which represents a severe threat to progress (Siba, 2019:12).

Community development initiatives are likely to function as an instrument for the promotion and improvement of social change in vulnerable people's quality of life. Projects successfully fulfilling this purpose can have a beneficial influence and empower the people involved. Such projects should allow people to collaborate with various government agencies and other development organizations to ensure that they benefit from what they have to offer (Theron & Davids, 2014:9). Participation in development projects is entirely voluntary, but it must result in empowerment and independence. This means that participants in development projects can take over project development processes in collaboration with the government, NGOs, and other development agencies, while technical assistance is still available.

According to the Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill (Republic of South Africa, 2013), it is the responsibility of all levels of government and non-governmental organizations to ensure that opportunities for women's empowerment and advancement are available. Such opportunities could include community-based initiatives aimed at women, particularly those from low-income families. Community development projects can be used to promote social change and improve the quality of life for vulnerable people; projects that successfully fulfill this role may have positive effects and empower those involved; and those projects should empower people to work in collaboration with others (Mazibuko, 2017:1).

Lulekani comprises seven villages, namely: Matiko-Xikaya, Humulani, Majeje, Steve Biko, RDP, Hectoville, Selwane and a township consisting of Lulekani section B and B extension at Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality in Mopani District. The area consists predominantly of rural communities of approximately 62469 people. 80 per cent of the land falls under the jurisdiction of Majeje Tribal Authority (IDP: 2018/2019). Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality has a high human population of mostly unemployed women. Members of Lulekani responded to the call by the South African Government to initiate community development projects to improve their livelihoods and to create jobs. Rural communities of Lulekani depend on social assistance. Most of these families are single parents and female-headed households.

Lulekani area is just outside the city of Phalaborwa in Limpopo Province. People who stay in Lulekani speak different languages, but Vatsonga dominate in the area. 30 per cent of the population are people who come from Mozambique due to political unrest during the 1980's as the bulk of them lack legal paperwork, this had a negative influence in the area, contributing to an increase in poverty and underdevelopment.

Lulekani is situated near the town of Phalaborwa in Limpopo Province. Some of the people living in the area originally come from Mozambique due to political unrest. This challenge has led to a high rate of unemployment and poverty in the area.

According to Swanepoel and De beer (2011:3), unemployment and poverty is the process where people do not have low or no income to satisfy their basic needs. This town is unable to provide the needs of the local people, but it is surrounded by heavy industries such as mines. To resolve this challenge, the municipality made an initiative to establish local economic development structures to create employment in the area (IDP 2018/2019:22). Most women were empowered to start projects for their sustainable livelihoods and to improve the quality of their lives.

Phalaborwa has a foundation that helps youth by providing them with skills development and technical help. They also offered basics of business and management. Support organizations help them contact potential suppliers, buyers and manufacturers. With support from different organizations, the project has built their projects into a successful

and well established enterprise. The success of the projects has helped change the entire lives of the community.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The majority of women in South Africa face challenges such as domestic violence, which has led to an increase in HIV/AIDS as a result of the high rate of sexual abuse and rape. There is a high proportion of women-headed households caring for children and the elderly while earning a low income. These obstacles hamper their access to training, education and employment. According to Statistics South Africa (2016), women have a higher unemployment rate than men in Southern Africa. Black women are the most vulnerable, with 34.2 percent, followed by coloured women (23.5 percent) and whites (6.7 percent) (Statistics S.A 2016). The issue of unemployment in South Africa is a challenge in comparison to other countries around the world, and women are disproportionately affected. Most people in Lulekani are unemployed and the poverty rate is high (IDP 2018/2019:22). For that reason, the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality has been supporting women to launch community projects for the purpose of alleviating poverty. The majority of people involved in community development projects in Lulekani are women. Mitchel (2006:78) argues that community development projects can help poor people. Community development projects provide these women with relevant skills and resources to improve their quality of life and to keep them from being discriminated against (Siba, 2017:1-2).

To date, women in Lulekani are participating in a number of projects. The question is whether or not these projects have empowered them.

1.4.PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

1.4.1 Aim of the study

This study explores the contribution of community development projects in empowering rural women in Lulekani area of Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality.

1.4.2 The objectives of the study

- a) To determine the nature of community development projects and women participation.
- b) To examine the role of community development projects in empowering rural women.
- c) To explore strategies to improve the role of community development projects in women empowerment.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- a) What are the characteristics and participation of women in community development projects?
- b) How do community development projects contribute to the empowerment of rural women?
- c) What strategies may be necessary to improve the role of community development projects in women empowerment?

1.6. CURRENT DISCOURSE ON THE SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION

Community development projects appear to be one of the most prevalent approaches to addressing poverty and underdevelopment in rural communities of South Africa. Participatory approaches to development have argued against top-down approaches where central government is viewed as the answer to all of society's problems. Following from the works of scholars such as Chambers (1996), there is an increasing shift from top-down to 'bottom-up' approaches to development. This is based on the philosophical view that people know best what their problems are and also have the capacity to change their fortunes. Governments and other actors can at best, play the role of facilitators to support community efforts towards their own development. Thus, in this study, the rural community as a whole is the most important stakeholder in poverty alleviation. The community is aware of its own needs, resources and capabilities. Many attempts in development or poverty eradication among women in rural communities will be won or lost by the community. Community development is still often perceived as

creating clubs. Rural women in Lulekani were assured that they and their families had access to the skills and resources needed to empower them to sustain social and economic changes in South African rural society. Women receive 10 per cent of global revenue, but they are restricted to a set of vocations judged fit for women, which are almost always low-paying and low-status. Women are unable to access loans or credit, as well as inherit or own homes; they lack assets with which to leverage economic security, and they are unable to invest in their own or their children's futures. Women today have greater educational possibilities and legal rights in many nations; they are taking on leadership positions in their communities and are at the forefront of the peace movement (Fatemeh, 2011:6).

Lulekani community development projects involving the community from the planning phase have changed the lives of marginalized communities as many are now working and autonomous in the community.

1.7 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Although there is extensive literature on the implementation and the importance of community development projects, however, there is limited knowledge as to whether or not projects actually empower women in a sustainable way. To contribute towards filling that knowledge gap, the researcher decided to carry out this study, focusing on a small rural community where women are largely engaged in such projects.

1.8 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Community

A community is a group of people with a variety of characteristics who are bound together by social ties, share common ideas, and carry out coordinated acts in a geographical region or location (Frank and Smith, 2017:22)

Empowerment

The World Bank (2010:3-4) defines empowerment as the process of increasing an individual's or a group's ability to translate their decisions into desired actions and outcomes is defined as empowerment. Empowerment is also defined as a deliberate and continuous local community-centered process involving mutual regard, critical reflection, concern, and group participation in which people who are not equal in value, and gain more access and control over resources (Perkins, 2010:210). Women's empowerment is a multi-faceted social process that aids people in achieving control over their own lives, as well as creating power in people for use in their own lives, communities, and society by acting on problems that they believe significant (Bayer, 2016:33). Women's empowerment is all about empowering them to make life-altering decisions in various parts of the country (Alvarez and Lopez, 2013:33)

Community development

Community development is a process in which members of a community get together to take collective action and find solutions to common problems, ranging from small group projects to large-scale community initiatives (Smith, 2017:22). According to Schutte (2016:35), community development defines the growth of individuals into self-determined ideals with minimal outside influence as a progressive, beneficial transformation within certain areas.

Sustainability

Sustainable development, according to the UN Bruntland Commission, is defined as development that meets current demands without jeopardizing future generations' ability to meet their own. "Physical development and institutional operating methods that fulfill the demands of current users without jeopardizing future generations' ability to meet their own needs, particularly with regard to the use and waste of natural resources," according to the UCLA sustainability committee charter" (UNESCO, 2010:18).

According to UNESCO (2010:14), despite the fact that money is eventually employed to put a monetary value to goods and services that people generate, income generation refers to the acquisition of extra funds or the immediate receiving of funds. Self-

employment, working for others, or investing to build personal resources are all options for generating income.

1.10 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study is expected to contribute to empowerment of rural women. This is because it highlights the poverty and unemployment that plagues most of rural communities in the area and demonstrates the potential which projects have in uplifting them. Providing information about how best community development projects can be managed in order to achieve sustainability, the study may assist the Municipality on its design and implementation of community development projects in future. The study is actually a challenge to government, local municipality and local authorities to become more involved supporting development efforts of rural women and their communities.

1.11 STUDY LIMITATIONS

The researcher collected data from women who were benefiting from community development projects in rural areas of Lulekani. Participants who were uncomfortable or unwilling to participate discontinued their participation. Some of the participants were not able to read and write. Furthermore, as a small qualitative case study, the findings could not be generalized to the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality.

1.12 OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

The dissertation outlines five chapters which includes an appendix section with an interview guide and a focus group discussion guide.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The chapter provides a short introduction and background to the study and explains the problem underlying the study. The researcher mentioned the main issues of research and the study objectives in this chapter. The proposals examined are described here, too. This Chapter also discusses the importance and rationale for the study.

CHAPTER: LITERATURE REVIEW

The chapter presents a literature overview and the theoretical framework which include approaches to community development, women empowerment, poverty and inequality, income generation, sustainability and the role of the local municipality and other stakeholders.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

outlines how the researchers collect and analyse the data from the area, including the techniques employed by the researcher. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions are used by the researchers to gather data from the field. Aspects such as research design and data collection instruments, sample methods and population were also presented.

CHAPTER 4: PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

This chapter summarizes the presentation and interpretation of key findings drawn from the study. The researcher provides reports of the results in terms of contributions in community development projects in rural women empowerment and a discussion of findings.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The chapter concludes the study and makes some recommendations.

1.13. CONCLUSION

This chapter provided the context of the study, focusing on its aims, objectives and research questions. It explained the rationale for the study, defined key concepts and explained the methodological approach adopted for the investigation. It also outlined the limitations of the study. The next chapter reviews the literature on community development projects and empowerment of rural women.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter introduced the research problem and background for the study.

This chapter presents relevant literature on community development projects and discusses and analyses their contributions to women's empowerment. The review includes a discussion of theoretical frameworks which attempt to explain the possible link between community development projects and the empowerment of rural women.

The quality of services that they render can be related to their skills and knowledge; as a result, community development projects focusing on women's empowerment make a valuable contribution. The process of women empowerment needs relevant community development projects that will contribute to improving their lives through social stability, equity, job creation and poverty alleviation.

The above process calls the government to introduce relevant community development programmes that can contribute to women empowerment. For them to succeed, they need to provide relevant and sufficient resources and develop appropriate strategies for rural women empowerment.

2.1 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A theoretical framework, Swanson says (2013:9), is a structure supporting a study theory. In addition, he explains that theories are formulated for the purpose of

explaining, predicting and understanding phenomena and, in many cases, challenge and extend existing knowledge within a critically limited framework. To relate the theory into practice, the researcher needs to discuss the basic elements and approaches within the theoretical framework. Lastly, conclusions will be drawn in the form of a summary.

2.1.1. THE BASIC NEEDS APPROACH

The basic needs approach came about in 1972 when Robert McNamara, World Bank President, gave his annual address to Governors of the Bank (Nziane, 2009:17). He was concerned about the dramatic conditions under which people in the South could not change their conditions from poverty, since most basic needs have not been met. It was also requested by Nziane (2009:17) for public development support. The main human needs for food, housing, health, literature and jobs in countries were urged for the definition of growth goals.

He also maintains that the BNA is a new paradigm in the struggle to improve social justice, including the basic needs approach; the hierarchy of needs, including food, shelter, clothing, health and education; other needs (safety, affiliation and reliance on oneself); objectives and values. The BNA is consistent with major economies. In order to reach final satisfaction, unlimited growth is needed (Nziane, 2009:17). He discussed further that BNA distinguishes between economic growth and the satisfaction of needs, and that the main focus was on the material aspect of development, not human problems.

Alvarez and Lopez (2013:38) suggest that a community strategy to alleviate poverty aims at empowering local organisations and people with a climate for active engagement in self-sufficiency and lasting benefits.

Development is further seen as freedom of speech; the concept of development which improves the fundamental requirements of people and examines environmental restrictions re-evaluated in the theory of sustainable development is believed to have a right to share ideas and receive ideas from others (Nziane, 2009:18). In addition, he indicated that sustainability is an integral part of an approach that focuses on people and reflects community development.

The approaches have limitations because they tend to assume that any intervention that is meant to develop communities automatically also improves the socio-economic situation of women. But that is a wrong assumption because, as feminists argue, in a society where women are subordinated to men by culture, religion and other social norms and practices, women can be disadvantaged in many ways. For example, community projects are controlled by men. The feminist perspective to community development addresses this challenge by adopting different frames of thinking. The approach is described below.

2.1.2. THE FEMINIST APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT

Lay & Dalay (2014: 50) define feminism as a worldview that values women and critiques and confronts injustices that society perpetrates on women. They further say that injustices are usually based on class, gender, ethnicity, culture and age. Lay & Dalay (2014: 5) attest that in the political, economic, social and cultural domains, feminists seek to transform societal values and attitudes that oppress and subjugate women. The authors also interpret feminism as a critique of patriarchal forms of hegemony (Lay & Dalay, 2014:6), and that patriarchy creates cultures which depreciate and discredit women in relation, among other things, to access to, and exercise power, decision-making and access to economic resources, both in public and privacy, and to the failure to express their opinions in problems affecting them.

In its interdisciplinary approach in dealing with challenges related to women's emancipation, Mazibuko (2017:16) endorses the feminist method. The feminist theory focuses on the issue of the subordination of women in various contexts, whether at home, at work or in political circles. Consequently, the theory demands a restructuring of social systems so that women can actively engage themselves (Mazibuko, 2017:16, cited in Moore, 1988:225-298). From a feminist standpoint, poverty and underdevelopment efforts benefit women only by enabling them to have access to social, political and economic resources to participate and influence the development equation (Mazibuko 2017 cited in Oxfam Novib, 2008:22). She also explains that to do so, work must be done to address unjust (both hidden and visible) relations of power between institutions and communities for disadvantaged women. Gender equality continues to replicate and sustain the agenda of social and political institutions. The introductory concept of Women in Development, Margarita et al (2010:42) says that many NGOs are emerging to support women's access to development fund earnings,

including women's components in future programme recipients. They also argue that women would be better resource managers and better savers because they were socializing as care involving a greater sense of responsibility to others, which was even considered an untapped resource for increased development efficiency. This resulted in a number of programmes for women in particular, such as micro-credit and recognition of women's work in the productive economy (Margarita et al, 2010:43). Nevertheless, the developmental of women did not focus on the consensus between liberal political ideologies and neo-classical economics, which was the characteristic paradigm of modernization during the years (Margarita et al, 2010:43).

Household tasks, cultural standards and traditional attitudes limit the role of women in education and development programmes, which help empower them in the community. Drolet (2010:19) confirms that the rural development approach's basic needs provide access, and allow people to take part in decision-making, to the essential services required for a family's nutrition, houses and clothing requirements. Nevertheless, women have little real role to play when deciding on their needs, concerns and perspectives (Drolet, 2010:19). The planning of development can be greatly enhanced by considering of gender differences and recognizing, in particular poor women, that people can promote their own development in their communities depending on the type of resources they have.

2.1.3. COMMUNITY DRIVEN-DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Community-Driven development (CDD) is a local development model, which offers the influence of community organizations on investment and planning choices. The method has been successfully applied at the World Bank and elsewhere in a variety of situations, including fragility and conflict (Mansuri and Rao, 2013:124). Community development measures have a basis on which the idea that the community can achieve better development results than centralised top-down approaches can identify needs and priorities and make investment decisions and manage investment funds (World Bank, 2017:17). The basic approach to poverty reduction employed by community development projects has been promoted because it makes development more inclusive and responsive to poor people's needs. It has the potential to empower

underprivileged people, improve governance, increase social capital, and strengthen community cooperation (World Bank, 2017:17).

Community development projects may have an indirect positive influence depending on how successful they are at reducing poverty and improving community well-being. The link between poverty reduction and gender equality justifies a greater focus on women's empowerment (World Bank, 2017:16). In rural locations, where community development programs are implemented, women face greater disadvantages and gaps. Investing in rural women is identified as one of the important areas for global action in the World Development Report 2012 on gender equality (World Bank, 2012 Table 9.1)

Traditional community development initiatives sometimes neglect unequal power dynamics based on class and age group (World Bank, 2017:18). As a result, while contemplating community development, these power dynamics must be considered so that programmes have a beneficial and equal impact across various socioeconomic and generalization groups (World Bank, 2017:18).

Community development has the potential to strengthen impoverished communities' bargaining power with the government, corporate sector, and civil society, and to realize this potential, CDD must be responsive to disadvantaged groups' demands (World Bank, 2017:18). CDD must be structured to be socially inclusive, providing women, the elderly, young, religious and cultural minorities, indigenous and other ethnic groups, HIV/AIDS patients, and the disabled a voice and decision-making responsibilities (World Bank, 2017:18).

Cultural practices prevent women from attending or speaking at community meetings, resulting in underinvestment in healthcare services, literacy programs, water supply, and other actions that women consider more important, and HIV/AIDS patients have not been identified as community priorities due to shame, denial, and social isolation. Finally, if indigenous people' input and involvement are limited by program materials and planning conversations conducted in languages they do not understand, they will be unable to participate (World Bank, 2017:18).

2.1.4. PEOPLE-CENTRED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT

Development is understood as a process that enables individuals in a society or a community to take responsibility to mobilize, distribute and manage available resources in an equitable and sustainable way to improve the quality of life (Mazibuko, 2017:14). Citizens must control their own development and thus be able to decide on the meaning of a better life for them. Citizens should be given the opportunity to actively develop themselves (Theron & Mchunu, 2016:26). Mazibuko (2017:14) explains that an approach centered on individuals is intended to invite people to take part in their own development and to be part of processes to define how the people would develop. This implies that people would again have access to the information they could use in order to improve the quality of their livelihoods. It is also important that communities are responsible for the provision of the basic services and not wait for development to actively participate in *the* democratic mechanisms for development (Coetzee, 2011:25). A people-centered approach aids in the empowerment of women and the achievement of gender equality. Numerous studies have demonstrated that sustainable development is impossible without women's empowerment and gender equality. Gender equality is said to be a human rights concern as well as a necessity for and indicator of long-term development (Bayer, 2016:35). Gender equality is vital for creating an equitable and sustainable society, as well as improving women's roles in supporting their families and communities, according to the United Nations Women 2014 report. Women must be included equally in all aspects of development activities if sustainable development and community development are to be achieved (Bayer, 2016:36).

2.1.5. THE EMPOWERMENT APPROACH

Khosa (2012:23) states that empowerment is the latest approach to Third World women's development. He said that empowerment was the result of a failure in the equity approach. The empowerment approach is closely related, according to Khosa (2012:23), to rights-based approaches to development, which are founded by justice and equity as regards interpersonal relations, and to the idea that the government is obliged to advocate, promote and protect individuals. He goes on to say that the Commission on Women and Development (2011) is developing an empowerment strategy to address developments on two levels: individual capabilities and socio-political aspects.

The empowerment approach, like the equity approach, recognizes gender inequalities, the origins of women's subordination and oppression in the family and community in terms of race, class, colonial history, and current position in the international economic order, but it goes beyond what the equity approach can do by simultaneously promoting conditions at multiple levels (Khosa, 2012:24). Women's subjugation is seen as a result of colonial and neo-classical oppression, rather than only men. This strategy focuses solely on empowering women by redistributing power within and between civilizations. However, empowerment approaches, according to Khosa (2012:32), call into doubt the following two assumptions of the equity approach:

- (i) All members of society, including men, require development.
- (ii) Women must be included in the mainstream of Western-style development, where they are unable to choose the form of community they choose. The recognition of the limitations of top-down government law, according to Joseph (2016:21), has forced proponents of the empowerment method to admit that their tactics will not be implemented without long-term and systematic efforts of women's organizations and groups working toward a common goal of development. He also wants to help "traditional groups move to larger feminist issues."

In South Africa, empowerment, on the other hand, is a relatively new method of dealing with poverty. Local governments should foster community empowerment, according to Joseph (2016:22), because "black women comprise the majority of the underprivileged background, and any strategy to combat poverty must take this into consideration."

Women's empowerment, he argues, is a "moral imperative" because their contributions are routinely underestimated and overlooked, which "erodes their self-confidence and limits their opportunities to gain the required skills." To relate theory and approaches, community development practitioners must understand practical issues that can improve the implementation of community development projects on women's empowerment in society.

2.2. THE ROLE OF WOMEN ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

To support the above information, Moloto (2018:9) classified contributions of community development on women empowerment as follows: participatory development, women economic empowerment, gender and development, women and their contributions in the development process, poverty and inequality.

2.2.1. Participatory Development

A key component of an empowering approach is community participation in development projects. Participation works effectively on a small scale. If properly trained, community-based organizations can efficiently manage and monitor locally based construction and maintenance activities (Moloto, 2018:17).

In terms of involvement, there is a delicate balance between success and failure because it must be locally based with limited influence from foreign factors. Governments and donors can actively undermine community efforts by taking over projects and undermining communities' sense of ownership (Moloto, 2018:17). Participation in development projects, on the other hand, necessitates the involvement of outside stakeholders, but the community must be the project's driving force (World Bank, 2017:19). A sample of the various stakeholders involved in participatory projects is provided on the page, and as can be seen, there are many people who can contribute to a development project.

2.2.2. Women economic empowerment

According to the World Bank 2017 report, women's control over household income is an important aspect of empowerment. It went on to say that through empowerment, women can choose how to spend the money they earn from the project and the money they earn as a family, whether that decision is made jointly with their husbands or another

member of the family, or whether it is made independently. The report also stated that assets identify the property of women in housing, land, livestock and other productive assets and municipal resources; and with revenue, it is important for property not only to be owned but for women to control that property.

2.2.3. Gender and development

According to Khosa (2012:30), as a "reaction to the failure of the prevailing WID paradigm in the 1980s," the Gender and Development perspective was born. He claimed that the credit crisis, as well as extensive "shock" therapies and structural adjustment programs in the US at the time, drove the government to reduce its development ambition. A paradigm change in development thinking was required due to the shortcomings in the WID method and in response to a new and distinct set of challenges and opportunities. (Khosa, 2012:29.) "In many ways, the creation of the GAD approach was a pushback by women from Third World nations against white women from the north as the dominating shaper of content and discourse on development," he continues. Women from the Third World were keen to show the rest of the world, and especially white women in the north, that they were capable of speaking for themselves. According to FAO (2003:6), "GAD offers a framework and obligation to review all social, political, economic structuring and development policy from the perspective of gender relations," rather than focusing solely on women's programs.

FAO (2003:6) states that the GAD approach is a fundamental category of analysis that defines gender and uneven power between women and men.

Although there are some shortcomings in the WID approach, the GAD approach was developed on the basis of knowledge and achievements of the WID approach.

The first source of confusion is that the concept of gender is unclear.

As a result, individuals and development organizations have interpreted and implemented the concept in a variety of ways. The confusion in terminology, according to Khosa (2012:31), stems from the fact that gender is "used as a neutral term that refers to both women and men."

Second, the erroneous belief that gender transformation equals economic advancement for women contributes to the confusion.

Third, the simplifying of complex topics into slogans, such as saying that women make up 73 percent of the world's 1.3 billion absolute poor and own only 1% of the world's land, despite the fact that such a claim is very effective but lacking in accuracy (Khosa, 2012:30).

2.2.4. Women and their contribution in the Development Process

Women in many communities are the most important groups to provide effective empowering objectives, and half of the population limit the economic contribution on gender inequalities and discrimination (Moloto, 2018:33). Community development is the most effective way to achieve long-term benefits by empowering women through education in developing countries' rural areas. According to Moloto (2018:34), women are valuable resources that are under-utilized in many rural regions of the continent even globally, as males have taken over development programmes. A case study demonstrates the effectiveness of women's contributions to the development process, and many development projects deny the community the right to equal participation in development programmes aimed at empowering women (Moloto, 2018:34). Gender equality improves children's well-being, reduces poverty, boosts economic growth, and women are more active in the marketplace for economic growth (Gadi, 2018:26). The invaluable role women play in the development process needs to be recognized in future empowerment and participatory approaches (Gadi, 2018:26).

As shown in the United Nations flow chart below, involving women in development processes is a major way of reducing poverty.

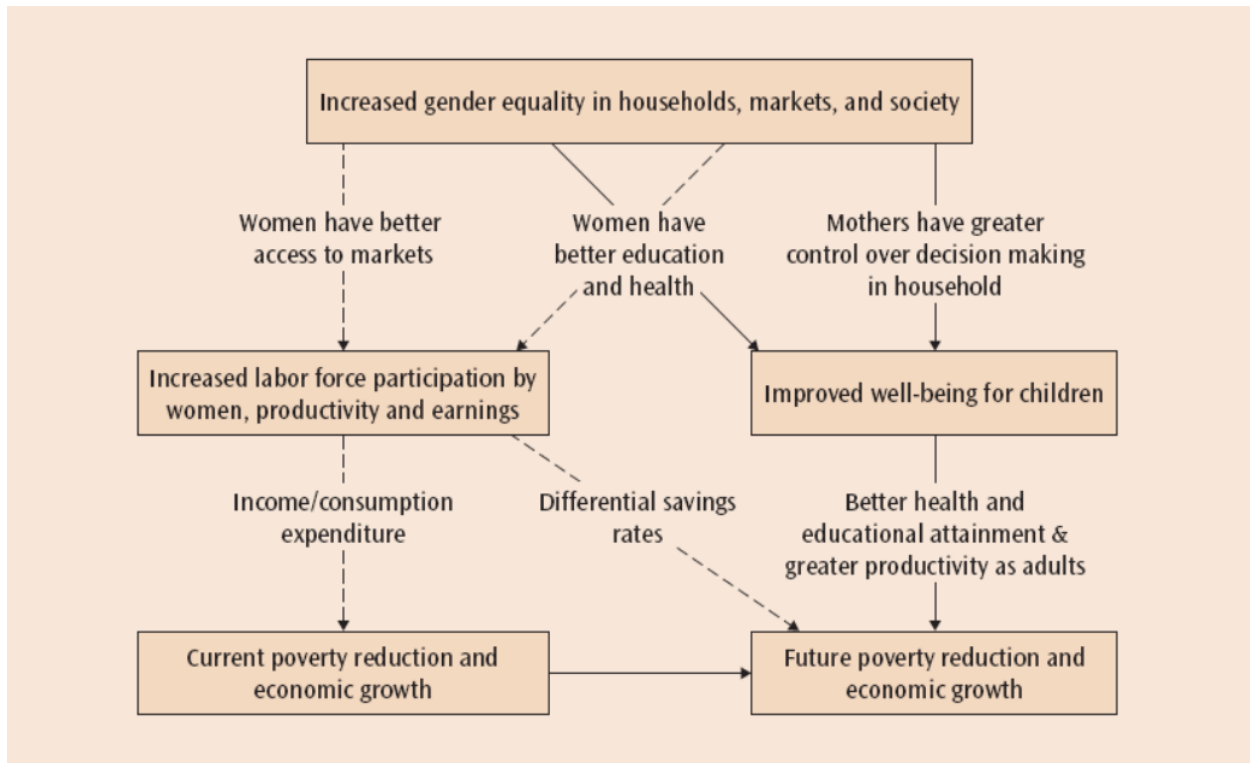


Figure 2.1. Ways of improving gender equality, reducing poverty and growth (Source. World Bank GMR. 2012:14).

2.2.5. Poverty and inequality

Despite evidence of a decline in poverty levels, women continue to represent the face of poverty, which has different consequences on men and women, according to Lopez (2013:19) in the report submitted to the president's office on the twentieth anniversary of women's empowerment and gender equality. The feminization of poverty is now at the heart of South Africa's poverty debate (Lopez, 2013:19). She also noted that wage inequality between men and women remains a problem, with women earning 50 percent less on average than their male colleagues. Due to safe working conditions, women have expanded their employment involvement, primarily in the informal economy. This has neither led to economic empowerment for the majority of women. For development to be successful, development practitioners should be familiar with policy and legislation that are in place to help in the implementation.

2.3 KEY ISSUES EMERGING FROM LITERATURE

According to Khosa (2012:35), there are issues in community development projects regarding the process of women empowerment in rural communities. He went on to say that these issues include nepotism, cultural group discrimination, and a lack of community engagement in the initiation of community development projects. The majority of rural projects fail due to nepotism (Siba, 2019:35). Discrimination on cultural group is also an issue as many communities have people with different cultures who are leaving in those communities (Siba, 2019:35). Women are not given time for decision making in their communities. This means that they are not empowered.

2.4. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The researcher then discussed the significance of the legislative framework on community development and women's empowerment in the following section. Policy intervention, related acts, and other government programs arising from the white paper, constitution, and national development plan have all been thoroughly explored. Municipalities must organize and manage their administration, budgeting, and planning processes to prioritize the community's basic needs and to promote socio-economic development and participation in national and provincial development programs, according to Section 153 of Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

From the above section of the constitution, it is evident that community development projects cannot contribute to women empowerment unless the development practitioner understands the importance of legislation and other acts related to the process. This process can also assist the development practitioner to apply relevant policy on community development and women empowerment.

2.4.1. PUBLIC POLICY INTERVENTION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Nkuna (2018:5) argues that every development practitioner should apply a particular policy needs to understand the relevance of the white paper on the implementation of community development projects and women empowerment.

The 1997 White Paper on Social Development states that analphabetism and poverty are major barriers to women's progress. The unemployment of women is higher than

that of men. Only 45% of those in the formal sector represent women. In addition, women tend to be less employed than men, thus earn less than men (White paper, 1997). The report also indicated that women work in the informal sector mostly with lower wages and no social benefits. Research shows that women's households are considerably poorer. Working women face growing pressures to reconcile parenthood with work (White, 1997). Female leaders are also financially vulnerable since fathers do not always pay for the maintenance of their children. The Social Development Department, in collaboration with other government departments, ensures that those programmes are effectively targeted towards those vulnerable to socio-economic deprivation in additional works, capacity building and other forms of development (White paper, 1997).

2.4.2. GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES

For the government to alleviate poverty came with community development projects that are meant to contribute towards women empowerment. Some of these programmes developed by various departments related to community development, and women empowerment are deliberated in full in the next discussion.

For the 2014-2019 term implementation phase of the National Development Plan vision 2030, the government had a five-year strategic plan. On a national scale, the analysis of the role of community development projects in women's empowerment in South Africa will be organized by government agencies. Operation Phakisa was created to expedite the implementation of remedies to important development concerns such as unemployment and poverty that are highlighted in the NDP Vision 2030.

2.4.2.1. Department of Education

Kha ri Gude is an educational program run by the Department of Education. The program's purpose is to teach adults who have not attended school and are unable to read or write in literacy classes hosted around South Africa. The literacy campaign, known as Kha ri Gude, is founded on the South African constitution, which provides that everyone has the right to basic education, which includes adult basic education. South Africa had 9.6 million illiterate adults over the age of 15, including 4.7 million people with impairments, according to Statistics South Africa (2001). The campaign's goal was to reduce illiteracy rates by half by 2015. This was in keeping with the government's

commitment in Dakar in 2000 to meet the Millennium Development Goals of poverty reduction, women's empowerment, HIV/AIDS eradication, environmental protection, long-term democratization, and peace-building. The goal is to enable socially disadvantaged individuals to become self-sufficient and more actively participate in the economy and society.

2.4.2.2. Department of Rural Development

A comprehensive rural development programme was developed and implemented by the Department of Rural Development. With government help, the CRDP was unduly focused on empowering rural people to take control of their lives. The programme's goal was to successfully address rural poverty by making the best use and management of natural resources through an integrated agrarian transformation and strategic investment in rural communities' economic and social infrastructure.

The rural development and land reform department's national rural youth service corps is a youth skill development and employment programme. It provides character development programmes, soft and hard skill training, and sends young people to rural areas to work on various infrastructure and development projects. It converts rural youngsters from job searchers to job creators, eliminating the vicious cycle of reliance on social grants.

2.4.2.3. Department of Human Settlement

The department's mandate was to ensure that sustainable human settlement and improved household life quality were met. People must have access to suitable, relevant, and housing that is well-located, affordable, and fiscally sound. They must have reasonable access to essential utilities including water, sanitation, waste collection, and power, as well as social and economic possibilities. Various activities such as knowledge, skills, and infrastructure development contribute to community development and women empowerment, as evidenced by the aforementioned programs. To cite an example, the Department of Education is empowering women through reading and writing; the Department of Rural Development is developing women on multi skills related to agriculture development, and Department of Human Settlement with skills related to building and construction of infrastructures. According to Motaung (2019:11), for every researcher to be successful, there is a need to compare

the current study with what is happening in other countries related to the present topic. To support this statement, the researcher has discussed different studies from various countries which deal with community projects that contribute to women empowerment.

2.4.2.4. The role of development stakeholders in community development projects

Rural communities must not overburden their contribution to democracy and economic development. Without the effective participation of communities, democracy and economic development cannot take place (Nkuna, 2018: 38).

The aim of this study is to explore community development projects and their contributions to women's empowerment. The study discusses the key role of development stakeholders which may influence the direction and form of community development measures (Mazibuko, 2017:32). A vital component of successful community development is the involvement of development stakeholders in the process. Development stakeholders, particularly in socioeconomically marginalized groups, can make a significant contribution to efforts to relieve poverty and underdevelopment (Motaung, 2019:23).

Funding for projects, provision of basic project infrastructure and equipment, and raising awareness among development stakeholders are all critical. Individuals and communities' benefit from the support and capacity building provided by development stakeholders as an essential building block of community development (Nkuna, 2018:26).

2.5 REVIEW OF STUDIES ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

2.5.1 Global Perspective on Community Development Projects and Women Empowerment

According to Bayer (2016:34), in Bangladesh women empowerment and NGOs programmes were considered as women issues. The Bangladeshi government was eager to invest in women's development. Many community development projects for women in rural areas such as education, training, organized groups and credit programmes are still working on their development agendas. Three decades ago,

women in rural areas believed that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) had to come to Bangladesh to convert their religion from Islam to Christianity, resulting in a negative image of community projects (Bayer, 2016:34). They have changed their attitudes/opinions since they were empowered/educated, and some believe that it would have been impossible for them to be empowered without community projects/or NGO's self-help (Bayer, 2016:34).

2.5.2 Regional (SADEC) the case of the intensive public work scheme in Botswana.

According to Mandura (2018:23), in the report presented by UNICEF in 2012, it was indicated that there are several different experiences of expanded public works programmes in many countries within Africa, which range from small scale initiatives to large scale programmes. Two of the most successful examples are the intensive public work scheme in rural Botswana, which is considered Africa's most extensive public work programme; and the decent work country programme in Kenya, which promotes decent and productive employment opportunities (Mandura, 2018:23). The report further stated that these programmes are considered as principal instruments in tackling the country's recurring problems of poor livelihoods arising from high unemployment and structural poverty. It highlighted the following:

(i) Background of the intensive public work programme

The intensive public works programme evolved from a food for work programme in the 1960s to cash for work programme during the 1978-79 drought (Mandura, 2018:23). The programme was expanded as it was tested during the drought years of 1982 and 1987, and was re-introduced on a much larger scale during 1992-1993, as the primary instrument for rural household income transfer. The establishment of the programme was motivated by the fact that rural unemployment averaged twenty-point six percent (20.6%) for males and twenty percent (20%) for females, which was deemed significant (Mandura, 2018:23). A significant number of resources were also lost and unaccounted for in rural Botswana because of high male migration to urban areas, which altered the demographic structure of rural areas, particularly in poor villages (Mandura, 2018:23). The intensive public works programme has a direct impact on economic development because poverty is inextricably linked to employment and wages, particularly in rural

economies where labour is the primary source of income and income from self-employment accounts for a large share of income. Botswana's intensive public works programme is an essential component of the country's national development planning framework. During droughts, the programme expanded to provide temporary employment for households experiencing income shortfalls as a result of drought (Mandura, 2018:23). The work programme is motivated by a demand for the creation of productive assets and the creation of jobs on the part of national planners and donors.

(ii) Contribution to sustainable livelihoods

The programme's evaluation at a community level revealed that it had a positive impact on the local economy due to increased cash circulation and the creation of rare employment opportunities for women (Unicef, 2012). Furthermore, the construction and maintenance of earth roads improved transportation between small villages and major commercial centres, contributing to economic growth (Mandura, 2018:24).

The programme was celebrated for its success in the creation of over three thousand jobs. However, despite its success, there has been a change which has mandated a shift from a labour-intensive strategy to the use of machinery. Mandura (2018:23) indicates that there is therefore an urgent need to explore other alternative programmes to impact economic development through the improvement of rural income and the reduction of unemployment while alleviating poverty and improving sustainable livelihoods.

2.5.3 AN OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

This section of the literature review provides an overview of the significance of community development projects for women's empowerment in South Africa. It also discusses the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the success of community development projects aimed at empowering women. According to Shikha (2017:23), community development projects are classified as NGO's if they are independent of government and pursue humanitarian or cooperative goals rather than commercial ones. He also pointed out that activities of NGOs' are highly helpful and advantageous in many developing countries such as South Africa. It has taken on a major role in humanitarian programmes, environmental protection and sustainable

development to enhance the social, educational, agricultural, women's empowerment and economic empowerment of the poor (Shikha, 2017:23).

This is an example of how community development in South Africa is successful. In Zungu (2006:26), the study focused on four case studies of income generation project comparison projects that help to achieve success or failure of the incoming generation project in Nangoma. The main results of his research were that successful projects in community development helped rural women to earn a living by generating income. These poor women became autonomous and self-sufficient. The study focuses on persons participating in community development projects in Lulekani, Phalaborwa. For development practitioners to enhance the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment, they need to be aware of factors that hinder the process.

2.6. FACTORS THAT HINDER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT.

There are factors that should be considered, according to Mavuso (2017:6), namely restrictions on women's access to economic resources; lack of business information; lack of financial resources; lack of education and training; and weak or lack of access to the labor market, leading to women's economic isolation.

Lack of training affects women because it presents them with a challenge to get formal jobs, extending their dependence on the livelihoods of their men. With all these challenges that they face, women must find ways of developing and empowering themselves in their daily lives to meet these challenges and to seek ways to distract them from stressors of their daily lives.

To minimize the above challenges, the South African Department of Women has established socio-economic transformation to enhance the implementation of community development projects and women empowerment. Furthermore, they have created a section on monitoring and evaluation to supervise the success of the process (South African Department of Women, 2015).

2.7. FACTORS THAT CAN ENHANCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Mavuso (2017:8) attests that there are seven important factors that can accelerate the implementation of community projects on women empowerment. These factors can be classified as follows

- Provision of adequate resources
- Availability of qualified development project officials
- Relevant appropriate policies
- Sufficient financial resources
- Availability of appropriate infrastructure
- Proper management and supervision
- Monitoring and supervision

According to the information presented above, the provision of relevant resources, appropriate policies, and good management can always improve the implementation of community development projects in the study area and contribute to women's empowerment. In addition to factors that can accelerate project implementation, project management also requires appropriate strategies that can contribute to empowering women in the field of the study (Mavuso, 2017:8).

2.8 STRATEGIES THAT CAN ENHANCE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

According to Mawila (2016:22), there are four strategies that can enhance the implementation of community development on women empowerment. For more information see the structure below:

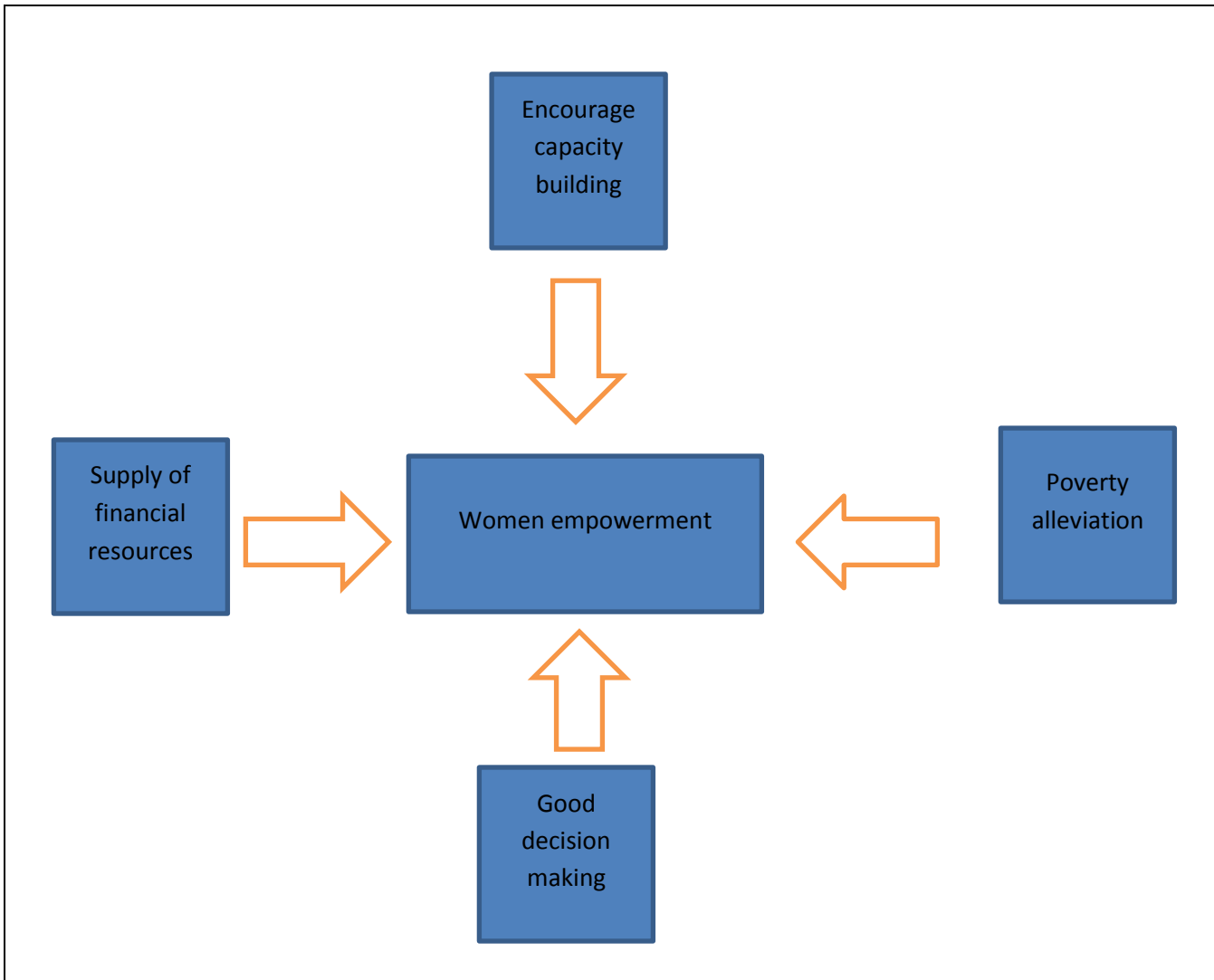


Figure 2.2. Four strategies on women empowerment (Mawila 2016:22).

To support the above structure, the following strategies are discussed:

2.8.1. Community based poverty alleviation project

Community-based poverty alleviation projects, which involve beneficiaries in the design and management of the program, are one of the most recent mechanisms for channeling development assistance to many parts of the world (Waziri & Nwanegbo, 2018: 328). The World Bank coined the term to describe projects in which communities have direct control over key project decisions as well as investment management. It is viewed as a poverty reduction mechanism that can enhance sustainability, improve efficiency and effectiveness, allow poverty reduction effects to be scaled up to make

development inclusive, empower poor people, and build capacity (Waziri & Nwanegbo, 2018: 328). This is done to encourage underserved communities to get involved in local organization governance and human resource development. In Waziri and Nwanegbo (2018), stated that community initiatives that build on new skills and ideas recognize hard work, creativity, and provide employment opportunities while also building community assets.

Poverty among rural women appears to be exacerbated by a number of factors, and exposure to poverty tends to increase the constraints that communities face in order to live, provide for their families, and contribute to food security (Mazibuko, 2017:32).

She went on to say that because women are the primary providers of basic needs like food, water, and shelter in many communities, they are accountable for the well-being of families and communities. It can be argued that rural women's social and economic advancement must be supported within the framework of national and local social and economic development plans. This occurs when development stakeholders play a critical role in ensuring that development benefits communities in an equitable manner, according to Mazibuko (2017:32).

2.8.2. Supply of financial resources

The government's involvement should appear appealing in terms of access to money and other resources (Buss, 2010:34). Many communities must be motivated to achieve their objectives. There are a variety of federal and state programmes that those communities can apply for (more on that later) (Buss, 2010:34). Tax breaks, for example, can alleviate some of the financial burdens for communities, particularly if they are community-based or non-profit organizations in the process (Buss, 2010:34). Rural communities are frequently geographically inaccessible and, as a result, are frequently out of reach of available financial service providers, in contrast to large and professional institutions, which typically have access to a large amount of human and financial resources (Finance Alliance for sustainable Trade, 2009:11). Rural emerging entrepreneurs can assist development stakeholders and agencies through networking, partnerships, capacity building, and links to development. They should play an important role in fostering business links between R&D projects and external investors,

development experts, private sectors, and government agencies, with the goal of reducing distance (Mazibuko, 2017:33).

2.8.3. Encourage capacity building

Individuals and organizations acquire, improve, and retain the skills, information, tools, equipment, and other resources needed to execute their tasks completely through this process (Buss, 2010:56). One of the most critical issues encountered by rural poor people is access to relevant information and knowledge via communication, and it is the job of development partners and organizations to establish contact with rural people through dialogue and interaction (Mazibuko, 2017:33). Critical reflection and participatory action, according to Theron, Elliott-Wetmore, and Malan (2016:317), are crucial components of knowledge and skill development that are required for active engagement in development decision-making processes. The interface between public service providers and their clients, as well as oversight bodies, is the focus of capacity building efforts. It enables organizations to monitor, learn, self-regulate, and adjust their behavior in interactions with those who hold them accountable. It also gives decision-making legitimacy, increases transparency and responsiveness, and aids in reducing the influence of vested interests.

The United National Development Programme (2009) attests that for development to understand the importance of capacity building, it needs to relate the steps into women empowerment.

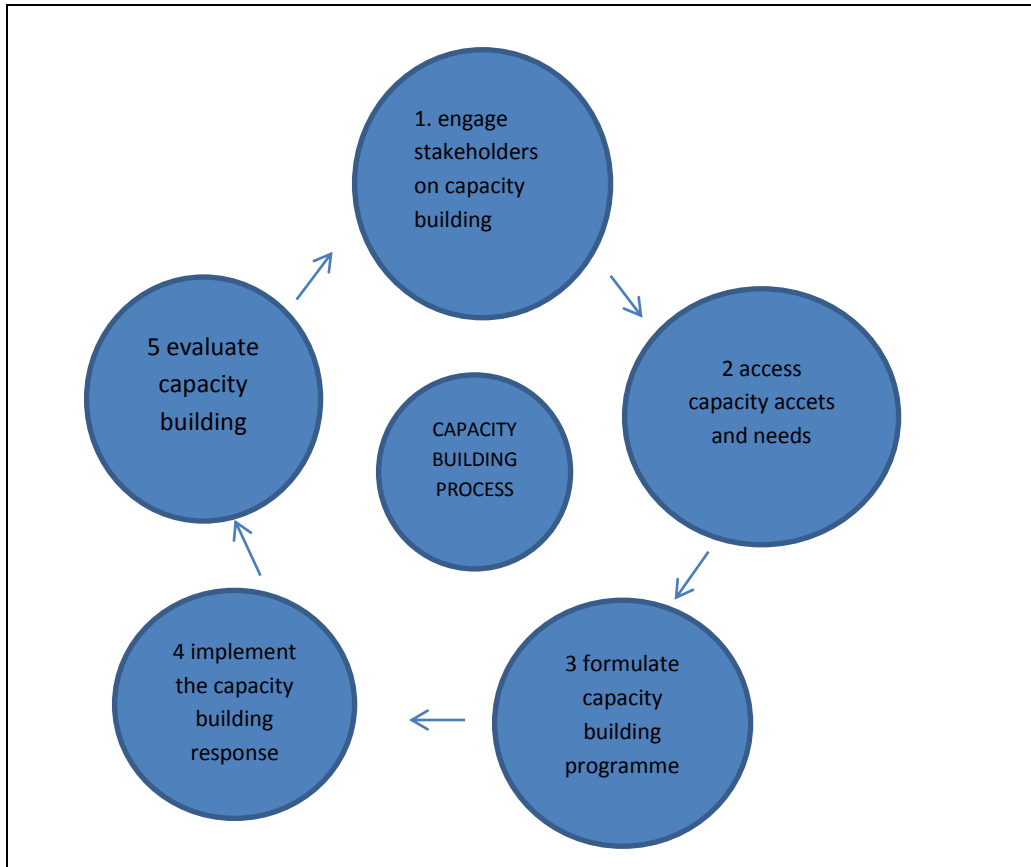


Figure 2.3. Five steps of capacity building cycle by the united national development programme (UNDP REORT: 2009)

Local knowledge and solutions must be addressed when government departments, NGOs, and other development stakeholders launch various capacity building programs for communities in order to equip socioeconomically disadvantaged groups with the essential skills to drive their own development (Swanepoel & De Beer, 2011:26)

The discrepancy in educational levels among rural women emphasizes the urgent need to include women in mainstream economic development programs. These are some of the development stakeholders to consider in order to ensure women's participation (Mazibuko, 2017:35). The process of implementing community development projects on women empowerment and capacity building can only be successful if it can be based on good decision-making.

2.8.4. Women's economic empowerment depends on their participation in decision-making.

Women's power of choice describes how much they influence external actions and their welfare (Warmth and Koparanova, 2012:22). In the context of empowerment, it refers to the process by which women are able to organize themselves so that their independent right to take decisions and control resources that help to change and eliminate the respective disadvantages when compared to men increases their independence (Warmth and Koparanova, 2012:22). The enhanced integration of women into institutions is a key path for their empowerment as it improves their ability to engage, influence and hold institutions that affect them accountable (United Nation, 2012).

2.9. THE BENEFIT OF THE STRATEGY

The importance and contribution of the strategy on community development and women empowerment can only be realized if it can be used appropriately. The use of the strategy will benefit not only women but the entire communities (Apusigah, 2015:20). The advancement of women's status in society will benefit the equitable access to and utilization of community resources (Apusigah, 2015:20). This will simply make the best use of one's abilities and capabilities, with the goal of increasing productivity and outputs. For example, women in Lulekani who did not have access to certain engagements in the community will have the opportunity to get information about community development projects. With an enhanced access to these resources, they can apply their knowledge and skills in ways that will heighten their creative productions, resulting in improved quality and increased outputs of their projects (Apusigah, 2015:20).

2.10 CONCLUSION

This chapter reviewed the relevant literature on the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment, as well as the necessary support services available to them. It highlights the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment in Lulekani. The researcher discussed the need for establishing relevant community development projects that can enhance the empowerment of rural women in the area of the study.

Incorporating relevant development programmes into community development projects could aid the government in achieving its goals and objectives of job creation, poverty reduction, equity and participation, wealth generation, and social stability for its residents. Unfortunately, these goals have not been reached to the level that the government had intended due to the high failure rate of community development initiatives each year. The support services offered to community development initiatives in order to contribute to women's empowerment are then discussed in the final section of this chapter. Project managers must be aware of the relevant training programmes and appropriate strategies that can enhance the empowerment of women. The next chapter focuses on the methodological approaches which are research design, methods and instruments that were used to collect and analyze data in chapter four.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses a variety of topics, including a brief discussion of the study area, research design methods, study population, sampling techniques and procedures. The goal is to inform the reader about how the study was carried out and what the researcher was able to do in order to solve the research problem and achieve the objectives. It also includes data collection techniques, methods and data analysis.

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

The Sotho tribes gave the area the name "Ba-Phalaborwa," which means "better than the south" (Ba-Phalaborwa IDP 2018/2019). Ba-Phalaborwa was originally a mining town, according to the IDP report. Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality is primarily a rural medium-capacity municipality. It consists of villages and towns (namely Gravelotte, Namakgale, Lulekani and Phalaborwa). Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality is a Category B municipality in the Mopani District of Limpopo Province (Ba-Phalaborwa IDP 2018/2019). It is about 1km from the Kruger National Park in the north-eastern part of Mopani. It is 220 kilometers from Polokwane and Mbombela, and it serves as the central gateway to the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park via the Giryondo Border (Ba-Phalaborwa IDP 2018/2019). It connects the Mozambican and Zimbabwean sides of the Xai-Xai beaches. The municipality encompasses a geographical area of 7461.6 km², including the Kruger National Park (Ba-Phalaborwa IDP 2018/2019). The inclusion of the Kruger National Park in the 2011 demarcation increased the municipality's land size from 3001 Km² to 3000 Km². With 94 percent of the municipal population living within a 15-kilometer radius of the Phalaborwa urban complex (Ba-Phalaborwa IDP 2018/2019), the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality is an excellent model of population densification. The town of Phalaborwa accounts for 20% of the population, while rural residents account for 31% and Gravelotte, Grietjie, and Selwane residents account for the remaining 6%. The population of the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality increased from 131 089 to 150 637 according to the 2011 South African Census. It is also worth noting that the community was surveyed in 2016, and the population was determined to be 168 937 people (Ba-Phalaborwa IDP: 2018-2019). According to the Ba-Phalaborwa IDP for

2018/2019, there are 72923 men, 77572 women, and 56403 youth in the municipality. The research was carried out in the rural areas of Lulekani. Ba-Phalaborwa is a municipality in the district of Mopani, Limpopo Province. The Majeje Tribal Authority governs the area. Men make the majority of decisions in this field. The majority of women are excluded because they think men must decide in the community.

Table 2.1 Employment profile

Employed	Unemployed	Unemployed rate	Youth unemployment rate
33 695	20 196	37.5%	50.20%

The municipality is one of the economic zones in the district with tourism sites and mining industries. Many people migrate from other areas to the municipality to seek employment, which causes the municipality to be overcrowded by people who are unemployed. The area also accommodates people who migrated from Mozambique during the civil war. These people are staying in the villages around Lulekani area. The main problem is that they do not have documents (Mopani IDP 2017/2018). The large number of immigrants poses a challenge to the local community because it becomes more difficult for them to find jobs. This is where the government advised unemployed people to establish income generating projects to enable the poor to work and generate income for their families.



Figure 3.1 Source: <https://municipalities.co.za/map/128/Mopani-district-municipality>
Population

According to the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality IDP (2018/2019), the population of the municipality is 168 937, and consists of about 49 100 households. In terms of gender distribution, there are 81 923 males and 86 572 females in the municipality, with an employment rate of 37.5 percent. A population, according to Tuff and Tuff (2012), is "a group of individuals of the same species living and interbreeding within a given area." A population is a group in the universe that has distinct characteristics and is made up of individual humans, organisations, social activities or events, cultural objects and inventories (Brynard, Henekom and Brynard, 2014:57). De vos et al. (2011:223) define population as the study of objects made up of individuals who share certain characteristics.

Because the study concentrates on the contribution to rural women's empowerment by community development projects, the target population is women involved in these projects. According to Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality, there are 24 projects that are being implemented or supported by the municipality. Thus, the population of the study is women who participate in these projects. The unit of analysis will be groups of women who participate in those projects.

3.3 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

3.3.1 Research paradigm

According to Zakauskas, Vveinhardt & Andriakaitiene (2018:32) research paradigm is defined as a broad structure covering perceptions, beliefs and awareness about various scientific research theories and practices. The researcher also develops a link between research aims and questions through precise procedures that comprise several phases. The investigator uses the paradigm of interpretivism research paradigm, which is one of the major approaches to social research. The paradigm highlights significant social action, social sense and relativism of value (Neuman, 2011:103), and is also called the approach to phenomena (Babbie & Mouton, 2008:28). The paradigm is designed to understand human research methods by which knowledge of the reality and the fields of human action begin. A social construct is equally valid for scientists. Thus, in contrast with the assumptions of positivist science, no objective reality can be identified and replicated by researchers (Smith, Flowers, & Larkin, 2009:5).

The researcher used interpretivism to understand how individuals construct their own reality within their social context in terms of how community development projects contribute in empowering rural women.

3.3.2 Research methodology.

Methodology is the theoretical and systematic examination of methods used in a particular field of study. The collection of methods and principles associated with a knowledge branch is included in the theoretical analysis (Chinelo, 2016:4).

Babbie & Mouton (2008:135) describe methods of research, which includes the design, setting, sampling, methodological constraints, data collection and analytical techniques. Kumar (2018:45) describes research as a theory of process development that

constitutes a procedural framework within which research is carried out. The logic of process development is used.

Concepts such as paradigm, theoretical model, phases, and quantitative or qualitative techniques are common.

According to Shakouri (2014:676), qualitative research allows people to tell their stories, hear their voices, and reduces the power dynamic that often exists between a researcher and a study participant. The qualitative researcher must gather data in a natural setting, with vulnerable people and locations under investigation. The researcher used applied research, which aims to solve specific policy problems by assisting practitioners with task completion (De Vos, Strydom, Fouche & Delport, 2011:95). Qualitative research attempts to gain insights into the specific meaning and behavior experienced in a certain social phenomenon through the subjective experiences of participants (Palmer & Bolderston, 2016:83). To understand human experiences, qualitative researchers take a person-centered and holistic approach rather than focusing on specific concepts. The original context of experience is one-of-a-kind, and deep knowledge and insight can be generated to present a lively picture of participants' reality and social context. These events and circumstances pique the researcher's interest (Holloway, 2015:4). The qualitative researcher must be a good listener, without prejudice, friendly, honest, and adaptable. When working with beneficiaries, the researcher did not press them to describe their feelings about being involved in projects, but instead gave them plenty of time to respond in a way that felt appropriate to them.

3.3.3 Research Design

According to Jamia (2016:68), research design is a conceptual blueprint for conducting research. It also refers to the arrangement of data collection conditions and data analysis in a way that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose.

A case study could involve an individual, group, community, instance, episode, event, or sub-group of a population, town, or township (Kumar, 2011:123). The design of the case study is based on the concept that the case examined is the typical case of a specific kind, and therefore an individual example may provide an understanding of the

prevailing events and situations in the organization of the case. The emphasis in a case study is the same, not on the entire population of cases (Kumar, 2011:123).

The primary goal of the researcher's exploratory research was to gain new insights into a phenomenon (Jamia 2016:69). Exploratory research is conducted in areas where little is known or where the options for conducting a specific research study are investigated. The investigator chose the research method in this study to gain new insights, find new ideas, and increase knowledge about the contributions of rural women's development community projects.

Exploratory research is defined by Shedberd (2018:232) as "research used to investigate a problem that is not clearly defined; it is carried out to gain a better understanding of the existing problem but will not provide conclusive results."

3.4 SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND SAMPLING METHODS

3.4.1 Sampling Procedures

Chinelo (2016:33), defines sampling as the selection of a subset of people from a defined population to estimate characteristics for the entire population. Each variable measures one or more of the observable bodies, which are distinguished as independent objects or individuals (e.g. weight, location, and colour).

The researcher took an unlikely sample, which is used when he or she does not know the population (De Vos et al, 2011:231). Unrau et al. (2007:280) explained that each unit is unlikely to be selected for a particular study when sampled in a sample frame. In the present study, the researcher does not know the total number of people who are benefiting from community development projects.

3.4.2 Sampling method

The sample consists of elements containing most of the population's characteristics that are best suited to this purpose (De Vos et al 2011:232). Neuman (2011:267) reports that purposeful samples, also called judgmental samplings, are a non-random sample using a broad range of methods in order to find all possible cases with a highly specific population which is difficult to access.

Some arbitrary methods are used for purposeful sampling, because they are known to be representatives of the entire population or are known to produce well corresponding groups (Pandey and Pandey, 2015:54). The objective is to select the sample according to an important criterion. Furthermore, purposive sampling is applied in cases where a researcher deems a particular respondent or participant to have valuable knowledge and insights about the subject of investigation. In this study, the researcher applied this method of sampling using criteria such as women's experiences in participation in community projects and their knowledge about other issues related to those projects, their membership, management, financing, operations and financial viability.

The researcher has use purposive sampling to select 55 participants who had five or more years experienced in CDP. Most of these participants were women who were involved in the CDP. These participants were not empowered by their organization since they started working in those projects.

The researcher obtained permission from the municipality to conduct the study. The municipality has different types/kinds of projects that are functioning and generating income such as brick laying project, and agricultural project which is small scale farming and livestock farming (boiler/poultry). Once that was granted, she then requested for a list of beneficiaries from the four projects which are Titirheleni Vamanana Bricks project, Chivirikani Multi-Purpose Centre, Khodelekani Boiler/Poultry Project and Philadelphia Drop-in-Centre. The researcher purposively selected 40 participants, 10 of whom came from each of the four projects. These projects are being funded by the Social Development Department, and others are monitored by the Agriculture Department. The municipality also plays a crucial role in order to make sure that the projects have electricity and water.

The 10 from each group was constituted into a focus group. Another focus group was constituted from 10 women from the community but who were not participating in the projects. The researcher would actually like to compare empowerment within those who are in the projects and those who are not participating. Also, the researcher wanted to understand why the non-participants were not participating. She went to the project to understand what it was all about. The researcher selected the participants with

assistance from the project manager. The group consisted of all types, such as gender, age, educational background and race, if available. So, there were 5 focus groups with 10 people each. After selecting the 50 participants (40 in projects and 10 outside), the researcher contacted them and arranged to meet each group separately at their respective project sites. The meeting aimed at explaining the objective of the research and to obtain informed consent. The researcher then asked them to sign the informed consent form, copies of which the researcher had printed in preparation for the meeting.

With respect to the secondary population, the researcher will make appointments with the 5 stakeholders to meet with them individually. The stakeholders include funders and supporting teams of the projects such as members of departments (Social Development and Agriculture), traditional authority (Tribal office) and local government (Local economic development practitioner and councillor). The researcher also explained the purpose of the interviews, obtained their written informed consent before starting any interview and explained how she will record data when interviews commenced. The researcher agreed on a date and time of interview with participants. At the appointed time, the researcher then conducted a face-to-face interview with each one.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Qualitative research includes interviews, observation and focus groups of different kinds of data collection. Shakouri (2014:682) defines quality data collection methods as "the provision of information to understand the processes behind the results observed and to assess changes in people's perceptions of their welfare." Data collection means collecting information to address critical assessment issues identified in the assessment procedure earlier (Peerman, 2014:146). The researcher used individual unstructured interviews and focus groups to collect data for this study. Unstructured interviews, known as in-depth interviews, are a conversation with a purpose, focused on understanding people and their meaning. According to Greeff (2011:348), an interview provides insight into the world of the interviewee and a deeper understanding of the nature or importance of everyday experiences of interviewees (Palmer and Boldersoton, 2016:94). Interviews are a great way to learn details from a single person or a small number of people. The interviews were conducted individually with the interviewer and

respondents (known as a focus group). The objective of the interviews was to provide detailed answers to questions that had been prepared. Typically, an interview offers a higher degree of penetration than a questionnaire that is supplied by many respondents relatively quickly. The researcher hopes to gain a better understanding of the role of community development projects in the empowerment of women in rural areas as a result of this. The researcher interviewed 5 developmental stakeholders who support community development projects individually. The following advantages are explained by Sibaru (2019:117). The interview is a flexible technique which enables researchers to explore the significance more deeply than other techniques can achieve. Interpersonal skills can be used for cooperation purposes and for more information. Interviews have a higher response rate than questionnaires, which results in a full description by participants of the phenomenon under study. Interviews enable the collection of data, such as those reading, writing and expressing it, from participants who are not likely to complete questionnaires. The researcher explained to participants how focus groups would be conducted. Five sessions per group were conducted and lasted for 20-30 minutes per session. The researcher did not mix the participants in group sessions as they were not doing the same thing.

The focal group extends the interview, but with a broader group of people that moderated the subject that is aimed at identifying and understanding the particular view with 5–10 participants (Palmer and Boldersoton, 2016:95). Focus groups are a type of quality research strategy in which attitudes, views, or perceptions about a particular subject, product, service, or program are investigated through free and open discussions between group members and the researcher. Both focus groups and group interviews are facilitated in groups in which the researcher addresses problems or questions which stimulate discussions between group members (Kumar, 2011:124).

The focus group is a special qualitative research technique, as Neuman (2011:459) attests, in which people are interviewed informally in a group discussion environment. According to Mouton (2016:145), focus groups are qualitative research events where researchers organise an opportunity to meet and discuss issues relating to the researcher's project hypotheses with several members of the public or a particular

demographic or professional team. Five focus groups consisting of 10 participants from four projects each and 10 external participants.

The key advantage of a focus group over a one-on-one interview, according to Mouton (2016:146), is that the results are produced by the interaction of numerous groups rather than by the questions posed by the interviewer. In a focus group, one person's comment provokes another member who answers, in turn stimulates another member's mind. The spontaneity of this method tends to give interesting and unexpected answers.

In the current study, 50 respondents took part in the study. Of this number, 40 respondents participated in community development projects and 10 did not.

3.6 PILOT TESTING

The researcher selected six respondents to participate in the pilot study. The respondents selected include some beneficiaries and women who had experience with CDP on the implementation of programmes. According to (Pandey and Panday 2015:25), pilot testing is intended to reveal errors in the design improper control of extraneous of environment conditions. Pre-testing the instruments permits refinement before final test. Nkuna (2018:24), report that the purpose of the pilot test is to refine the interview so that the respondents will give more information. The results obtain from pilot testing revealed validity and reliability of the research instruments and no refinements was necessary. Reports that the purpose of the pilot test is to refine the questionnaire so that respondent will have no problems in answering the questions and will be no problems in recoding the data.

3.7 RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

The researcher used triangulation. Multiple sources of data were collected to draw conclusions. This has assisted the researcher to create credibility and trustworthiness in the study. To achieve this process, the researcher also used respondent validation. Validity of findings in qualitative research is judged by its trustworthiness (Motaung, 2019:9). He further argues that qualitative research needs to strive for replication in generating, refining, comparing and validating constructs. For this study, reliability was maintained in the selection of data collection instruments. Semi-structured interview

questions were powerful instruments used to gain insight into the study area, which allowed the researcher to ask questions, seek clarifications and confirm assumptions. Questions from the interview guide were consistently used to all focus groups members without any change. This process is in line with the requirements of reliability in the research study.

The consistency of a series of measurements is referred to as reliability (Pandey and Panday 2015:21). For example, if a respondent responds to a specific item, he or she is expected to respond to that item again if asked. If he/she changes response to the same item, the consistency will be lost. As a result, the researcher must structure the items so that they provide consistency or reliability. The researcher has also relied on trustworthiness of the participants since their responses could not be based on being reliable or valid only.

Trustworthiness

Pandey and Panday (2015:25), attest that the notion trustworthiness has replaced more conventional view of reliability and validity in qualitative research. Trustworthiness of data is linked to authenticity, neutrality, transferability and dependability and is equated to external validity, internal validity, reliability and objectivity in qualitative research design. To support this view (Nkuna 2018:19), believes that trustworthiness (validity) of this research recorded and described interview session was digitally recorded and described. This has done to represent an accurate account of what the participants actually spoke during the interview and information given a primary investigation.

3.8 DATA ANALYSIS

Qualitative data analysis is a process that brings order and meaning to the mass of collective database, which in fact covers categories and themes of data aimed at making the phenomenon more understandable (Hilal & Alabri, 2013:181). Nkuna (2018:11) confirms that data analysis begins with the identification of subjects and sub-themes that are combined by the raw data. Open coding is like the use, classification, or procedure in which the data you collect will be broken down into a concept unit and given the same label or name to the same data unit (Mavuso, 2017;9).

Martin (2011:6) explains that analyzing unstructured interview data is flexible, responsive and more thoughtful to participants. Unstructured interview is a more relaxed natural conversation for those who are taking part in the research. It has a disadvantage of possible interviewer bias in the selective use of leading and spontaneous questions (Martin, 2011:6).

The process of bringing order, structure, and meaning to a mass of collective data is known as qualitative data analysis, and it involves pursuing data categories and themes to gain a better understanding of the phenomenon (Hilal & Alabri, 2013:181). According to Nkuna (2018:11), data analysis begins with the identification of themes and sub-themes emerging from raw data, a process sometimes referred to as open coding, which is similar to the utilization and categorization or procedures where the data that you collect will be disaggregated into conceptual units, and given a label, and the same label or name will be given to similar units of data (Mavuso, 2017:9). Focus group reveals the nature and range of participant views (Martin, 2011:6).

The information and data were categorized by the researcher according to the major subject and sub-themes linked to the research objectives outlined in chapter one. From the above information, it is evident that the analysis of qualitative data needs to be categorised into themes and sub-themes. Furthermore, the data needs to be coded, transcribed, translated and interpreted so as to get a deeper understanding of interviewees. To achieve this process, the researcher has employed narrative analysis to translate and interpret responses from the respondents as discussed in chapter four.

3.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethics refers to preferences that influence human conduct while abiding by a code of principles, the rule of conduct, responsibility of the researcher, and established standards of conduct (Babbie, 2007:62). The following ethics will be considered in the study:

- Permission to conduct the study: the researchers received written permission from Turfloop Research on Ethics Committee (TREC) to conduct the study. She also sought permission from Majeje Tribal Authority to conduct the study.

- Inform consent: the researcher sought the necessary consent from respondents in writing after a detailed explanation about the goals of the study. Participants will be told that if they feel uncomfortable, they have the opportunity to withdraw their participation.
- Violation of privacy/confidentiality/anonymity: De Vos et al (2011:119) argue that the right to self-determination and secrecy may be considered anonymous in the event of a violation of privacy. Respondents' names were not reflected in the research study for security purposes.
- Avoidance of harm: De Vos et al (2011:115) argue that the fundamental ethical rule of social research is that it should not cause harm to participants. Respondents may be physically and emotionally harmed. The researcher informed respondents about the potential harm.
- Voluntary participation: participation in research should be voluntary, and participants should not be coerced into taking part in the study. The researcher assures participants that they are free to withdraw from the study at any time, and the researcher respected their decisions.
- Fair selection: In order to avoid exploitation and the appearance of exploitation of any particular social group, the research participants are chosen in an inclusive manner (Neuman, 2011:302). Purposive sampling is used to select the sample, and the researcher clearly included criteria and explained them when she introduced the research in the area. The inclusion criteria are explained in the section on sampling above.
- Safekeeping of records: the researcher keeps the data interview records in an external hard drive to make sure that information about research participants is safe.

3.10 CONCLUSION

The research strategy and methodologies were discussed in terms of how they could be used. Qualitative research was done to have a better understanding of the relationship between community development and women's empowerment. The researcher used an unstructured interview to collect information on how the CDP contributes towards the

empowerment of women, which is the face-to-face and focus groups. Digital image was used to collect information on CDP projects and products. The presentation of data and interpretation of the results are discussed in Chapter 4.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Following the description of the research methodology in Chapter Three, this chapter presents and interprets the main findings of the study. It begins by revisiting the objectives that were presented in Chapter 1 and the research questions which were posed. This guides the presentation of the findings. The focus is on the nature of the community development projects in Lulekani Village and whether or not they have empowered the women who live and work in the area.

4.2 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

This presentation of results is based on the research objectives and questions stated in Chapter 1. The following objectives were designed to achieve the research's intended goal:

Objective 1

The objective sought to determine the nature of community development projects and how women participate in them. To achieve this objective, the study had to establish the relationship between the nature of community development projects and women empowerment.

Objective 2

The purpose of this goal was to investigate the role of community development projects in empowering rural women. The study was also able to establish the significance played by community development projects in women empowerment.

Objective 3

This objective sought to establish what strategies could be used to improve the role of community development projects in women empowerment. The following research questions were also persuasive in determining themes and sub-themes that could be used to enhance the contribution of community development on women empowerment in order for the researcher to achieve the study's objectives:

Research question 1

What is the nature of community development projects and how are women involved?

Research question 2

What does community development projects contribute in the empowerment of rural women?

Research question 3

Which strategies can be employed to improve the role of community development projects in women empowerment?

Unstructured interviews were used to collect data. In this section, the researcher used face-to-face interviews with five development stakeholders, as well as focus groups, to collect data from five groups of ten people each. These were participants who had three years' experience in the implementation of CDP and the empowerment of women. The information gathered from participants provided the researcher with a clear picture of the situation and the factors that impede the contribution of community development projects to the empowerment of women in Lulekani.

Respondents identified challenges as the primary factors impeding the contribution of community development projects to women's empowerment such as that the nature of the projects is not up to standard, lack of resources negatively affect the implementation and lack of appropriate strategies limit community development projects on women empowerment.

4.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Unstructured questions were categorized in two ways. First, the questions were formulated to check general information about the projects and participants. Second, the themes and subthemes were classified to check a deeper understanding of participants who were operating and not operating in community projects.

4.3.1 PARTICIPANTS' GENERAL INFORMATION AND OWNERSHIP DETAILS

It is critical to understand identities of project participants. The general information was split into two sections. The first is participants' profile, and the second is the nature of community development projects that have been implemented. Then there is general information about the participants, such as gender distribution, age, highest qualification, and employment status, as well as details about the establishment and ownership of community development projects. The village where the project is located, the type of community project registration, the reason for starting the community development project, the year the project was founded, and the number of people employed in the projects.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PARTICIPANTS

Question 1. What is your gender?

Table 4.1 Gender distribution of participants

Item	Frequency (F)	Percentage %
Female	48	88
Male	7	12
Total frequency	F _x =55	100

The researcher purposively selected 48 women and seven males as participants of the study. In percentages, 88 percent of respondents were female, and 12 percent were males. To achieve the research study's intended goal, all participants responded well.

Question 2. What is your age group?

Table 4.2 Age distribution of participants

Item	F	%
18-28	06	11
29-38	14	26
39-48	18	33
49-58	14	24
59 an above	03	6
Total	Fx=55	100

Question 2 indicates that 11% of the respondents are between the ages of 18-28. 26% are from the age of 29-38. 39-48 represent 33%, which is the high number of participants who are in development projects. 24% of the respondents are between the ages of 49-58, and only 6% represent fifty-nine and above.

The data presented shows that majority of those participating in community development projects are adults. All age groups are represented in the empowerment of women.

Question 3. What is the highest level of education that you have attained?

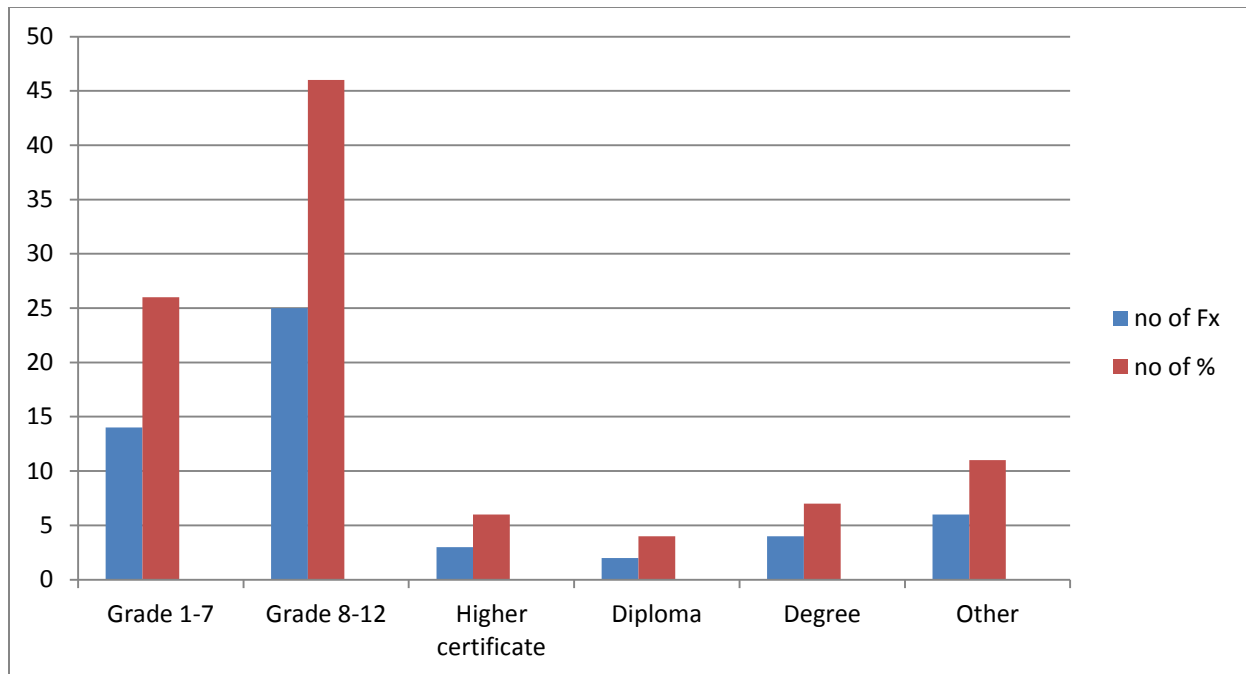


Figure 4.1 Highest educational level completed by participant

The above figure reveals that the level of education of 26% respondents was from grade 1-7. 46% respondents were at a secondary level, which ranges from grade 8-12. 6% respondents had completed their matric, and held higher certificates. 4% of the respondents completed their diplomas. 7% respondents held degrees from different universities. 11% respondents indicated that they did not have an opportunity to go to school due to their family background as they were a marginalised group.

From the above findings, it is clear that most of the respondents did not finish school. The researcher has observed that the literacy level of the people in rural areas of Lulekani is low. In support of the above statement, some of the participants did not know anything about empowerment. They are engaged. Hence there is a need for more training on how to run community development projects as some of them collapse due to lack of education of their project managers or those who manage the projects. Lack of education in the area can affect the intended goals and objectives of the projects.

B. DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OWNERSHIP

Question 5. In which village is your project located and what is the number of people who participate in the project?

Table 4.3 village in which the project is located and number of participants

Item	F	%
Humulani	10	25
Steve-Biko	10	25
Matiko-xikaya	10	25
Denser settlement with stakeholders	10	25
Total	$\Sigma F=40$	100

Lulekani is made up of six villages namely, Majeje, Humulani, Matiko-xikaya, Steve Biko, Denser settlement, Kurhula and a township which is called Lulekani section B. The majority of people who live in the area are blacks, which gives an estimated average of 99% of the households.

There were 40 people who participated in community development projects. Most of them are women who are heading their families due to different reasons: there were those who never married, those who divorced and the rest were widows.

Question 6. What is the name of the project and type of community project registration?

Table 4.4. Name of the projects and type of community project registration

Name	Type Registration	Type of project
Titirheleni vamanana brick laying project	Non-government Organization	Brick forming
Philadelphia drop-in Centre	NGO	Drop-in-Centre and

		vegetable gardening
Chivirikani manufacturing primary co-operative	NGO	Sewing and vegetable gardening
Khodelelani primary co-operative	NGO	Poultry farming

Question 6 reveals that all community development projects selected in the study are non-profit organizations who depend on government for funding, monitoring and supervision.



Figure 4.2. Women sewing xibelana at Chivirikani multi-purpose project.

Figure 4.2 illustrates women of Chivirikani Multi-purpose xibelana sewing dresses they sell for income to local authorities.



Figure 4.3 Knitted collars at Chivirikani Multi-purpose Cooperative project.

The image above shows some of the finished products knitted by women who participate in Lulekani's multifunctional cooperative project. The dresses are sold to local communities and other people in Mopani District and the Arts and Culture Department, which generates income for the beneficiaries during the Marula Festival and the school culture.



Figure 4.4 Xibelani that are sewed at Chivirikani Multi-purpose Cooperative Project.

The above picture illustrates sets of xibelana dresses produced at Chivirikani Multi-purpose Cooperative. This is one of the successful projects in Lulekani.



Figure 4.5 Manual machines, truck and bricks at Titirheleni Vamanana Brick Laying project

The image shows the machinery used to build bricks, bricks sold in the surrounding communities to generate revenue and the truck used to supply bricks to domestic buyers.



Figure 4.6. Industrial bricklaying machine at Titirheleni Vamanana project.

The picture illustrates women working at Titirheleni Vamanana brick laying Project in Lulekani. These women are standing next to their industrial brick laying machine which was bought by the Department of Social Development.



Figure 4.7 Vegetable garden at Philadelphia



Figure 4.8 Vegetable gardens in Philadelphia Drop-in-Centre

Figure 4.7 and 4.8 show a vegetable garden at the Philadelphia Drop-in-Centre in Humulani Village. Vegetable projects and gardens are found in villages surrounding Lulekani. The projects contribute to the economy. Some are found in backyards of households.



Figure 4.9 depicts Khodelelani poultry primary cooperative project in the Lulekani area at Denser settlement. A number of women in the area were given job opportunities as a result of the project.



Figure 4.10 Vegetable garden and chicken pen at Khodelelani Poultry Cooperative project

Figure 4.10 illustrates women who are working at their vegetable garden at Khodelelani Poultry Cooperative, which sustains their project. This project also promotes social stability to women who work there.



Figure 4.11 Broilers that they grow in Khodelelani poultry primary Cooperative

Figure 4.11 illustrates broilers that the project has received from the Department of Agriculture for the organization to empower women who work in the project. They will also assist the community to buy next to their place.

Question 7. What is the main reasons of starting the community development project?

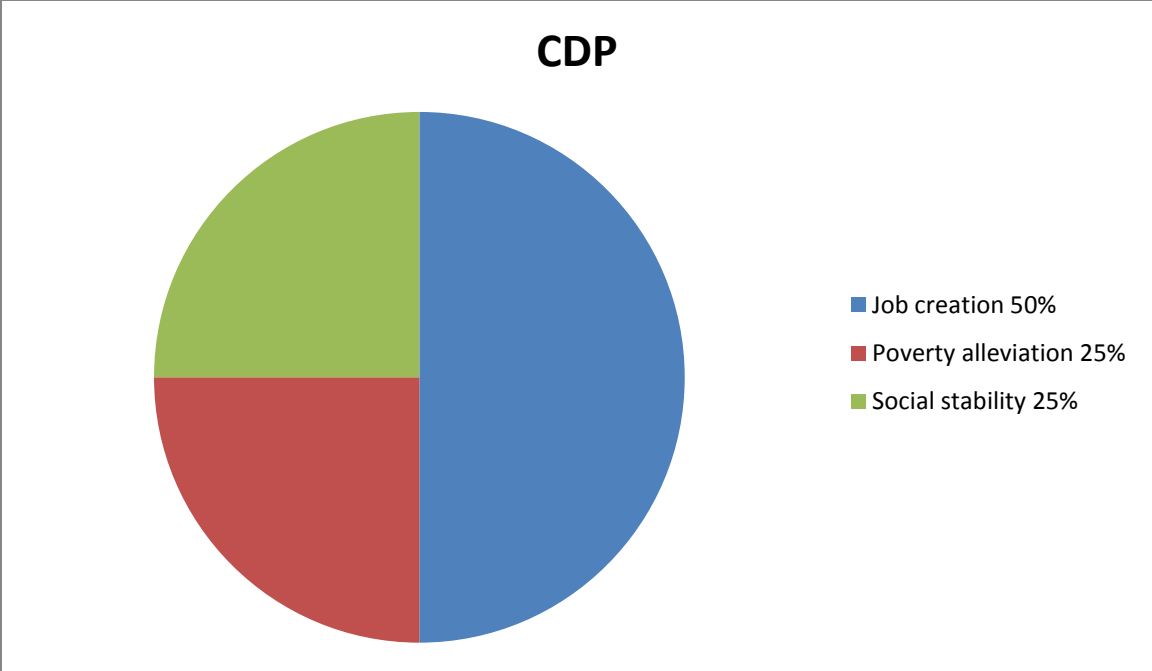


Figure 4.12. Reason for starting the community development project

Figure 4.12 in question 7 reveals that 50% of the project aims was for job creation to assist in reducing the unemployment rate in the study area. Furthermore, the purpose of twenty-five percent (25%) of the organisation was for the alleviation of poverty of people in rural areas who did not get an opportunity to get formal employment. Twenty five percent (25%) of the project was also aimed to deduce social stability on the community.

In terms of the preceding analysis, the establishment of community development projects was aimed at the empowerment of women and to assist the community in the creation of jobs, poverty alleviation and social stability.

The purpose was to reduce the unemployment rate amongst women in the community and to make them to stand on their own.

Question 8. In what year was your community project established?

Table 4.5 The year in which the community development project was established

Item	Number	of	%
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	projects (F)	
1994-2004	3	75
2005-2015	1	25
2016 an above	0	0
Total	$F_x=4$	100

Question 8 reveals that seventy-five percent (75%) of the organisation was founded between 1994 and 2004 following the apartheid regime when black people had fewer opportunities to establish projects. Only twenty-five percent of the organization was initiated between 2005-2015 in the area of the study.

From the above findings, it is clear that most of the projects were initiated after apartheid as they had less opportunity to initiate projects in rural areas.

Question 9. How many people are employed in the project in terms of gender distribution?

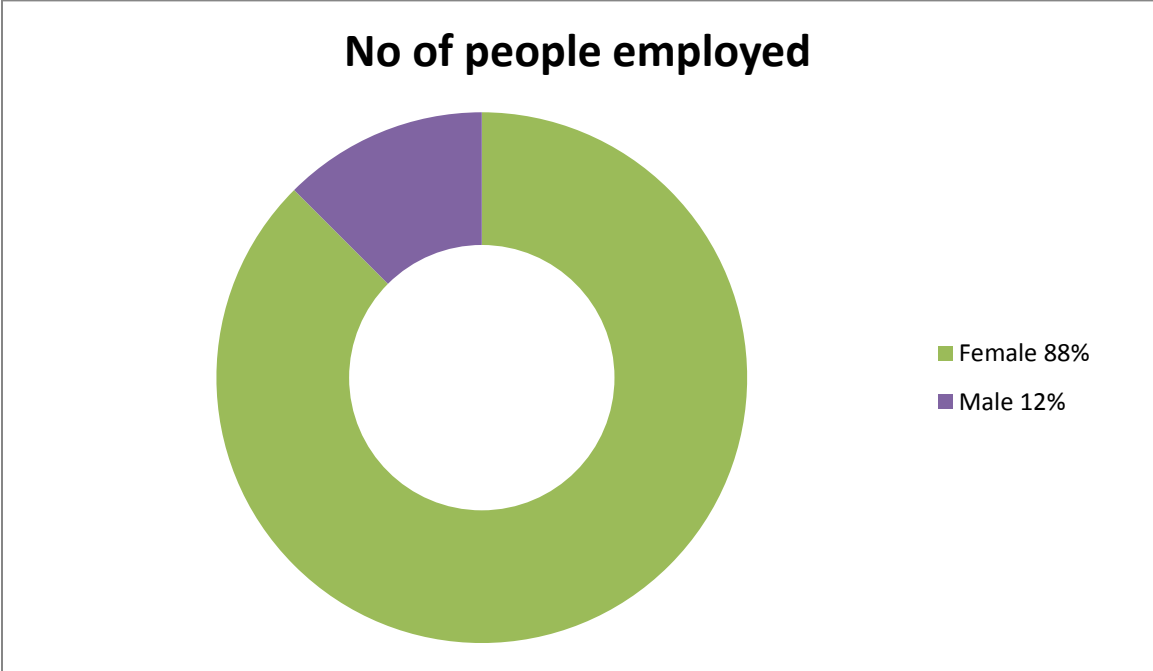


Figure 4.13 The number of people employed in the project in terms of gender distribution

Out of 40 community development project workers, thirty four (88%) were women and six (12%) were men. Most of these participants were full-time employees in the projects. Some of these members are getting paid every month and others were only getting their salary after the sale of the production, hence it is difficult for some of them to feed their families every month.

These processes somehow limit the number of community projects to contribute to women empowerment effectively. According to Mavuso (2018:5), the delay of salaries and a lack of consistency of the process are responsible for most women ending their service from community development projects.

4.4 Themes and sub-themes

4.4.1. Identification of themes and sub-themes

In the previous chapter, the researcher undertook to utilize data reduction methods to generate themes from participants' responses. According to Moloto (2018:56), the first step in qualitative data analysis is data reduction. He continues by defining data reduction as the process of selecting, simplifying, and extracting themes and patterns from written field notes, transcripts, and other resources. The researcher did this by reading and rereading the interview transcripts, looking for similarities and differences in the themes. The names of detected themes are coded and assigned, and they are then organized into categories of related topics, patterns, concepts, and ideas derived from participant experiences.

Themes and answers are based on the research and objectives of Chapter 1. To achieve the study's objectives, the researcher categorized the themes and sub-themes that emerged from the interview's open-ended questions, and the coding process was as follows. The table under 4.2 below summarizes the themes and sub-themes.

4.4.2 Themes and sub-themes summary

Themes	Sub-themes
Main theme: nature of the project	
1. Inception, nature and composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception of the projects

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of facilities • Management and administration
2. Community development and women empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • job creation • poverty alleviation • social stability
Main theme: Challenges for implantation	
3. Human resource crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understaffing • human resource and skills development • Supervision and Monitoring • Resistance to change • Lack of co-operation
4. Shortage of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate equipment • Inadequate infrastructure • Insufficient financial resources
Main theme : Strategies	
5. Participation and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members attitude • Provision of information • Signage board
6. Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support and human resource • Training • Provision of public managers support visit

4.4.2.1 Objective 1

The objective sought to determine the nature of community development projects and how women participate in them. To achieve the objective, this study had to determine the nature of the projects by requesting participants to answer questions related to the main theme and sub-themes.

Theme 1: Nature, inception and composition

In this study, forty (40) participants regard the nature and composition of community development projects as part of the systems that contribute to women empowerment. The history and inception of community development projects are also part of processes that contribute to women empowerment. Nkuna (2018:8) attests that the nature, composition and the history of the community development project plays a very important role in human development.

The following sub-themes were identified under the theme of nature, inception and composition, namely inception of the project, composition of members, state facilities, management and administration.

Sub-theme: Inception of the projects

Most of the participants believed that the community development project was not initially established to empower women, and to fulfill the mission and objectives of the sponsors. From its inception, the majority of members in community development projects are women. According to Mavuso (2017:18), most community development projects that exist in the rural areas are managed by women, hence their contribution in women empowerment in Lulekani.

What are the main reasons of starting the community development project?

The majority of respondents agreed that women are responsible for the success of the community development project. Some of them commented that:

“We started this project to ensure that our community benefit by buying products next to where they stay to reduce costs and time.

“We started the project because most of the women were unemployed while they are the ones looking after their children as some are single parents, and some staying with unemployed husbands”.

“Most of the community development projects have started by women in the area.”

The above responses indicate the contribution of community development projects in women empowerment. This clearly demonstrates that women play a major role from the start of the project to its implementation. This process also contributes to their empowerment in the area of the study.

Sub-theme: Management and administration

The study revealed that lack of good management and administration of community projects has a negative impact on women empowerment. Respondents were frustrated by delays of resources from public managers to achieve the intended objectives of the community projects.

Do you think the management has an impact on the contribution of CDP on women empowerment?

Some of the respondent remarked that:

“Lack of management by public official demotivate women to complete their community projects in specific time.”

“Our project manager personalise organisational documents, we don’t have access

more especial when public official visit project, they end up living within them doing their jobs and its end up compromising our work.

“Lack of agencies on supply of resources by public officials, hinder the community development project to empower women in our area.”

From the above, most public officials are clearly not well managed to sustain community-based projects aimed at empowering women in the field of research, hence a delay on the completion of the community project in Lulekani.

Sub-theme: State of facilities

Most respondents believed that lack of facilities hinder community development projects to empower women. Some respondents complained about lack security fence and a storeroom to safeguard the equipment of the project.

Is the state of the project facility in good condition?

Some of the responses were stated as follows:

“It is frustrating to see the organisational equipment lying all over without a proper store room”.

“I always have a sleepless night because of absence of security to protect our facility.”

“We have lost our boilers due lack of security in our project, our equipment were also stolen and we left with nothing in the organisation”.

According to the responses above, the lack of community project facilities may impede the contribution of community projects to women's empowerment in this area of the study.

Theme 2: Community development project and women empowerment

Studies demonstrate that most women who participate in development projects are always empowered by participation and organisational management (Nkuna, 2018:7).

The study shows that majority of respondents interviewed confirm by indicating that community projects can always contribute to women empowerment if the conditions of service are conducive for development. The intention of the community project needs to be very clear so that it may contribute to women empowerment in the right direction. Good community projects that are meant to empower women must be established for good intention. Community projects that are established in the area of the study were started for a particular purpose, namely, job creation, poverty alleviation and social stability. The following sub-themes were identified under this theme are:

Sub-theme: job creation

Most of the projects that were established in the area of the study were for job creation. The majority of respondents stated good intention about job creation, although a few negative responses were articulated in this regard.

Do you think the process of women empowerment can assist in job creation?

Some of the responses included the following:

“The intention of community projects was to create jobs and to empower women

in our village”.

“Lack of employment, necessitated the government to established community projects for job creation”.

“I have initiated this project because there was a high rate of unemployment in my community, more especially women and they were only depending on Child Support Grant”.

The above responses indicate that a lack of employment may lead to the establishment of community projects to empower unemployed women at the area of the study. Lack of cooperatives lead to poverty and vulnerability.

Sub-theme: poverty alleviation

According to Motaung (2019:11), every community development project must be geared to women empowerment and poverty alleviation. From this statement, it is clear that community development projects can contribute to women empowerment if it includes the issue of poverty reduction in the area of study.

Do community development projects have an impact in alleviating poverty in the community?

Some of the respondent indicated that

“Our community projects need to be geared to poverty reduction so as to empower women into the right direction”.

“I think projects alleviate poverty because we get income at the end of the month and buys basic needs for our children and able to pay their school transport”.

“Lack of community projects that are meant for poverty reduction, are not fit to empower women in the rural villages”.

Based on the responses above, it is clear that community development projects can help to reduce poverty and empower women in the study area.

Sub-theme: social stability

Motaung attests that the establishment of community projects always contributes to women empowerment and social stability in the society. From this statement, it is clear that a lack of employment can create disharmony and social instability amongst the women in the society.

Do community development projects have a positive impact on social stability?

Some of the respondents noted the following:

“Villages without community projects always have unstable social life due to lack employment”.

“The establishment of community projects enhance positive social cohesion and women empowerment in the society”.

“Our projects limit us to be involved in substances and criminal activities because we spent most of our time in the project”.

According to the responses above, establishing community development projects can always contribute to women's empowerment and social stability in the study area.

4.4.2.2. Objective 2

To examine the role of community development projects in empowering rural women.

Main theme: challenges for implementation

Theme 3: Human resource challenges

The quality of human resources determines the efficiency and effectiveness of community development projects and women's empowerment. Most of the community projects are failing due to the human resource crisis, which is caused by understaffing, staff turnover, lack of skill development and inadequate supervision (Mawila, 2016:35).

In this study, the majority of respondents believed that human resource development could improve community development projects aimed at women's empowerment. The provision of enough staff, skills development and monitoring can always contribute to women empowerment and the alleviation of the human resource crisis. Sub-themes such as staff, human resource development, supervision and monitoring must be considered for the long-term viability of community development projects and women's empowerment.

Sub-theme: Understaffing

The study revealed that most of the community projects are not contributing to women empowerment because of understaffing within the organisations. Inadequate staffing has a negative impact on the implementation of community development projects aimed at empowering women. The majority of respondents, according to the study's findings, believed that community projects carried out by insufficient staff members could not contribute to women's empowerment.

Did understaffing have an impact on women empowerment in the project to reach their objectives?

Some of the respondents commented that:

“We are understaffed hence our community project cannot contribute effectively on women empowerment.”

“Some of our members have left our community project due to the workload”.

“Due to low income in our project, most of the members have to quit and we end up being understaffed which lead us to be unable to finish work in time”.

From the above responses, understaffing is a serious challenge that can hinder the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment.

Sub-theme: human resource and skills development

Most community development projects are failing to empower women due to insufficient human resource in the organisations. The effectiveness of community projects on women empowerment can only succeed if there is relevant and quality of human resource development programmes (Nyathi, 2016:10). Lack of human resource programmes can hamper the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment.

Does lack of human resource development hamper the implementation of CDP?

Some of the respondents remarked that:

“The appropriate human resource development always enhance the effectiveness of community development projects on women empowerment.”

“An appropriate human resource development programmes had positive impact in the effective contribution of community development project on women empowerment in our organisation”.

“I had never been in school but since I joined this project they provided trainings to me and give me certificate”.

It is clear from the responses above that human resource development programmes play a role in the contribution of community development projects on women's empowerment.

Sub-theme: Supervision and Monitoring

For every community development project to contribute to women empowerment, it needs to be thoroughly supervised and monitored by public managers. The study revealed that lack of supervision and monitoring hinder the effective contribution of community development projects on women empowerment.

Does monitoring and supervision have a positive impact in your project? If yes/no, how?

Some of the respondents remarked that:

“The public managers that we have do not support us in supervision and monitoring, we hardly see them in our project”.

“Lack of supervision and monitoring compromises the contribution of community development projects to empower women because we do thing on our own without guidance”.

“I am very grateful to have department which give my project support by monitoring us every month, it helps a lot in identifying loopholes and what to do and what not to do”.

From the above responses, it is evident that supervision and monitoring can assist community development projects to empower women in the area of the study.

Sub-theme: Resistance to change

The efficiency and effectiveness of an organisation depends on attitudes of members. Attitudes involve willingness to change, innovation and the cooperation of individuals in the community development project. The study revealed that most elderly people were resisting change because of the recurring of old experiences that they have inherited from the apartheid regime. The majority of respondents regarded resistance to change as one of the challenges that hinder the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment.

What impact does resistance to change have in the project?

Some of the respondents had this to say:

“My projects are not completed in time because of members who always resist to change from the old experiences to the new innovation”.

“Some members are always resisting to change hinder our community

project to contribute on women empowerment”.

“I always encourage my fellow project members to go with time, where there a need to change we do so”.

According to the responses above, members who are always resistant to change sabotage the community development project that aims to contribute to women's empowerment.

Sub-theme: Lack of co-operation

The success of community development projects depends on co-operation amongst stakeholders where the organisation is situated. The study revealed that a lack of cooperation during the implementation of community development project prevents the contribution to women's empowerment.

Do you have partnership with organisations in your project such as government, the private sector and traditional leaders?

Some of the comments made include the following:

“Community project are not completed in time because of lack of co-operation amongst the stakeholders”.

“We do have partnership with our government, we get funding from them and they are the one monitoring our compliance”.

“I have a serious problem with our stakeholders who are not co-operative when it comes to support, you may find that today is another department, tomorrow is another department and they confuse us by telling different stories”.

“Some of the development practitioners are not managing their project

well due to lack of co-operation by traditional leaders”.

From the above responses, it is evident that most of the projects are not contributing to women empowerment due to lack of unwavering co-operation among stakeholders in the study area.

Theme 4: Shortage of resources

In this research, most respondents said that one of the challenges that hinder the contribution of community projects to women empowerment is lack of resources and infrastructure. Mavuso (2017:11) attests that the impact of community development projects on women's empowerment is determined by a variety of circumstances and resources. Equipment and infrastructure, for example, are critical in strengthening community development projects aimed at women's empowerment.

Sub-theme: Insufficient equipment

Most respondents confirmed that lack of equipment always hinders the contribution of community development projects to achieve its intended objectives in the organisation. This statement clearly demonstrates that most of the community projects do not contribute to empowering women due to equipment in the study area.

Does your project have enough equipment to run the organisation?

Some of the respondents stated that:

“Our project is not empowering women due to lack of equipment”.

“Government assist in my organisation with equipment”.

“Our community development projects is failing to empower women due to inadequate equipment in their organisation”.

The above statement shows clearly that the unavailability of equipment in various community developments projects is the main challenge that hinders their contribution to women empowerment.

Sub-theme: Inadequate infrastructure

Apart from the lack of resources, there is also an issue of infrastructure that can always hinder the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment. Infrastructure such as buildings, road, transport, water supply system and others support community development projects to contribute to women empowerment. However, the majority of respondents were disappointed that the infrastructure was not available to support research-related projects.

What is the state of the infrastructure in your organisation?

Some of the respondents commented that:

“I am disillusioned by lack of infrastructure that is not available to support community development project to empower women in our organisation”.

“Our community development projects is not contributing to women empowerment due to the insufficient infrastructure”.

From the responses, community development projects cannot contribute to women empowerment if there is not enough infrastructure in the area of the study.

Sub-theme: Insufficient financial resources

The construction of infrastructure and the provision of equipment depends on the availability of financial resources. According to Mawila (2016:16), the availability of resources meant to support community development projects relies on the provision of enough financial resources. The study shows that the lack of financial resources has always hindered the contribution of community development projects to empowering women.

Do you get enough funds to run the organisation?

Some of the respondents noted the following:

“How can you expect our community project to contribute to women empowerment if, they suffer from budgetary constraint”.

“Our organisation receive funding from Department of Social Development and Department of Agriculture provide us with seeds in our garden”.

“I lastly received funding in 2005 and since the project is sustaining itself

“The empowerment of women depends the availability resources in the community development project”.

It can be concluded from the above replies that a lack of financial resources has a negative impact on women's empowerment in community development.

4.4.2.3. Objective 3

To find out strategies to improve the role of community development projects in women empowerment.

Main theme: Strategies

Theme 5: Participation and communication

Participation and communication are some of the strategies that can be used by development practitioners to enhance community projects in the empowerment of women (Mawila, 2016:26). The study revealed that most of the respondents believed that communication and participation can be used as effective strategies that can improve the process of women empowerment in the projects. The success of community development projects depends on people who can participate freely and communicate effectively (Andries, 2013:36). Effective participation and communication are strategies that can be employed by stakeholders to accelerate the process of empowering women in the community development project. The following sub-themes were identified in the theme of participation and communication: provision of information and signage board.

Sub-theme: Formal communication

According to respondents of the study, most of them confirmed that formal communication such as circulars, policies and other related departmental documents can always strengthen the process of empowering women in different community projects. However, some of the respondents claimed that the inaccuracy and lack of certainty on policy issues can have a negative impact during the women empowerment process.

Is there a formal communication in your organisation?

Some of the respondent commented that:

“Lack of clarity in the official documents negatively affects the participation amongst the stakeholders during the process of women empowerment”.

“Lack of collaboration amongst the stakeholders hinder our contribution of community development projects on women empowerment”.

From the above responses, it is evident that effective participation and communication can always enhance community development projects on women empowerment.

Sub-theme: Information board

Information board is one of the strategies that can be used by development practitioners to communicate with members in community development projects and other stakeholders. The study revealed that some of the members were happy to get updates and information that were meant to empower women in the project. The information board can always be used by development practitioners to inform their members about the training programmes, and other information relevant to the project. The information can always assist community development practitioners to enhance the process of empowering women within the organisation.

Does the information board assist in providing project information?

Some of the respondent remark that:

“I don’t like information board because my level of education is very low”.

“I like information board because it always empower us with important information that are meant to improve the empowering of women”.

According to the findings, the majority of respondents in the organization prefer an information board strategy. A lack of information in community development projects can have an impact on the process of empowering women in the study area.

Theme 6: Alternative strategies and support

The study found that a lack of appropriate strategies had a negative impact on women's empowerment. Policymakers must devise alternative strategies to support community development projects aimed at empowering women. Due to a lack of appropriate strategies, most community development projects are unable to empower rural women (Mawila, 2016;20). The following sub-themes are identified: financial support, training and provision of alternative strategies.

Sub-theme: Financial support

The study revealed that most respondents confirmed that financial support can be used as a strategy to enhance community development projects on women empowerment. Lack of a relevant strategy related to financial support can hinder the contribution of community projects to empower women.

Are there necessary strategies to be used to empower women?

Some of the respondents stated that:

“I am not happy because of lack appropriate strategies affects community development projects on women empowerment”.

“I think government must tighten their policies when it comes to projects

to able them to function well”.

“The provision of financial support in the community development projects is one of the best strategies that can be used to empower women in the area of the study”.

From the above responses, lack of alternative strategies always prevents community development projects from empowering women in the area of the study.

Sub-theme: Training

Challenges such as lack of training strategy and delegation can delay community development projects from empowering women. For every member of the community project to participate effectively, it should be supported by the relevant training strategy that can enhance the effectiveness of the community project on women empowerment. The study has shown that most respondents support the need for an effective stress strategy to support community development projects that empower women. Lack of relevant training strategies can negatively impact the implementation of community projects that are geared for women empowerment.

What relevant strategies can be used to enhance the CDP on women empowerment? Briefly explain.

Some of the respondents commented that:

“A training strategy can always re-enforce the empowerment of women by the implementation of community projects”.

“I had low level of education since I never went to school, since I started to participate in community project, I receive a lot of trainings which assist me in functioning the project”.

“A relevant training programme is one of the effective strategies that

can be employed by the policy makers to enhance community development projects on women empowerment”.

From the above responses, it is evident that a training strategy plays a very important role in re-enforcing community development projects on women empowerment. The strategy can always assist community development projects to contribute in the process of women empowerment.

Five development stakeholders’ interviews

Interviews were held with participants from different stakeholders in Social Development, Agriculture and Rural Development, Ba-Phalaborwa local economic development agency, the Tribal Authority and local government in Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality. The reasons behind interviewing development stakeholders were to examine their role in community development projects in organizations.

Explain your department's role in supporting community development?

“Our aim is to mobilize communities and community development initiatives to participate in community development projects,” a Ministry of Social Development stakeholder explained. “We assist community processes and enable them to engage successfully in their own development.”

“We are funding one organization every month out of four that you have selected in the area which is Philadelphia DIC Project”. The other three projects, we buy them equipment for them to continue with their work, in Titirheleni brick laying, the department had buys them industrial brick laying machine which coasted half a million. “We also bought sewing machines and fabrics to Chivirikani multipurpose”. She further reported that the projects improved a lot in their current status and they “are among the best that we are funding”.

The manager from LEDA stated that *“we are giving support to the community development projects and we are also given a mandate to ensure that these organizations are being implemented”.*

As Department of Agriculture, *“our role is to give them trainings and provide them with seeds for their gardens and boilers in poultry project”*.

The induna stated that, *“our role is to support these projects by giving them land to occupy and give them ownership; we also assist them in water installation”*.

From the above responses, it is clear that development stakeholders give support to community development projects. Their support makes their organizations to enhance their contributions in empowering women.

Explain what led your organization to encourage women's participation in community projects?

The development stakeholders replied that, *“according to the 2030 National Development Plan, local governments should support community-based development projects to decrease the country's high level of employment.”* *“As development stakeholders, they have directed the use of sustainable methods to meet residents' socioeconomic requirements and improve their quality of life, with a focus on the community's marginalized social-economic members.”*

“Women were not encouraged to participate in community development projects before, LEDA decide to strengthen awareness on their participation”.

Explain in what way your approach to working with women in the projects differs from the way you would deal with men.

Majority of respondents said that:

“We approach both women and men in the same way”

In your opinion, how effective are these projects on women's empowerment?

“I think most of the projects that we support are empowering women because most of the beneficiaries are women and they are earning a living to support their families”.

“I believe that these projects are very effective as they assist women in getting income and reducing poverty”.

From the above responses, it is evident that community development projects are effective when it comes to women empowerment in communities.

Have you noticed changes in the welfare of recipients and communities involved in community projects?

"I have seen a lot of changes in these communities that participate in projects, communities are getting their product in a less price and it also saves their time".

"Most of the women who participate are trained and have different abilities that are also helping the community because they can empower other members of the community, particularly in agriculture." "They have income sources, too."

From the responses, it is clear that community development projects have brought improvement in communities that participate in, and are able to empower women living in those communities.

Do you have forums aimed at enhancing integration in community development?

"Depending on the type of project you are involved, there are different for community development." Development stakeholders were asked if there were community forums to ensure community participation in development processes. The LEDA Manager said they are assisted by community committees as platforms for community integration committees, for example disability, the elderly, early learning center forum and so on."

"The Department is part of projects with the forum for non-governmental organisations" says the Department of Social Development. These forums assist when it comes to communication with the organisations".

From the above responses, it is evident that community forums enhance the integration of communities with development stakeholders to enhance their contributions in community empowerment.

Do you have a monitoring and assessment plan for your projects?

"We do monitor the projects for complying with norms and standards for the department".

“We monitor them as we are also funding them on the monthly basis”.

Do you think your organisation can contribute to non-participation in projects for community development?

Some responded as follows:

“I never thought about the non-participants on their contribution in women empowerment”.

“I believe that those who are not involved in community development projects have other business issues that are busy with, for example, faith-based or busy with other economic activities”.

From the above responses, it is evident that participants were not interested to be involved in community development projects, but they have their own business activities to focus on. The reasons for non-participation in community development projects are given in the following paragraph.

Non-participation in projects for community development

Did you ever participate in any community development project?

“No, some of us who do not know project manage in the organizations

Who can give us opportunity to participate”.

“I once had an opportunity to participate but due to some certain reason I

have to withdraw.”

“Community development projects are seasonal, that’s why I’m not interested”.

Five out of ten (10) respondents replied that they ought, if given the opportunity, to participate in community development projects. Two interviewees stated that they were overworked, making it difficult for them to participate in community development projects. Nepotism on employing beneficiaries for community development projects has been indicated by three respondents.

If opportunity allowed you, were you be able to participate in a community development project?

“I will participate in community development projects so that I can able to care the needs of my children since I’m not employed”

“It is time consuming to be involved in community development projects while the is not enough income they get, I better look for another job”.

“I am undergoing training to help myself to find employment that committing myself in community development projects”.

Responses indicated that majority of participants were unemployed and are interested in community development projects, but they do not have the opportunity to participate. Some say that they are busy with their other business activities.

What role do community development projects play in the community?

Majority responded that:

“The projects play an important role in the community as we buys their products with less price and they priorities its members”.

Clearly, community development projects in the communities play a vital role.

Have development projects in the community generally improved the lives of the people in the community?

“I believe in community development projects improve live of people as they are getting employment and we get their products in a reasonable price”.

“I don’t see any improvement in the community because people who are employed in projects are relatives”.

These responses show that community development projects enhance the lives of the communities by creating jobs and alleviating poverty.

In your opinion, have community development projects enhance women's empowerment?

"I don't know, I'm far away from projects."

"I believe as I see most of women who participate have changes in the lives because they have little source of income".

It is evident from the above responses that community development projects enhance women empowerment in the community as it gives them an opportunity to get income.

What recommendations would you like to make based on what you have observed about community development projects in your community?

Majority responded that:

"Government should make it a point that they support community development projects through funding and building infrastructure".

"I think the must be community engagement before the inception of The projects".

It is clear from the responses above that the participants support the issue of government assistance and community involvement.

4.5 Difference and similarities from the above themes, sub-themes and responses

The contributions of projects can only be realized by women who are working in them. This also depends on the type and the nature of the project where the women get empowerment. The differences and similarities can be seen from responses within focus groups and individual interviews.

The above themes and sub-themes were derived from responses from five focus groups. Most of the members from the three groups had similar responses because

these were supported by departments, while the other one was running the project on its own because the previous funder was no longer supporting them, hence limited contributions to women empowerment. Nkuna (2018:11) attests that most of the projects that are managed by individuals without support by sponsors are normally contributing less to women empowerment. Community development projects need support from both government and private sectors so as to empower women well in their various spheres of operation (Mawila, 2016:17). Most (3) of the stakeholders who supported the work of the groups encode the same sentiment with the members of the three focus groups; hence they believed that community development projects contribute to women empowerment. There were few (2) stakeholders who were not interested in talking about the contributions of community development projects on women empowerment. The non-participants were reluctant to give more information because they did not see positive contributions in community development projects on women empowerment for the future and success. Some of them intended to get permanent employment on the projects, unfortunately their desires were not satisfied by the previous organisations.

4.6. Synthesis and discussion of results

The primary goal of this research was to investigate community development projects and their impact on women's empowerment. Furthermore, its goal was to determine the nature of community development projects and how women participate in them, to investigate the role of community development projects in empowering rural women, and to discover strategies to improve these projects on women empowerment. This chapter has also discussed challenges faced by members of community projects and development practitioners on women empowerment. The challenges are divided into six themes under the three objectives stated above.

Nkuna (2018:40) attests that the success of every community development project on women empowerment depends on the composition, nature, inception and good management. He further argues that if one of the above factors is not right, we cannot expect community projects to contribute to women empowerment.

The findings of this study show a good impression about the nature, composition, and inception, state of facilities, management and administration. The findings of the study indicated that the nature, together with the composition of community development projects, are part of the systems that contribute to women empowerment. From the findings, it is clear that most members who are running community development projects are women. Hence the contribution of community projects on women empowerment. For this process to be achieved, it was revealed in the study that the effectiveness of community projects on women empowerment depends on good management and administration. The findings also revealed that good nature and status of community development projects can yield job creation, poverty reduction and social stability. Furthermore, the results of the study emanating from the two themes show clearly that good conditions and climate can always enhance community development projects to contribute to women empowerment. The above results were discussed against the first objective stated in chapter 1.

4.7. Conclusion

The chapter presents the data gathered from the research study, analyses it, and discusses findings in relation to the research objectives. Six themes and twenty sub-themes were presented and discussed, along with other important variables. Responses from respondents regarding the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment were also discussed. The findings and outcomes of this study are also consistent with other studies on community development and women's empowerment.

It is clear that community development projects play a key role in the empowerment of women. It is further revealed that these projects can also contribute to women empowerment for the creation of jobs, poverty reduction and social stability. The process of community development on women empowerment calls for policy makers to provide sufficient human resource, skills development, financial resources and alternative strategies that can enhance community development projects on women empowerment. The results, as well as the study's conclusions and recommendations, are presented, summarized, and interpreted in the following chapter.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter summarizes the entire study. Motivated by the poverty and unemployment which is prevalent in the Lulekani Village, the researcher embarked on the investigation in order to find out whether or not community development projects were empowering the rural women who live in the area. This study explores the contribution of community development projects in empowering rural women in Lulekani area of Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality. The main objectives of the study were to determine the nature of community development projects and women participation, to examine the role of community development projects in empowering rural women and to explore strategies to improve the role of community development projects in women empowerment. The key questions that guided the study were: what is the nature of participation of women in community development projects, how do community development projects contribute to the empowerment of rural women and what strategies may be necessary to improve the role of community development projects in women empowerment? A qualitative research design in the form of a case study was the chosen methodology. Data were collected using both face to face and focus group interviews.

5.2 OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

The study was organized around five chapters. Chapter 1 introduced the research problem and provided the background on the Lulekani Village where the study took place. It highlighted the challenges of poverty and unemployment as the main reason why community development projects have been supported by the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality. The chapter defined the key concepts for the study. Chapter 2 presented an extensive review of the literature on the role of community development projects and their potential for empowerment of women. The research methodology was described in Chapter 3. The chapter identified the population for the study and explained how the research sample was selected. It also explained the data collection methods that were used and also how the data was analyzed. Chapter 5 presented the findings from the study and interpreted them in the context of the research objectives that were outlined in Chapter 1.

5.3. Summary of findings

This section summarizes the main findings from the study based on the objectives which the researcher wanted to achieve as described in Chapter 1.

5.3.1. Findings from primary research

There were a number of findings from the primary research that was conducted. These are summarized in the section below.

5.3.1.1 The nature and status of projects

The study found that most of the projects in which women participated were of an income-generating nature. The types of projects included sewing, poultry, vegetable gardens. Although the women explained that they made some income from the projects, it was not sufficient for their needs. They faced many challenges which prevented their projects from generating more income for them. According to Nkuna (2018:54), most of the CDP are not sustainable, because they not primarily meant to create jobs but rather, to satisfy the needs of individuals in the short term. The study has established that part of the problem was that project managers did not adequately address the challenge of weak management, social instability as well as lack of other support. Thus,

despite some successes, there were a number of obstacles that hindered the growth of the projects.

5.3.1.2 Challenges that hinder the role of community development projects on women empowerment

Mawila, (2016:46) argue that lack of resources as some of factors that hinder the implementation of projects and empowerment of women in the rural communities. This was found to be the case in the projects that were studied.

Respondents confirm that there were challenges related to human resources, namely, understaffing, lack of skills development, lack of co-operation, minimal supervision and monitoring. The study found that these challenges are major contributing factors in community development projects aimed at empowering women in the field of study. The study also identified underemployment as a barrier to community development projects' contributions to women's empowerment. One of the barriers to women's empowerment in the field of study was a lack of skill development. The study also found that lack of co-operation, minimal supervision and monitoring can hinder the contribution to community development projects on women empowerment.

The study found that challenges such as inadequate equipment, lack of infrastructure and insufficient financial resources were some of the factors that hinder the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment. This was confirmed by some respondents who indicated that the provision of sufficient financial resources can resolve the issue of infrastructure and supply of equipment. This may in turn enhance the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment.

5.3.1.3 Strategies

Lack of strategies such as effective communication, provision of financial support and clarity/policies in place are some of the factors that hinder the empowerment of women on community projects (Mawila, 2016:48).

The study has established that there is a need for alternative strategies to enhance the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment. It was also found that lack of strategies such as effective communication, provision of financial support, availability of relevant training and provision of managerial support were seen by some of the respondents as relevant strategies that can enhance the contribution of

community development projects on women empowerment. This was confirmed by some respondents who claimed that some of the current strategies do not encompass managerial principles such as monitoring, supervision and evaluation. These are some of the alternative strategies that can be used by policy makers to enhance contributions of community development on women empowerment.

5.3.2.4 Implications of the study

The above challenges and findings may have negative implications on the contributions of community development projects on women empowerment. Inadequate financial resources can also have a negative impact on infrastructure availability, equipment provision, staffing, and human resource development. This, in turn, can have a negative impact on community development contributions to women's empowerment. Poor management, minimal supervision and monitoring may also hinder the contributions of community development projects on women empowerment in Lulekani.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the research findings:

Project managers should be encouraged to improve the nature, state of facility and the way they manage community development projects. Community development practitioners should be encouraged to create projects that may alleviate poverty and social stability. Departments should be encouraged to expand the scope of training and development intervention with a view to improve human capacity.

The provision of skills will in turn have a positive impact on staffing and the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment. The Department of Social Development should be encouraged to monitor and supervise community development projects to make a positive contribution in women empowerment. The Departments of Social Development and Agriculture should provide sufficient funding into community development projects. Employees in organizations should be encouraged to accept the changes, innovation and be willing to co-operate in the implementation of new policies that are meant to enhance community development projects on women empowerment. Policy makers should consider being encouraged to provide adequate infrastructure and financial resources that will in turn contributes to community development projects on women empowerment. The local municipality

should be encouraged to support community development projects in services that enhance women empowerment in the community.

Policy makers should be encouraged to develop appropriate strategies to improve contributions to sustainable community development projects in the field of study. Senior management should encourage project managers to communicate with staff about the implementation of policies and strategies aimed at enhancing community development and women's empowerment.

Senior executives should be encouraged to devise strategies to improve collaboration for long-term community development and women's empowerment.

5.5 RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

This study was important because the researcher wanted to explore how community development projects contribute to women empowerment in Lulekani in Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality. This study would bring awareness of challenges to all stakeholders who participated in this study. The role of traditional leaders on women empowerment, factors that hinder women empowerment on sustainable livelihood, the contribution of resources on women empowerment, the role of policy makers on rural women empowerment for sustainable community development and some of the topics for future research that could be considered are the role of women's empowerment partnership for sustainable economic development.

5.6 CONCLUSION

The study was aimed at exploring community development projects and their contribution in women empowerment in Lulekani at Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality. Literature prioritizes the contribution of community development projects on women empowerment for sustainable livelihood. This is done so that the attainment of goals of community development projects and women empowerment processes can be realized. The study has highlighted the role of community development projects and the degree to which it contributes to women empowerment. The study has also identified challenges that hinder the implementation of community development projects that are meant to empower women. The study has revealed that good management and administration can also enhance community development projects on women empowerment. However, it has also identified the need for alternative strategies to

support and enhance community development projects for women empowerment. In addition, empowering women can also contribute to other processes such as job creation, alleviating poverty and social stability.

The study is important to community development practitioners, project managers, public managers, private sectors, traditional leaders and other stakeholders who are always involved in women empowerment for sustainable community development. This study is an eye-opener to all stakeholders. It is now their responsibility to consider the study's findings and recommendations as possible ways to improve community development projects for women in Lulekani to support their sustainable living.

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APPENDIX A: UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO - TURFLOOP

CONSENT FORM

Statement of Agreement to Participate in the Research Study:

- I hereby confirm that the researcher, Baloyi V.O., informed me about the nature, conduct, benefits, and risks of this study; and • I have also received, read, and understood the above written information (Participant Letter of information) regarding the study.
- I am aware that the study's results, including personal information such as my sex, age, date of birth, initials, and diagnosis, will be anonymously processed into a study report. • In light of the study's requirements, I agree that the researcher may process the data collected during this study in a computerised system.
- I may withdraw my consent and participation in the study at any time, without prejudice; and • I have had ample opportunity to ask questions and (of my own free will) declare myself willing to participate in the study.
- I am aware that any significant new findings discovered during the course of this research that may be related to my participation will be made available to me.

Full Name of Participant	Date	Time	Signature
I,

I, **Baloyi V.O.** hereby confirm that the aforementioned participant has been fully informed about the nature, conduct, and risks of the aforementioned study.

Full Name of Researcher: **Baloyi V.O** Date: Signature:

Full Name of Witness (If applicable)..... Date:..... Signature:

Full Name of Legal Guardian (If applicable)..... Date:..... Signature.....

APPENDIX B: Letter for Permission: Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality

Baloyi V.O (0737836195)
Stand no 65 Hectoville
Lulekani
1392
Date: 27-10-2020

Municipal manager
Ba-Phalaborwa municipality
Phalaborwa
1390

Dear Sir or Madam

RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN BA-PHALABORWA MUNICIPALITY

I am enrolled in a Master of Development in Planning and Management program at the University of Limpopo, where I am supervised by Professor Moyo T. Her phone number is 0152684141. I am writing to request permission to conduct research on rural women's empowerment in community development projects in your community. The following is my research topic: **“Community development projects and their contribution to**

rural women empowerment: A case study of Lulekani area in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality Limpopo Province". The findings of the research are solely for academic purposes, but they can be made available to you upon request. The information gathered from community members will be kept as private as possible, and participants' identities will be concealed. If this request is approved and accepted, the researcher will be overjoyed. I eagerly await your response.

Yours sincerely

Baloyi V.O

Signature

Date: 27-10-2020

Master of development in planning and management



BA-PHALABORWA MUNICIPALITY

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E-mail: phalamun@lanlic.net

Ref: 5/4/1
Enquiries: MALATJI MP
Your ref: _____

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED
TO THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

12 NOVEMBER 2020

Ms. Baloyi V.O
Stand no.65 Hectoville
Lulekani
1392

Dear Ms. Baloyi V.O

PERMISSION TO CONDUCT THE RESEARCH IN THE BA-PHALABORWA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY FOR MASTER'S DEGREE STUDY

Kindly take note that a permission to collect data within Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality has been granted. You are required to comply with all ethical requirements that will not infringe the institutional image, confidentiality, unnecessary disclosure of information in terms of the study research.

Wishing you well during your study.

MOAKAMELA MI
MUNICIPAL MANAGER



University of Limpopo
Department of Research Administration and Development
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 3935, Fax: (015) 268 2306, Email: anastasia.ngobe@ul.ac.za

TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

MEETING: 05 November 2019

PROJECT NUMBER: TREC/477/2019: PG

PROJECT:

Title: Community Development Projects and Their Contribution to Rural Women Empowerment in Lulekani Area: The Case of Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality, Limpopo Province.
Researcher: VO Balayi
Supervisor: Prof T Mayo
Co-Supervisor/s: N/A
School: Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership
Degree: Master of Development in Planning and Management

PP. 
PROF P MASOKO
CHAIRPERSON: TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

The Turfloop Research Ethics Committee (TREC) is registered with the National Health Research Ethics Council, Registration Number: REC-0310111-031

Note:

- i) This Ethics Clearance Certificate will be valid for one (1) year, as from the abovementioned date. Application for annual renewal (or annual review) need to be received by TREC one month before lapse of this period.
- ii) Should any departure be contemplated from the research procedure as approved, the researcher(s) must re-submit the protocol to the committee, together with the Application for Amendment form.
- iii) PLEASE QUOTE THE PROTOCOL NUMBER IN ALL ENQUIRIES.

Finding solutions for Africa

APPENDIX E: Focus Group Interview Questions for participants in CDP.

Section A: Demographic profile

1. What is your gender?

Gender	Male	Female	Other

2. Which age group are you?

18-28	29-38	39-48	49-58	59+

3. What is the highest level of education that you have attained?

Primary education	Secondary education	College & tertiary education	Other

4. How many people are employed in the project in terms of gender distribution?

Gender	Employed	Unemployed	Other
Male			
Female			

I

Section B: Opinion of participants on community developments and women empowerment

1. What are the main reasons for establishing the community development project??.....

2. Do you think the management has an impact on the contribution of CDP on women empowerment?
3. Is the state of the project facility in good condition?.....
4. Do you think the process of women empowerment can assist in job creation?.....
5. Do community development projects have an impact in alleviating poverty in the community?
6. Do community development projects have a positive impact on social stability?
7. Did understaffing have an impact on women empowerment in the project to reach their objectives?
8. Does lack of human resource development hamper the implementation of CDP?
9. Does monitoring and supervision have a positive impact in your project? If yes/no, how?
10. What impact does resistance to change have in the project?
11. Do you have a partnership with organisations in your project such as government, private sector and traditional leaders?
12. Does your project have enough equipment to run the organisation?
13. What is the state of the infrastructure in your organisation?
14. Do you get enough funds to run the organisation?
15. Is there a formal communication in your organisation?.....
16. Does the information board assist in providing projects information?.....
17. Are there necessary strategies to be used for empowering women?.....

.....
18. What relevant strategies can be used to enhance the CDP on women empowerment? Briefly explain
.....

APPENDIX F: Focus group questions for participant in their language
Nhloko hliso wa swivutiso

1. Hi yihl mianakanyonkulu yo tisungulela phurojeke ya nhluvukiso wa vaaki?

.....
.....

2. U ehleketa ongeti valawuri va na xiave eka ku pfuneta hi CDP ku nyika vamanana matimba?

.....
.....

3. Xana xiyimo xa switirhisiwa swa phurojeke xa ha ri kahle?

.....
.....

4. Xana u ehleketa leswaku ndlela yo haverisa vamanana matimba yi nga pfuneta eka ku tumbuluxa mintirho?

.....
.....

5. Xana tiphurojeke ta nhluvukiso wa muganga ti na xiave eka ku herisa vusweti emugangeni?

.....
.....

6. Xana tiphurojeke ta nhluvukiso wa muganga ti na xona xiave xa ntiyiso eka ku tiyisa vaaki?

.....
.....

7. Xana nkayivelo va vahirhi a wu ri na xiave eka ku havaxela vamanana matimba eka phurojeke ku fikelela swikongomelo swa vona?

.....
.....

8. Xana nkayivelo wa switirhisiwa swa nhluvukiso wa vanhu wu na nkavanyeto eka ku humelerisa CDP?

.....
.....
9. Xana ku monitara na ku langutela swi na xiave xa ntiyiso eka phurojeke ya n'wina? Loko nhlamulo yi ri Ina/E; Xana swi na xiave njhani?
.....
.....

10. Xana ku sihalalela ku cinca swi na xiave njhani eka phurojeke?
.....
.....

11. Xana mi na byona vuxaka na minhlangano yin'wana eka phurojeke ya n'wina yo fana na mfumu, swivandla swo tiyimela na tihosi?
.....
.....

12. Xana phurojeke ya n'wina yi na switirhisiwa swo ringanela ku fambisa nhlango?
.....
.....

13. Xana xi yime njhani xivumbeko xa miako ya nhlango wa n'wina?
.....
.....

14. Xana ma yi kuma mali yo pfuneta yo ringanela yo fambisa nhlango wa n'wina?
.....
.....

15. Xana wu kona mbhurisano wa ximfumu eka nhlango wa n'wina?
.....
.....

16. Xana bodo ya swa mahungu ya pfuneta hi ku mi nyika mahungu ya swa tiphurojeke?
.....
.....

17. Hi wahi maqhinga lama faneleke lama nga tirhisiwaka ku ndlandlamuxa havelo wa matimba ya vamanana eka CDP? Hlamusela hi vuenti.
.....
.....

.....
.....
18. Hlamusela hi ntirho wa ndzawulo ya wena eka ku seketela nhluvukiso wa muganga?

APPENDIX G: Interview for Non-Participants in CDP.

The purpose is to assess why they did not participate and gain insight into their knowledge of community participation, development and sustainable livelihoods.

Section A: Demographic profile

1. What is your gender?

Single	Married	Divorce	Widow

2. Which age group are you?

18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+

3. Educational qualification

Primary education	Secondary education	College & tertiary education	Other

4. Employment

Employed	Unemployed	Other

Section B: Participant views on community development projects

1. Did you ever participate in any community development project? If yes/no explain
2. If opportunity allowed you, were you be able to participate in a community development project?

3. What role do community development projects play in the community?
.....
4. Have development projects in the community generally improved the lives of the people in the community? If yes/no, how?
5. In your opinion, have community development projects enhance women's empowerment? If yes/no, Give reasons
6. What recommendations would you like to make based on what you have observed about community development projects in your community?

APPENDIX H: Interview Schedule for Developmental Stakeholders

Section A: Demographic profile

1. Category of stakeholders

Government	Private sector	CBO	Other (specify)

2. Position of participant in the organisation

What is your position in the organisation?	
--	--

3. For how long has your organisation been involved with the projects?

Section B role of stakeholders in the community projects

1. Explain your department's role in supporting community development?
.....
2. Explain what led your organisation to encourage women's participation in community projects?
.....
3. Explain in what way your approach to working with women in the projects differs from the way you would deal with men?
.....
4. In your opinion, how effective are these projects on women's empowerment?
.....
5. Have you noticed changes in the welfare of recipients and communities involved in community projects?
.....

6. Do you have forums aimed at enhancing integration in community development?
.....

7. Do you have a monitoring and assessment plan for your projects?
.....

8. Do you think your organisation can contribute to non-participation in projects for
community development?
.....

APPENDIX I: Focus group questions for non-participant in their language (Xitsonga)

NHLUVUKISO WA TIPHUROJEKE TA MUGANGA NA XIAVE XA TONA EKA KU HAVAXELA MATIMBA EKA VAVASATI VA LE MAKAYA ENDHAWINI YA LE LULEKANI: XIKAMBELWANA XA MFUMUXIKAYA WA MASIPALA WA PHALABORWA, XIFUNDZHANKULU XA LIMPOPO

Nhlokohliso wa swivutiso swa lava nga tikatseki eka nhluvukiso wa tiphurojeke ta muganga

Xikongomelo i ku kambela xivangelo xo va van'wani va nga ri na xiave ku kuma no engetela vutivi bya vona byo va na xiave eka swa muganga, nhluvukiso na ku antswisa vutomi.

1. Xana u tshama u va na xiave eka phurojeke ya nhluvukiso wa muganga?
.....
2. Loko kuveni a wu se va na xiave eka phurojeke na yin'we, nyika swivangelo swa kona.
3. Loko wo va na nkateko kumbe xiyimo xi pfumerile, xana u nga va na xiave eka phurojeke ya nhluvukiso?.....
4. Xana wa va tiva van'wani lava nga va na xiave kumbe lava tekaka xiave eka nhluvukiso wa tiphurojeke ta muganga?
5. Xana hi xihhi xiave lexi tiphurojeke ta nhluvukiso wa muganga ti nga na xona eka muganga?.....
6. Xana nhluvukiso wa tiphurojeke emugangeni hi ku angarhela ti swi kotile ku antswisa vutomi bya vanhu va muganga?



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09 September 2019

Baloyi V.O (201947902) MDEV
 TURFLOOP GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP
 MASTERS OF DEVELOPMENT IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT (Course work)

Dear Baloyi V.O,

FACULTY APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL

I have pleasure in informing you that your Masters proposal served at the Faculty Higher Degrees Committee meeting on 26 June 2019 and it was approved in Principle with the following title:

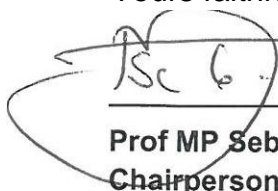
"Community Development Projects and Their Contribution to Rural Women Empowerment in Lulekani

Area: The Case of Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality in Limpopo Province"

Note the following: The study

Ethical Clearance	Tick One
Requires no ethical clearance Proceed with the study	<input type="checkbox"/>
Requires ethical clearance (Human) (TREC) (apply online) Proceed with the study only after receipt of ethical clearance certificate	X
Requires ethical clearance (Animal) (AREC) Proceed with the study only after receipt of ethical clearance certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>

Yours faithfully,

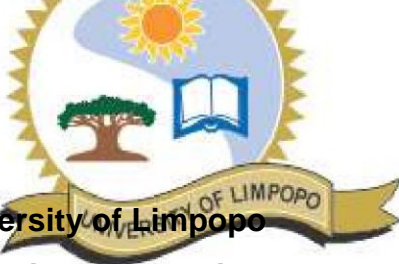
 BSc 6 | 10/09/2019

Prof MP Sebola

Chairperson: Faculty Higher Degrees Committee

CC: Supervisor, Prof T Moyo, Acting Programme Manager, Mr M.B Njoko and Prof MX Lethoko,
Acting Director of School.

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23 September 2021

Dear Sir/Madam

SUBJECT: EDITING OF DISSERTATION

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled 'Community development projects and their contribution to rural women empowerment in Lulekani of Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality, Limpopo Province' by Baloyi Vongani Olga by has been copy-edited, and that unless further tampered with, I am content with the quality of the dissertation in terms of its adherence to editorial principles of consistency, cohesion, clarity of thought and precision.

Kind regards

Prof. SJ Kubayi (DLitt et Phil - Unisa)

Associate Professor

SATI Membership No. 1002606