

**THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS ON
HOUSEHOLDS AT THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY,
VHEMBE DISTRICT**

By

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**A mini-dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree**

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DECLARATION

I, Humbulani Simon Radzilani, hereby declare that the mini thesis for the master of development degree at the university of Limpopo, hereby submitted by me, has not previously been submitted for a degree at this or any other University and that is it is my own work in design and execution and that all reference material contained herein has been duly acknowledged.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to identify material benefits that households participating in poverty alleviation projects receive. The study used both the qualitative and quantitative research design in the context of a random sample of 70 non-project households and 42 households participating in projects. A structured interview schedule was used to collect data. The major findings of this research study are that poverty alleviation projects are effective in alleviating poverty especially amongst rural women. The significance of the study lies in insights on improved methods in the management of poverty alleviation projects.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	African National Congress
H ₁	Hypothesis
H ₀	Null hypothesis
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NICs	Newly Industrialized Countries
PIR	Poverty and Inequality Report
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RSA	Republic of South Africa
R	Rand
X	Explanatory variable
Y	Dependent variable
Yrs	Years
%	Percent

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CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Wilkins (1998:5) defines poverty as the inability to attain a minimal standard of living measured in terms of basic consumption needs or the income required to satisfy them. Webster (1990:16) in turn defines poverty as a relative term, a condition that can only be defined by comparing the circumstances of one group of people or an entire economy with another one. The World Bank (2001:15) defines poverty in a multi-dimensional perspective. According to the Reconstruction and Development Programme (*Policy Framework*, 2003:12), poverty affects millions of people, the majority of whom live in the rural areas and are women. It is estimated that 17 million people in South Africa are surviving below the minimum living level and of these at least 11 million live in rural areas.

In South Africa, local municipalities have initiated several projects. In the Thulamela Municipality which is the location of the study, projects such as irrigation schemes, poultry farming, brickyards, and stone crushing have been initiated in an attempt to address poverty. These projects have attempted to create factors necessary for promoting sustainable development.

This is in line with the government long-term policy of facilitating community participation in development projects. By forcing members of the community in participating in income generating projects, you reduce their dependent on state handouts. If community take responsibility for their own development, they stop being parasites on state welfare. Development projects changes the conditions or livelihood at households enforcing them to adjust in order to live better life.

These projects are funded through the Department of Social Development. These projects given funding in the hope the benefits of the participants will be emulated or copied by the rest of the community. This should generate a multiplier effect on local economic development. Government policy believes that community best groups are available option through which to channel development finance.

Through various community projects implemented by the national government, provincial governments and municipalities, different approaches are employed to tackle poverty.

The first step towards poverty alleviation is to develop an understanding of who the poor are and where they are located. Poverty is usually concentrated in rural areas. Even in urban areas, there are serious cases of poverty in South Africa. The government, through the department of social welfare and development, has initiated several projects in rural areas in an attempt to alleviate poverty. The people of the Mukula area, which is the site of the study, have initiated a number of projects backed by the department. The study will examine three projects, namely, stone crushing, poultry and vegetable farming, focusing on the impact of these activities on households.

1.2. Problem Statement

Falling within Ward 12 of the Thulamela Local Municipality, three projects have been initiated at Mukula Village. These are Mukula Stone Crushers, Mukula Poultry Farming and Mukula Vegetables. Their aim is to generate income for unemployed people in the community in order to address poverty prevailing in most households. Households with members participating in these projects receive an income from selling their output to local markets. In the process, they are able to meet some of their basic needs such as for food, clothing, housing, and education. The study thus aimed to establish whether households participating in these projects were getting access to material benefits which made them better off than those households which were not taking part in these projects.

1.3. Motivation for the study

While the researcher has a passion for contributing in uplifting the living standards of the people at large, the following aspects motivated the choice of this subject:

- Vhembe District is the poorest in the Limpopo Province. With only a few economic activities taking place within these communities, poverty alleviation projects might give hope for a better life.
- The success of poverty alleviation projects within these communities can have far reaching benefits but failure of such projects can have a devastating effect on the local people.

- The success and sustainability of poverty alleviation projects can create the potential for major economic activities in rural areas which in turn may bring the rural communities into the country's mainstream economy.

1.4 Aim of the study

The aim of the study was to identify material benefits that households participating in these poverty alleviation projects were receiving.

1.5 Objectives of the study

- To describe the nature of activities in each of the projects;
- To quantify production output levels for each project;
- To identify and derive a profile of participating members;
- To identify and quantify additional benefits for households of participating members;
- To compare incomes of individuals derived from the projects; and
- To develop a profile of non-participating households.

1.6. Hypothesis

The research hypothesis for this study, denoted as H_1 , is stated as follows:

H_1 : There is a significant relationship between differences in household income and the extent of participation in poverty alleviation projects. This means that differences in household income become the dependent variable (y) while the extent of participation become the explanatory variable (x). The corresponding null hypothesis is stated as follows: H_0 : There is no significant relationship between "household income" and the "extent of participation in poverty alleviation projects".

1.7. Significance of the study

The significance of the study is that the study should create a basis for further improvement in the management of poverty alleviation projects. After the study, the Department of Health and Social Development and the Department of Agriculture should be interested in this study as it may contribute insights towards the effort of making poverty alleviation projects successful and sustainable. The research should help the beneficiaries in finding ways and means of making use of the projects to alleviate poverty in an effective way.

Institutions of higher education can take the research findings and recommendations as areas of further studies. The department of housing and local economic development should be interested in this study as it addresses the local economic activities within community households. Department of economic development, tourism and environment can be interested to this study as it is concerned about economic development and improvement of people's life. The study can also serve as a director for policy design in government departments and offices like premier's office. Certain institutions like Limpopo Development and Trade an investment in Limpopo can be interested to this study as they are developmental agencies.

1.8. Definition of Concepts

Poverty

According to the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RSA, 2003), poverty is the single greatest burden of South Africa's people, and is the direct result of the apartheid system and the grossly skewed nature of business and industrial development which accompanied it. It is not merely the lack of income which determines poverty. An enormous population of very basic needs are presently unmet. In attacking poverty and deprivation, the RDP aims to set South Africa firmly on the road to eliminating hunger, providing land and housing to all our people, providing access to safe water and sanitation for all, ensuring the availability of affordable and sustainable energy resources, eliminating illiteracy, raising the quality of education and training for children and adults, protecting the environment, and improving our health services and making them accessible to all.

Poverty is the pronounced deprivation in well-being. But what precisely is deprivation? The voices of poor people bear eloquent testimony to its meaning. To be poor is to be hungry, to lack shelter and clothing, to be sick and not cared for, to be illiterate and not schooled. But for poor people living in poverty is more than this. Poor people are partially vulnerable to adverse events outside their control. They are other treated badly by the institutions of state and society and excluded from voice and power in those institutions (World Bank 2001, World Development Report 2000).

Participation

In the literature, participation is always connected to the actions of communities, groups or individuals related to the development or change of an existing situation (Moser, 1989:81). An earlier version of participation, especially used in relation to self-help projects in South Africa, saw it as a means of mobilizing the labour input of the poor (Koetze, 1983:99). In this study, participation is used to mean actions of project beneficiaries related to the development, improvement or change of an existing situation.

Community

Community is often defined in terms of geographic locality, of shared interests and needs, or in terms of deprivation and disadvantage. Implicit in the use of the concept is either the image of the traditional African village or the urban slum or squatter settlement (De Beer and Swanepoel, 1998:16). In this study, community will mean a group of people who reside in a specific locality and who exercise some degree of local autonomy in organizing their social life in such a way that, from that locality base, they are able to satisfy the full range of their daily needs.

Community development

According to Coetzee (1989:257), community development is defined as the process by which the aspirations of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities through the improvement of the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities to integrate these communities into the life of the nation, and to enabling them to contribute fully to national progress. This complex of processes, therefore, consists of two essential elements, namely, the participation of the people themselves in an effort to improve their level of living, relying as much as possible on their own initiative, and the provision of technical and other services in ways which encourage initiative and self-help by making these more effective. It is expressed in programmes designed to achieve a wide variety of specific improvements.

Project

The term project is used here to refer to an actively, or set of related activities which is planned and implemented as an identifiable whole. It usually has a specific geographic location and often has a clearly defined time span.

It includes the more obvious kind of project such as the construction of a road, dam, school, hospital or housing complex as well as the less obvious such as. It should, however, be added that project planning does not have to be carried out in isolation and, for reasons which will be examined later, it is usually more effective if undertaken as part of wider planning exercise (Conyers & Petter, 1984).

This Chapter has thus provided an introduction to the study. The problem of the study has been formulated, the aims and objectives advanced as well as the motivation and significance explained. Key concepts have been appropriately defined in the context of this study. The next Chapter will address the literature review.

Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)

The RDP is an integrated, coherent socio-economic policy framework. It seeks to mobilise all our people and our country's resources toward the final eradication of apartheid and the building of a democratic non-racial non sexist future. The RDP has been drawn by the ANC-led alliance in consultation with other key mass organisations. A wide range of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and research organisations assisted in the process. There are many proposals, strategies and policy programmes contained in the RDP. These can be grouped into five major policy programmes that are linked one to the other. The five key programmes are: meeting basic needs, developing our human resources, building the economy, democratising the state and society and implementing the RDP. The first priority is to begin to meet the basic needs of people i.e. jobs, land, housing, water, electricity, telecommunication, transport, a clean and healthy environment, nutrition, health care and social welfare. (RSA, 2000)

The RDP is a people-centred programme people must be involved in the decision making process in implementation in new jobs opportunities requiring new skills and in managing and governing our society. This will empower people but an education and training programme is crucial.

Democratisation is integral to the RDP without thorough going democratisation the resources and potential of our country and people will not available for a coherent programme of reconstruction and development. The RDP raises many challenges in its implementation because it involves processes and forms of participation by organisations outside government that are very different to the old apartheid order. (RSA,2000)

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Rationale for the analysis of poverty

South Africa is an upper middle-income country with a per capital income similar to those of Botswana, Brazil, Malaysia, and Mauritius. Despite this relative wealth, the experience of the majority of poverty or of continued vulnerability to becoming poor is cause for concern. Furthermore, the distribution of income and wealth in South Africa is one of the most unequal in the world. Finally, although significant progress has been made over the last five years, many South African households have unsatisfactory access to clean water, energy, health care, and education facilities.

Several studies have pointed to the links between poverty, inequality and political instability. The introduction of policies that act to reduce levels of poverty and inequality could contribute towards the achievement of the economic goals that have been targeted by the South African government while contributing towards higher standards of living for all. This study thus reviewed the extent and nature of poverty and inequality in South Africa, and provides means that could be used to reduce both. The study attempted to provide clear conceptual and practical guidelines concerning the issues which need to be taken into consideration when monitoring the impact of poverty. The goal was to provide pointers for a strategy on human development that should build upon the government's macro-economic framework.

2.1.2 The persistence of poverty

The inability of many to satisfy their essential needs while a minority enjoys extreme prosperity stems from many sources. The specificity of this situation in South Africa has been the impact of institutionalised discrimination. Colonial and union government policies directed at exploiting cheap labour were built upon by apartheid legislation. The result was a process of state-driven underdevelopment that encompassed dispossession and exclusion for the majority of South Africans.

An important outcome brought about by these policies were the loss of assets, such as land and livestock, and simultaneously the denial of opportunities to develop these assets through limiting access to markets, infrastructure and education. As such, apartheid, and the legislation and institutions through which its ideology was implemented, operated to produce poverty and extreme inequality (ANC, 1994). Although South Africa has undergone a dramatic economic, social and political transition in the last decade, many of the distortions and dynamics introduced by apartheid continue to reproduce poverty and perpetuate inequality. The importance of reducing poverty and inequality has been a consistent theme of the new government. Statements made by government have recognised that planning needs to be focused on the objectives of narrowing inequality, breaking down the barriers that hamper participation in the economy and reducing poverty. In March 1995, South Africa joined the nations of the world in pledging to work towards the eradication of poverty at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen. This was reinforced on the occasion of the adoption of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill 1996 (RSA, 1996).

2.2 Poverty Alleviation Projects

Over the past ten years the provincial government in Limpopo has funded many poverty alleviation projects. One of government's flagship projects was in Bekkersdal, in Limpopo where 177 previously unemployed women were involved in various programmes such as a restaurant, a hair salon, a guesthouse, a crèche, a recreation centre, a food garden, a car wash facility, and a mobile kitchen. The government invested money over a three-year period for use in infrastructure, training, equipment, and materials. The proceeds from the project are shared amongst the participants (Ramphela: 1990).

However, over time, the poverty alleviation strategy has increasingly started focusing on job creation programmes such as Zivuseni (Ramphela, 1990), which aims at improving the social wages of the poor by initiating development centres. The provincial government has, therefore, withdrawn from or consolidated a number of projects in line with the government's key mandates.

Poverty is not knowing where your next meal is going to come from, and always wondering when the council is going to evict you from your house and always praying that your husband must not lose his job. "To me that is poverty", according to Mrs Witbooi of Philipstown (Wilson and Ramphela, 1989:14). Despite the obviously large numbers of people living in poverty, the definition of poverty has been the subject of some debate amongst policy analysts. However, the emerging consensus sees poverty as generally being characterised by the inability of individuals, households, or entire communities, are unable to meet basic needs. Poverty is seen to include several dimensions such as the following: the poor were isolated from the institutions of kinship and community; the elderly without care from younger family members were seen as "poor" even if they had a state pension that provided an income that was relatively high by local standards. Similarly, young single mothers without the support of older kin or the fathers of their children were perceived to be poor. Poor people see the inability to provide sufficient or good quality food for the family as an outcome of poverty. Households where children went hungry or were malnourished were seen as living in poverty. So too were those lacking sufficient resources to satisfy a socially acceptable minimum standard of living.

The perceptions of the poor themselves are a good indication of what should be regarded as poverty. The poor are perceived to live in over crowded conditions and in homes in need of maintenance. Having too many children is regarded as a common cause of poverty - not only by parents, but by grandparents and other family members who had to assume responsibility for the care of such children. The poor lack access to safe and efficient sources of energy. In rural communities, the poor, particularly women, had to walk long distances to gather firewood. In addition, women reported that wood collection was increasing their vulnerability to physical attack and sexual assault. The poor also perceived the lack of employment opportunities, low wages and the lack of job security as major contributing factors to their poverty. Many poor households are characterised by absent fathers or children living apart from their parents. Households are frequently split over a number of sites as a survival strategy (Male Interviewed by Operation Hunger, quoted in *SA-PPA*, 1997:5).

In contrast, wealth was perceived as being characterised by good housing, the use of gas or electricity and ownership of major household equipment such as a television or fridge. Wealth meant knowing that there was enough food for the family and owning a wide range of household appliances. The point of departure for an appropriate policy framework for the reduction of poverty in South Africa is the underlying political economic structure of the country. The approach adopted by the Poverty and Inequality Report is thus based on breaking the forces that have perpetuated a vicious circle of poverty on the one hand, while encouraging income, wealth and opportunity to be amassed on the other. Five interlocking proposals inform the approach.

- The first deals with economic growth and human development. It should be linked to and have the aim of achieving sustainable improvements in the quality of life of all South Africans.
- Second, this is best achieved through enhancing the capabilities of disadvantaged communities, households and individuals by improving their access to a wide range of assets, both physical and social. At the same time, inefficiencies in markets, markets institutions, spatial structures and delivery mechanisms that prejudice those who are least well off, need to be identified and removed.
- Third, having now established a framework for short-term macro-economic stability, the South African government should place increasing emphasis on redistributive measures to assure the long-term well-being and property of the population.
- The fourth proposal to achieve this, is that a more assertive role will be required of government in facilitating the transfer of assets and services from the wealthy to the poor through effective and appropriate social investment. This will need to be matched by market, institutional and spatial returns that will benefit the less well off. A recommitment to the delivery of social and physical services is needed to complement these efforts.
- Finally, the collection of social, economic and demographic information for the purposes of monitoring the extent and nature of change should be prioritised to ensure that the reduction of poverty and inequality is to be managed on a sustainable basis (Moser, 1996, 1997).

2.3 International Experience

International experience of poverty alleviation programmes suggests that poverty is not a static condition among individuals, households or communities. Rather, it is recognised that although some individuals or households are permanently poor, others move into and out of poverty. This may be a result of life-cycle changes, of a main income earner, or the deterioration in external economic conditions (Moser, 1996, 1997).

Various analyses of development experience internationally indicate that particular kinds of social spending and employment creating strategies are more effective for the reduction of poverty and inequality. With respect to social spending (such as health, education, social security, water supply, and sanitation) both the level and focus of the spending are important. The more government spends on basic social services, the more poor people are likely to benefit. However, within that, particular types of spending are also more beneficial than others (May, 1995).

The experience of the East Asian countries in particular indicates that one of the dimensions which has supported their high economic growth rates has been the implementation of policies which focus on a more equitable human resource development specifically in the newly industrialised countries (NICs) of East Asia. These measures included keeping interest rates low directing credit to industrial promotion and focus on non-tradition exports. The results of high economic growth and rapid reduction in poverty and inequality were achieved through a combination of market-oriented policies and interventionist policies (May 1995)

Conversely, available evidence suggests that the argument for poverty reduction through the trickle down from broad-based growth does not seem to hold in the case for sub Saharan Africa (Hammer, 1996). Historically and from international experience, the concept of local economic development was brought about by negative factors such as urban decline, high unemployment rates and conditions of increasing poverty. There is thus a natural synergy between local economic development and poverty alleviation to a certain extent. However, experience also shows that local economic development strategies can and often do fail poor communities.

This is partly because insufficient attention is paid to issues of targeting and understanding who the losers and winners are likely to be in the pursuit of a focal economic development strategy. In short, the lessons of development that have been learned at the national level include, for example the following:

- While economic growth is important for poverty reduction, it is not a sufficient condition for poverty reduction.
- Initial conditions of inequality can contribute to lower rates of economic growth and retard development.
- Finally, more attention needs to be paid to the co-ordination and complementary of anti-poverty policies pursued by the different spheres of government.

Development efforts must be integrates at all the three spheres of government under cross government departments.

2.4 Local Economic Development

The work of Amartya Sen (1990:9) has helped to further understanding of development by focusing attention on people as being the ends rather than the means of growth. Economic growth and human development are also linked through the constraints and opportunities that each imposes upon the other. For example, the ability of the government and the private sector to provide services and jobs on a sustainable basis required for a country to prosper is dependent upon the health and skills of its population, reductions in the level of political and social unrest, the reduction of poverty and inequality, and the generation of an effective demand and ability to pay for the goods and services produced by the private and public sectors.

Growth and human development are thus linked and are mutually restoring. However, although growth is a necessary condition for the alleviation of poverty, it is not a sufficient condition. Enlarging what South Africans can do, or can be, correctly emphasises human development as being the primary objective of government's actions. The policy framework for the reduction of poverty and inequality is one way in which this dynamic relationship can be managed (Dreze & Sen, 1990:10).

Global trends, macro economic conditions and the changing institutional context operate to close off possibilities open to state managers. An inherent belief behind this approach has been that the benefits of growth would reach the poor through a trickle down effect. All that was needed for successful development was the freeing up of markets and removal of state controls and intervention. It is also argued that the state too has a central role to play in the development of non-tradable goods such as labour, infrastructure and public administration. Finally, there has also been widespread agreement on the importance of the state in the provision of social safety nets such as employment guarantees and other public works programmes, food distribution and other types of nutrition programmes and micro-enterprise credit (Lipton, 1997:1006).

Strengthening the abilities of poor people to fight poverty by enlarging their assets is an essential ingredient of a pro-poor growth strategy. The incentive structure fostered by the macroeconomic policy must increase the flow of resources to the poor in order to enhance their access to economic assets such as land, credit and housing.

The major thrust of the development debate over the past decade regarding the relationship between growth, development and the reduction of poverty and inequality has shifted significantly. While no single blueprint exists showing how to simultaneously achieve growth and address poverty and inequality, there is evidence that inequality has a negative impact on growth. This also applies to poverty reduction. For local government to be effective in their local economic development and poverty alleviation roles, a number of issues need to be considered, such as:

- First it must be recognized that the economic development and poverty alleviation challenges that face local governments are not homogeneous.
- Second, local government efforts have to be actualised in the context of South Africa's system of intergovernmental relations since this has implications for resource allocation and the way in which equity and efficiency issues are balanced within the overall system of governance.
- Finally, in South Africa, as in many societies, poverty is fundamentally a national problem, thus local government attempts at poverty alleviation always have to be viewed within the national context. (RSA, 2003)

The local economic development and poverty alleviation study undertaken by the Department of Provincial and Local Government provides a framework for developing a municipal anti-poverty programme (RSA, 2003). This study elaborates on the broader provincial and national framework within which local economic development and poverty alleviation occur, and the related constraints and opportunities. The issues that are focused on include a review and analysis of local governments mandate with regards to poverty, the nature and extent of local poverty, an approach to the further exploration of the local economic development and poverty case studies. Second, it includes defining instruments and strategies for local economic development and how these will impact on poverty, and Government support to municipalities in anti-poverty strategies. The third anti-poverty strategy was first articulated in the *White Paper on the Reconstruction and Development Programme*. It proposed several dimensions that must be addressed to achieve the transformation of the South Africa society. The Minister of Finance rearticulated this multi-focal approach to the eradication of poverty in the 1998 medium term budget policy statement (Mokate: 1998). The fourth issue deals with meeting the basic needs of the people, accelerating the basis for sustained economic growth, development and job creation, developing human resources, ensuring the safety and security of citizens and the state, and transforming the organs of government to reflect a democratic state.

Some of the mechanisms that have been used to support local economic development and poverty alleviation include the job training programmes that are used primarily to stimulate access to employment. They may entail on-the-job training, training through local agencies for specific businesses, training in areas of potential labour shortages, and general skills training, such as literary and job searching skills. Business incubators provide physical space and a nurturing environment for small businesses in their formative stages.

Incubators share space and support services such as marketing and management capacity. The space to house businesses often consists of vacant buildings that are renovated to provide low cost space. Renovation costs are usually publicly subsidized. However, incubators may also be privately owned and supported through public subsidies.

Enterprises are predetermined areas where firms pay lower taxes, receive subsidies for worker training and are exempt from government regulations.

The concept is to locate enterprise zones in the most distressed areas to encourage the development of indigenous enterprises, using cost minimization as an incentive. Free trade zones-firms' location in the free trade zones benefit from reduced barriers to trade. They are particularly suitable for firms whose production has high import content and where international trade is critical. Urban/community development grants are funds provided by the National Government as bridging finance to stimulate private investment, as well as commercial, industrial and neighbourhood development. The recently instituted social plan fund and local economic development funds are versions of this instrument. A wide range of subsidy instruments is available for use as part of an economic development strategy. These include tax abatements, tax exemptions, financing loan assistance, write-downs, and so on. The specific instrument that is used will depend on a negotiated process among the stakeholders and the economic development needs of the area.

The above variety of policy instrument have been used individually or in combination to address local economic growth and to alleviate poverty. They represent general categories and can be refined to reflect the needs of different areas. Local government is already pursuing some of these strategies. However, to be effective in contributing to poverty reduction, the nature of local poverty must be assessed and appropriate targeting must be undertaken. A local strategy alone will not be sufficient. It should be aligned to national and provincial policies to create an organic process where different initiatives can reinforce to render poverty alleviation strategies effective. In addition, there should be close collaboration and co-ordination between the three spheres of government in addressing these issues. (Mokate, 1998).

2.5 Development Participation

Economic growth is the prime means of creating income and employment opportunities. Where markets for products are expanding, poor people are able to establish sustainable livelihoods for themselves either by increasing their existing production and finding new products to market, by finding new products to market,

or by employment opportunities with new or growing enterprises.

Without growth in the economy or with stagnant or even declining incomes, the poor will only be able to make insignificant improvements in their livelihoods at the expense of other poor people. The cooperation, participation and involvement of all stake holders is very crucial in developmental projects. The government should encourage and facilitate cooperation, participation and involvement between the people of South Africa.

Henderson and Francis (1988:80) state that the aim of community projects is to develop services and facilities that would improve the quality of life for people living on a low income. This brings together disadvantaged groups to develop self-help and mutual aid projects within and among communities. In this way the quality of services will be improved by encouraging consumers to discuss the extent and nature of their needs with service providers. They believe that these objectives can be achieved through a variety of village-based projects.

Poverty affects groups and individuals such as young people, women, single parents, and the elderly. They also believe that the projects started by these groups widened out to address the issues that faced people in their communities as a whole (Ralph, 1992:12; Henderson and Francis 1988:80). According to Cernea (1991:420), a common problem in project implementation is the lack of sufficient trained staff to carry out the various tasks. Possible causes for this include an absolute shortage of skilled manpower in the country; low wages which make rural work less attractive than other employment opportunities for suitably trained personnel; or the failure of government to support the programme by assigning adequate numbers of staff and freeing them from other responsibilities.

Swanepoel (1998:82) is of the view that government and non-government organizations are sometimes in the habit of deciding on their own what the needs of the people are and how those needs should be met. The people are then confronted with ready-made proposals for projects which they must accept and implement. For a community worker to get people to launch such a project as their own will be nearly impossible,

even if it addresses a felt need. Hope and Timmel (1992:4) state that if people are suddenly asked to participate in a development project, they are either suspicious or expect that the leaders are using them for their own needs. In fact, people are entitled to be suspicious while on the other hand, there is a need for community participation in rural development projects as a reflection partly of the input expected of a community. There is a case for participation as a process in which communities should provide labour but also plan, take decisions and accept responsibility for the maintenance of projects.

2.6. South African Experience

The eradication of poverty and inequality and the meeting of basic needs are primary goals of government, but are not the only ones that government is trying to attain. The point of departure for the reduction of poverty and inequality in South Africa is the underlying political economic structure of the country. In South Africa it is proposed that more assertive action by government to reduce poverty and inequality is a feasible option and indeed, in the light of the earlier analysis, is extremely necessary. The implication is that the policy framework for the reduction of poverty and inequality in South Africa has to take into account the complementarities that exist between different kinds of assets and the nature of the markets in which they operate.

Gerald (1997) asserts that as long as local government remains local, that is determined by a local balance of power and outside of effective national scrutiny; rural development interventions will probably reinforce the power of dominant local forces and oppressive gender relations. This introduces the role of RDP as a facilitator of a national consensus, mediating between national aims and the agendas of the dominant local forces (Gerald, 1997). However, the impact of development processes and interventions upon women has revealed that the process of benefit may be equal, and that, far from improving the lives of poorer women, the consequences of development activities may actually be increasing their problems and workloads.

According to the policy framework (*RSA*, 2003:52), the South African economy is in a deep-seated structural crisis and as such, requires fundamental reconstruction.

For decades forces from within, namely, the white minority, have used their exclusive access to political and economic power to promote their own sectional interests at the expense of black people. African people have been systematically exploited and oppressed economically. However, South Africa currently has one of the world's most unequal patterns of distribution of income and wealth. A disproportionate share of the burden of poverty and inequality has fallen on black women who have been subject to systematic gender oppression. The agricultural sector and rural economy are also in crisis. Thousands of African people rural households are crammed into tiny plots where they are unable to produce or buy affordable food. Government decentralization policies have failed to channel resources to the rural areas which remain the most deprived parts of the country. There must, therefore, be a significant role for government to complement the role of the private sector and community participation in stimulating poverty alleviation projects.

In order to foster the growth of local economies, broadly representative institutions must be established to address local economic development. The purpose is to formulate strategies to address job creation and community development. The government should provide some subsidies as catalysts for job creation programmes controlled by communities or workers and targeted at appropriate job creation and development programmes in the most neglected rural areas. Ultimately, all such projects should sustain themselves.

Poverty and deprivation have been among apartheid's most damaging and pervasive legacies. The fight against poverty and the protection of the poor and the most vulnerable has, therefore, been a strong and tangible commitment of the Gauteng Provincial Government. This has included reducing the negative impact of poverty through broadening access to resources such as social grants, nutrition and social services. It has also entailed attacking the roots of poverty through improved access to economic opportunities, incomes, education, and jobs.

The vast majority of provincial government programmes including health and education, the provision of basic services and housing, are aimed at benefiting the poor. In addition, a number of specific departmental and cross sectoral

programmes have been introduced to address poverty through: Improving access to social security,

providing education and free health care, creating short-term jobs, ensuring food security including utilising food gardens and school nutrition, providing free water and electricity, and establishing poverty alleviation projects (RSA, 2004).

To conclude, this chapter has provided a survey of relevant literature on global experiences concerning poverty alleviation by community participation and on the South African experience. The next chapter will address the research methodology applied in this study.

2.7. Limpopo Province Experience

During Limpopo female farmer of the year awards ceremony 2006, Land and Agriculture Minister Lulama Xingwana said women needed to use agriculture to overcome hunger and unemployment. She further said women farmers have to contend with the social difficulties of life, deal with the challenge of food security and strike a balance between entrepreneurship and skill transfer. Women have been urged to take central stage in the fight against poverty in their communities. The awards ceremony was introduced seven years ago as an initiative to empower and reward women who diligently used agriculture to address social challenges in their communities. "We must make a meaningful contribution in the fight against hunger by using our god-given land to rise above the odds," she encouraged.

The people of Ga-kibi in Limpopo, having seen the danger of land degradation and water shortage, came together in April 2004 to form a land care project. MEC Magadzi commended Kgoshi Kibi Leboho for his visionary, leadership and tireless support in the formation and success of planning an area wide project that covered 12 villages of 1 868 households with a population of 11 501, said Magadzi. The project was first approved for funding by the Department of Agriculture in 2005 to the tune of R281 700. Funding for a land care project requires that the project support the vision, aims and goals of the land care programme which are social sustainability, economic sustainability, environmental sustainability and technical feasibility.

The MEC said the criteria for approval of funding assisted the department in evaluating the impact the project had on the community, and remarked that the project at Ga-kibi was doing just that, having trained more than 250 people in the community to make it one of the most socially sustainable land care programmes. The community achieved their objective to restore grazing land by erecting a 365km fence, building 25 drinking troughs, building four reservoirs and creating 914 temporary jobs (Limpopo Provincial News Paper: 2006).

The department of local government and housing launched a gender forum to encourage women to become active participants in developmental projects. The launch, recently held at Meropa Casino saw the attendance of national provincial department officials, women in public and private sectors, Salga, the physically challenged, including councillors from Vhembe, Capricon and Westenberg districts. When going his address, Nefale Mukundisi from national department of housing said that women had been oppressed with zero gender equality. "Men are overcoming their issues and fitting gender into development, enabling women to participate in development projects to achieve control over factors affecting their lives on an equal footing with men, he indicated.

In Tzaneen, more than 1000 rural families in Limpopo will be living in proper houses soon. Some 115 families in Mawa village near Tzaneen in Limpopo are building the houses themselves as part of the People Housing Process (PHP), a government initiative that encourages beneficiaries to be part of the building process. "The project is always a success because the beneficiaries are working hard to ensure that their houses are strong and well-built". Said spokesperson for the greater Tzaneen Municipality, Solly Mokhashoa. The beneficiaries have a larger say in the structure of their houses. Each house costs R25 800 and five villages, including the beneficiary, are employed to build one house. Locals have been contracted to use their bakkies and donkey carts to deliver sand, bricks, cement, and other building materials.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

According to Neuman (1997), research methodology is a way of going about finding answers to pertinent questions. In this study the researcher intended to establish the success level and significant relationship between differences in households' income and the extent of participation in poverty alleviation projects. Research design refers to the plan and structure of all investigation used to obtain evidence to answer research questions. The design describes the procedures for conducting the study, including when, from whom and under what conditions the data are obtained. In this study, the researcher used both a quantitative and a qualitative research design because of the mix in the variables of interest.

3.2. Area of Study

The study was done at Mukula Village. The village is situated to the east of Thohoyandou in Ward 12 of Thulamela Municipality. There are three primary schools and one secondary school in the village. Figure 1 shows the different provinces of South Africa. Figure 2 shows the Limpopo Province and its six districts. Figure 3 shows the locality of the study area in the context of the municipality.



Figure 1: Map showing the different provinces of South Africa

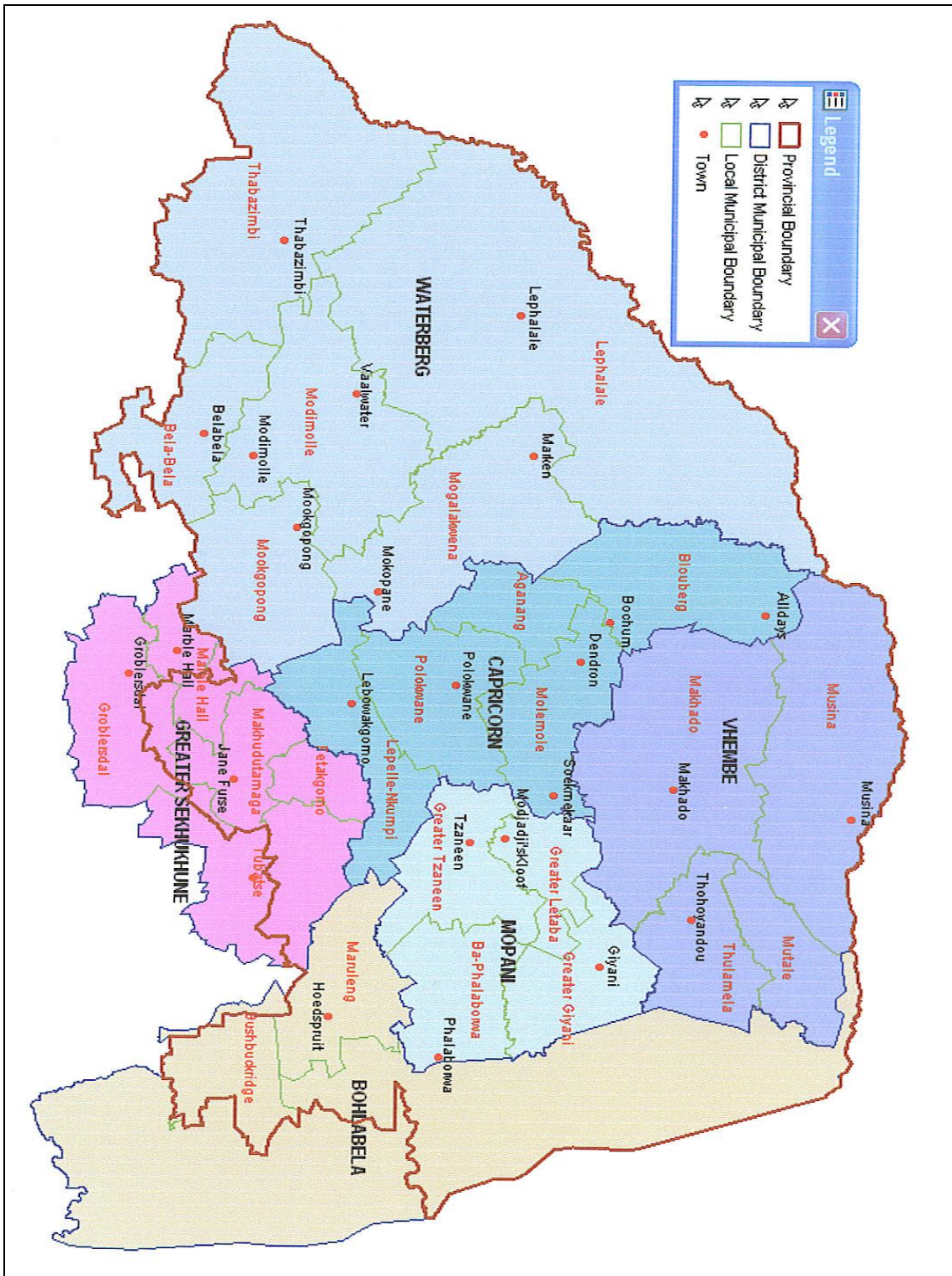


Figure 2: Map showing the Limpopo Province and its six districts

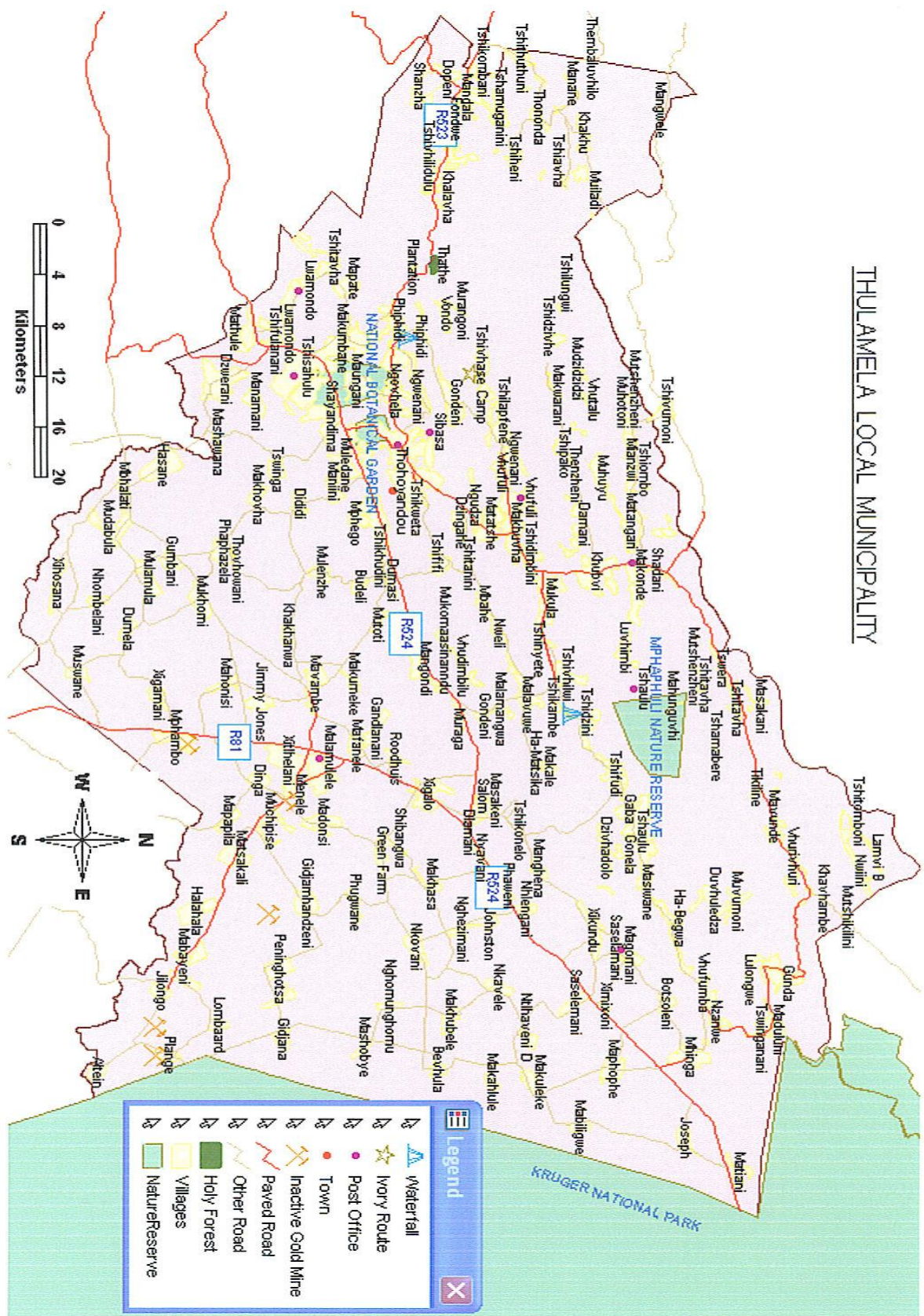


Figure 3: The locality of the study area in the context of the Municipality

3.3. Population

Mukula is a large settlement of seven hundred (700) households. The target population were men and women participating in Mukula Stones Crushers, Mukula Poultry Farming and the Mukula Vegetables Project. There were fifty people working on the stones crushers, thirty working on poultry farming and one hundred on the vegetable project. Out of the fifty who were working on the stone crushing, thirty were women and twenty men. On the poultry-farming project, there were twenty women and ten men. On the vegetables project, seventy were women and thirty men.

Table 1: The distribution of participants

Name of Project	Men	Women	Total
Mukula Stone Crushing	20	30	50
Mukula Poultry	10	20	30
Mukula Vegetables	30	70	100

3.4 Sampling Methods

A sample is part of a population and a selected group of elements from a defined population. According to Wilson (1993:172), researchers use sampling because it is a feasible and logical way of making statements about a larger group. In this study, a twenty percent (20%) sample size was selected from members of the projects and a ten percent (10%) sample equal to seventy (70) of households in Mukula Village, which were not participating in the projects. Purposeful random sampling was used to ensure that both men and women participants were represented in each projects.

Table 2: Sample size distribution

Name of Project	Men	Women	Total
Mukula Stone Crushing	5	7	12
Mukula Poultry	2	4	6
Mukula Vegetables	7	17	24

3.5 Data Collection Methods

Using lists of households from the local headman, sample households earlier selected in 3.4 were each identified using a unique code number.

The two field assistants visited these households during the last week of September 2005 and informed them about the exercise. Permission was requested from the headman to conduct household interviews. In the meantime the researcher approached the project management and informed it of the intention to conduct research about their members as respondents in its cooperation.

3.6. Pilot Survey

Leedy (1985:136) suggests that all data gathering instruments should be pre-tested on a small population in what is often referred to as a pilot study. He recommends that every researcher should give questionnaire and interview questions to at least half a dozen friends, or neighbours, to test whether there are any items that they may have difficulty in understanding or in comprehending exactly what the researcher is seeking to determine.

For this study, the researcher tested the impact of poverty alleviation projects on beneficiaries at Tshikambe Projects. At Tshikambe Village there are many poverty alleviation projects under the same Municipality as Mukula Village. The interview questions were tested on two poverty alleviation projects. Piloting the interview questions also enabled the researcher to verify the time needed for their completion. Mistakes observed during piloting were changed. Those questions found ambiguous were changed. In addition measures implied in the questions were checked against the responses to test for validity.

3.7. Data Collection Procedures

The actual data collection was undertaken during the first half of October 2005. The field assistant was deployed in the village to collect primary data through the administration of interviews. Adult members of non-participating households were interviewed and the respondents entered on individual interview schedules. In the meantime, the researcher visited individual projects and administered interviews with the 24 members of the various projects.

Five field assistants who were selected on the basis having interest on poverty alleviation projects assisted the researcher.

The field assistants were trained on how to collect primary data through the administration of interviews while in the process of collecting data, some households were reluctant to give information and some even reach to a stage where they referred the field assistant to other households for data collection.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Introduction

Once the data begin to flow in, they must be analysed. This chapter addresses two topics. The first is data preparation which includes editing, coding and data entry. These activities ensure the accuracy of the data and their conversion from a raw form to reduced and classified forms that are appropriate for analysis. The data collected were analysed using frequency tables, bar charts and pie charts.

4.2. Project Participating Members

Table 1. Gender distribution

Name of Project	Gender	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative percentage frequency
Mukula Stones Crushing	F	7	16.67	16.67
	M	5	11.90	28.57
Mukula Poultry Farming	F	4	9.52	38.09
	M	2	4.76	42.85
Mukula Vegetables	F	17	40.48	83.33
	M	7	16.67	
TOTAL		42	100%	100%

In the Mukula Stone Crushing Project there were twelve respondents. Out of these respondents, seven were women (16.67%) and five were men (11.90%). The respondents of this project constituted 28.57% of all three projects. In the Mukula Poultry Farming there were six respondents, of which four were women (9.52%) and two were men (4.76%). The total percentage of the respondents from the Mukula Poultry Farming was 14.25%. In the Vegetables Project, there are fifty-four respondents. Seventeen of these respondents were women and seven men. Seventeen respondents constitute 40.48% and seven constituted 16.67%. The total percentage for the project was 57.15 percent. The total number of respondents in all the projects was forty-two while the total percentage frequency for all the projects was hundred. This is illustrated by figure 4 below:

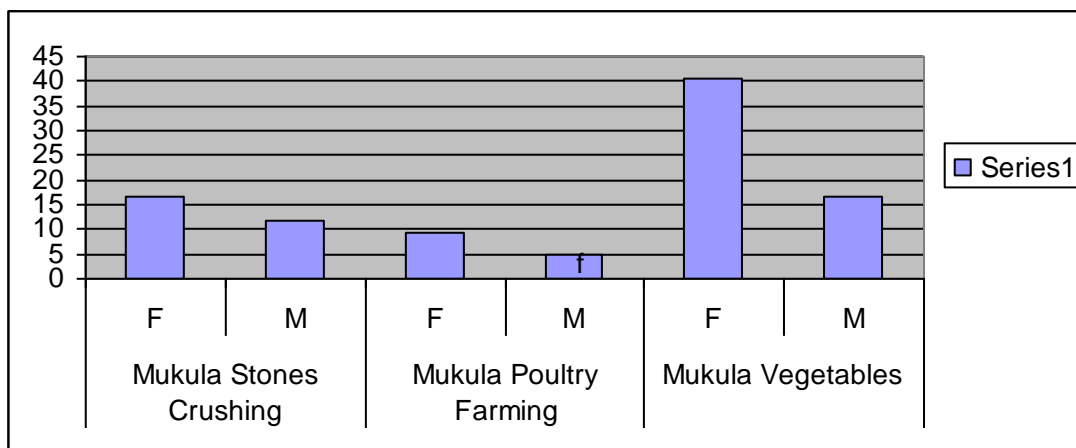


Figure 4: Gender distribution

Table 2. Age distribution

Age	Project name	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative percentage frequency
21-30	Mukula Stone Crushing	3	25	25
	Mukula Poultry Farming	1	8.3	33.3
	Mukula Vegetables	8	66.7	100%
	TOTAL	12	100%	
31-40	Mukula Stone Crushing	6	33.3	33.3
	Mukula Poultry Farming	4	22.2	55.5
	Mukula Vegetables	8	44.4	100%
	TOTAL	18	100%	
41-50	Mukula Stone Crushing	2	20	20
	Mukula Poultry Farming	1	10	30
	Mukula Vegetables	7	70	100%
	TOTAL	10	100%	
51-60	Mukula Stone Crushing	1	50	50
	Mukula Poultry Farming	-	-	-
	Mukula Vegetables	1	50	100%
	TOTAL	2	100%	

Three respondents of the Mukula Stone Crushing project between the ages twenty-one to thirty, thus representing 25% of the total respondents. One respondent of the same age was from Mukula Poultry Farming (8.3%). Eight of the respondents of Mukula Vegetables are between twenty-one to thirty and represented 66.7%. Twelve respondents of all the three projects were between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two.

Between the age thirty-one and forty, six respondents were from Mukula Stone Crushing, four from Mukula Poultry Farming, eight from Mukula Vegetables. They constituted 33.3%, 22.3% and 44.4% respectively. There were eighteen respondents under this age group.

Between the age forty-one and fifty, two respondents were from Mukula Stone Crushing, thus representing 20%. One respondent was from Mukula Poultry Farming (10%) while the seven respondents from Mukula Vegetables represented 70%. The total number of respondents was ten. Between the age fifty-one and sixty there were two respondents: one respondent from Mukula Stone Crushing (50%) and one respondent from Mukula Vegetables (50%) Vegetables. The total number of respondents under this age group was two. This information is represented by the following bar graph.

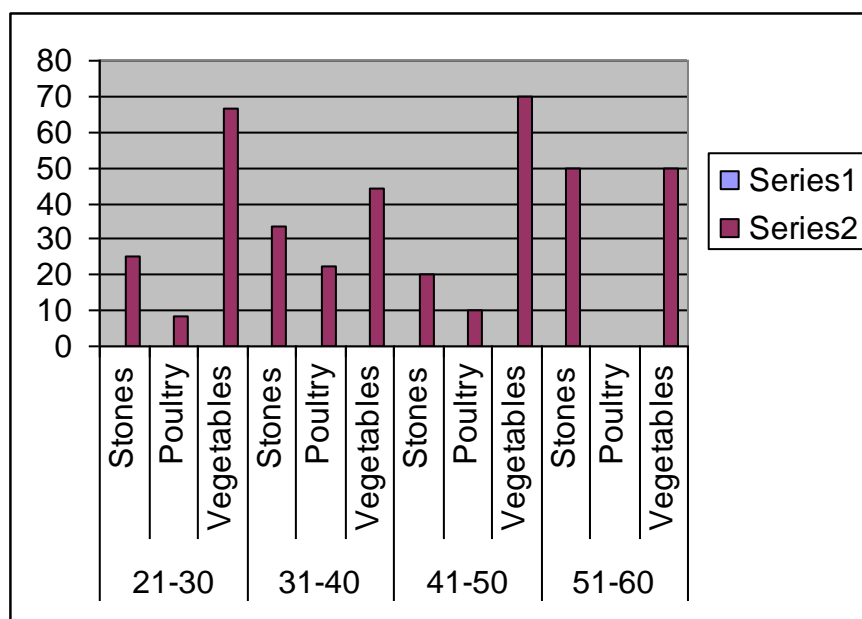


Figure 5: Age Distribution

Table 3. Marital status

Marital status	Project name	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Never married	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables	2	100%	100%
	TOTAL	2	100%	
Single	Mukula Stone Crushing	3	30	30
	Mukula Poultry Farming	1	10	40
	Mukula Vegetables	6	60	100
	TOTAL	10	100	
Married	Mukula Stone Crushing	5	41.7	41.7
	Mukula Poultry Farming	3	25	66.7
	Mukula Vegetables	4	33.73	100
	TOTAL	12	100	
Divorced	Mukula Stone Crushing	3	30	30
	Mukula Poultry Farming	2	20	50
	Mukula Vegetables	5	50	100
	TOTAL	10	100%	
Widowed	Mukula Stone Crushing	1	12.5	12.5
	Mukula Poultry Farming		0	
	Mukula Vegetables	7	87.5	100%
	TOTAL	8	100	

In all the three projects only two respondents from Mukula vegetables had never been married. In Mukula Stone Crushing, three respondents are single and represented 30 percent, one respondent at Mukula Poultry Farming was also single, representing 10%. Six respondents from Mukula Vegetables are single and made up 60% of the respondents. The total number of respondents who are single in all the projects was ten.

In Mukula Stone Crushing, five respondents are married, thus representing 41.7% whereas in Mukula Poultry Farming three respondents are married which represented 25%. In Mukula Vegetables, four respondents are married, thereby representing 33.7%. The total number of married respondents was thus twelve. In Mukula Stone Crushing, three respondents were divorced, giving 30% while in Mukula Poultry Farming, two respondents were divorced to represent 20%. Five of the respondents of Mukula Vegetables were divorced which represented 50%. The total number of respondents was ten. In Mukula Stone Crushing, only one respondent was widowed and seven respondents were widowed in Mukula Vegetables. The total number of widowed respondents was, therefore, eight, as reflected in the following graph:

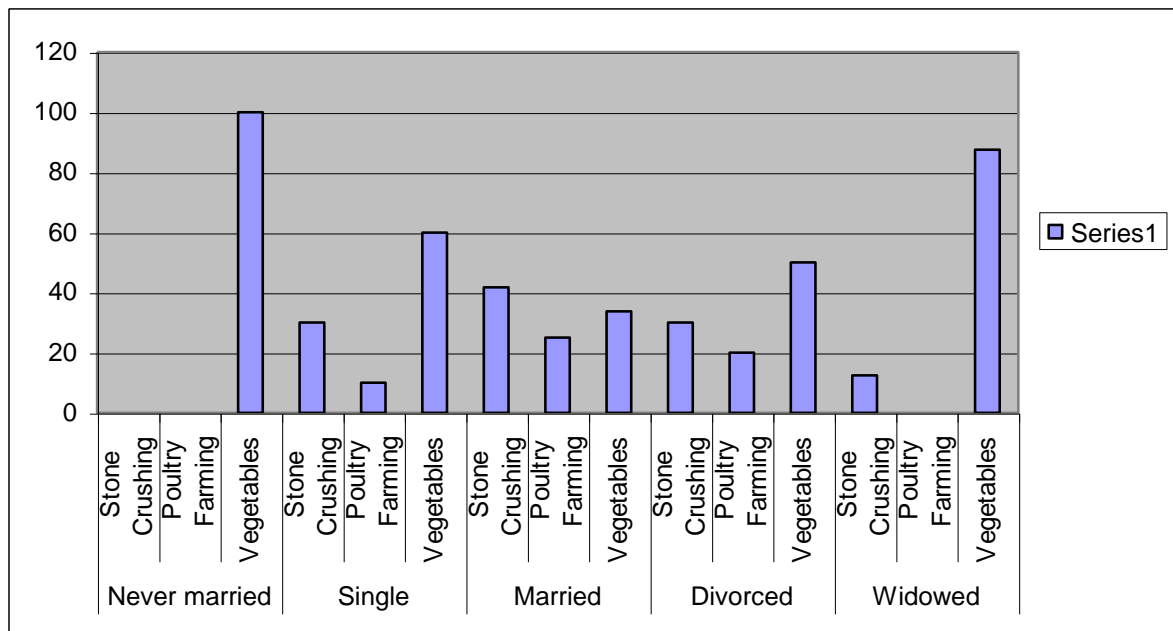


Figure 6: Marital Status

Table 4. Level of education

Level of education	Name of project	Frequency	% Frequency	Cumulative frequency
Primary	Mukula Stone Crushing	4	25	25
	Mukula Poultry Farming	3	18.8	43.8
	Mukula Vegetables	9	56.2	100
	TOTAL	16	100	
Secondary	Mukula Stone Crushing	7	38.9	38.9
	Mukula Poultry Farming	3	16.7	55.6
	Mukula Vegetables	8	44.4	100%
	TOTAL	18	100	
Tertiary	Mukula Stone Crushing	1	14.3	14.3
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables	6	85.7	100%
	TOTAL	7	100%	
Post graduate	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry farming			
	Mukula Vegetables	1	100	100
	TOTAL	1	100	

Only one respondent from Mukula Vegetables had a postgraduate qualification. There was no respondent from Mukula Stone Crushing and Poultry Farming who had received a postgraduate certificate. The total number of the respondents with this qualification was thus one.

In Mukula Stone Crushing, four respondents had left school at primary level and represented 25%. Three respondents from Mukula Poultry Farming had primary education, thus representing 18.8%. In Mukula Vegetables nine respondents had primary education to represent 56.2% of the representatives. The total number of respondents in all the projects having primary education was 16. In Mukula Stone Crushing, seven respondents had secondary education (16.7%). In Mukula Vegetables, the eight respondents with secondary education represented 44.4% of the respondents. The total number of respondents who had secondary education was eighteen.

In Mukula Stone Crushing, one respondent had received tertiary education to represent 14.3% of the respondents. In Mukula Vegetables, six respondents had received tertiary education, thus representing 85.7%. There was no respondent who had received tertiary education in Mukula Poultry Farming.

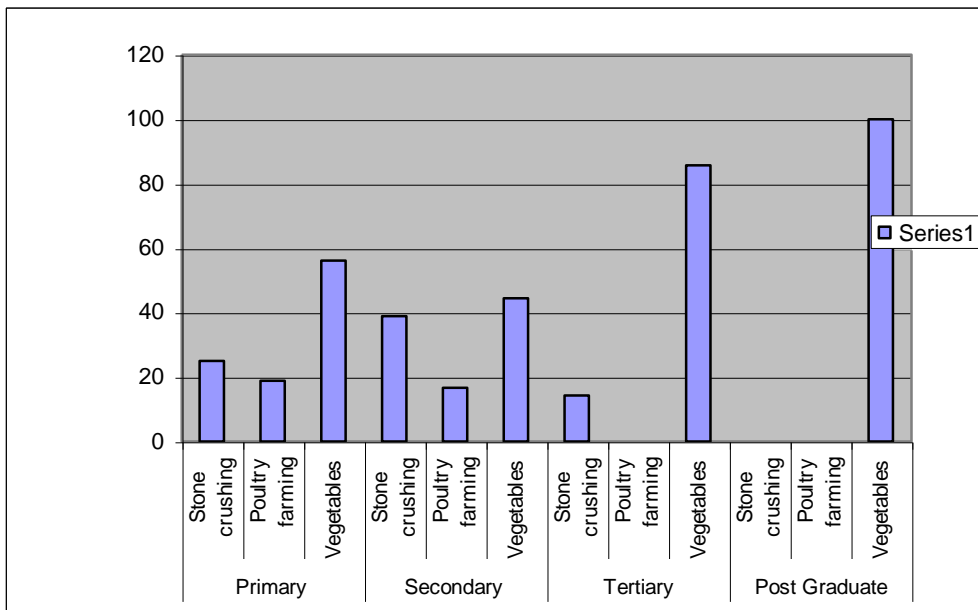


Figure 7: Level of Education

4.3. Project Description

Table 5. Types of activities

Type of activities	Frequency	% Frequency	Cumulative percentage
Stone Crushing	12	28.6	28.6
Poultry Farming	6	14.3	42.9
Vegetables	24	57.1	100%
TOTAL	42	100%	

In Mukula Stone Crushing Project there were only twelve respondents, six in Mukula Poultry Farming and twenty-four respondents in Mukula Vegetables. The total number of respondents was forty-two. This can be represented by the following bar graph.

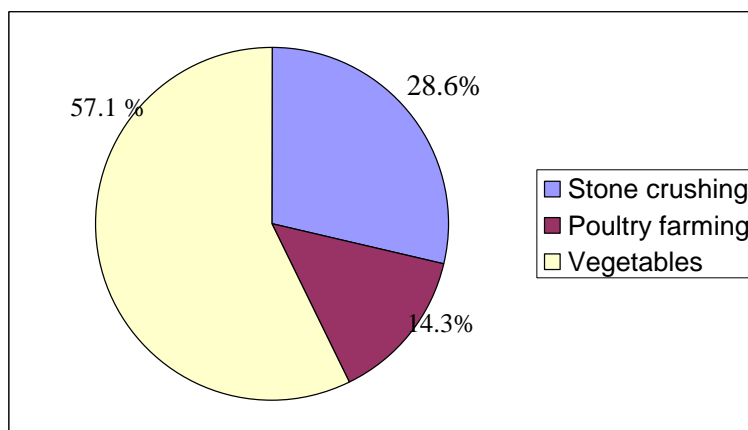


Figure 8: Types of activities

Table 6: Relative intensity of participation

Period	Name of project	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
1-2 yrs	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables			
	TOTAL	0		
3-4 yrs	Mukula Stone Crushing	1	3.3	3.3
	Mukula Poultry Farming	5	16.7	20
	Mukula Vegetables	24	80	100
	TOTAL	30	100	
5-6 yrs	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables			
	TOTAL			
7 + yrs	Mukula Stone Crushing	11	91.7	91.7
	Mukula Poultry Farming	1	8.3	100%
	Mukula Vegetables			
	TOTAL	12	100	

In all three projects, the life span of the projects was more than two years. Only one respondent from Mukula Stone Crushing indicated that the period of the projects was between 3-4 years while eleven respondents indicated the number of years as seven and more. Five respondents from Mukula Poultry Farming reported the number of years as between 3 and 4. Only one respondent mentioned 7 years and above. All 24 respondents from Mukula Vegetables made the same observation. Their answer to this question was 3-4 years.

Table 7: Length of participation

Number of yrs	Project name	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
One	Mukula Stone Crushing	1	12.5	12.5
	Mukula Poultry Farming	1	12.5	25
	Mukula Vegetables	6	75	100%
	TOTAL	8	100%	
Two	Mukula Stone Crushing	3	16.7	16.7
	Mukula Poultry Farming	3	16.7	33.4
	Mukula Vegetables	12	66.6	100
	TOTAL	18	100	
Three	Mukula Stone Crushing	6	46.2	46.2
	Mukula Poultry Farming	1	7.6	53.8
	Mukula Vegetables	6	46.2	100
	TOTAL	13	100	
Other (Specify)	Mukula Stone Crushing	2	66.7	66.7
	Mukula Poultry Farming	1	33.3	100
	Mukula Vegetables	0		
	TOTAL	3	100	

One respondent from Mukula Stone Crushing has worked for the project for a period of one year, thus representing 12.5%. In Mukula poultry farming, one respondent had been working in the project for a year as well to represent 12.5%. In Mukula Vegetables, six respondents had been working for one year in the project.

Three respondents from Mukula Stone Crushing and Mukula Poultry Farming respectively had two years' experience in the projects to 16.7% for each project. Twelve respondents from Mukula Vegetables had two years' working experience and represented 66.6%. The total number of respondents was 18. Six respondents from Mukula Stone Crushing had been working for three years in the project to make 46.2 percent. Only one respondent from Mukula Poultry Farming had been working there for three years. In Mukula Vegetables, six respondents had three years' experience of working in the project. In Mukula Stone Crushing, only two respondents had more than three years' working experience in the projects with one respondent working in Mukula Poultry Farming for the same time.

4.4. Income Generation

Table 8: Monthly Income

Amount	Project name	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
R200- R300	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry Farming	1	16.7	16.7
	Mukula Vegetables	5	83.3	100
	TOTAL	6	100	
R301- R400	Mukula Stone Crushing	9	32.1	32.1
	Mukula Poultry Farming	5	17.9	50
	Mukula Vegetables	14	50	100
	TOTAL	28	100	
R401- R500	Mukula Stone Crushing	3	37.1	37.5
	Mukula Poultry Farming	0		
	Mukula Vegetables	5	62.5	500
	TOTAL	8	100	
R500+1	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables			
	TOTAL			

There was no respondent who was earning between R200-R300 in Mukula Stone Crushing. One respondent was earning between R200-R300 in Mukula Poultry Farming to represent 16.7%. Five respondents in Mukula Vegetables were earning between R200-R300, making it 83.3%. The total number of respondents earning between R200-R300 in all the projects was six, In Mukula Stone Crushing Project, nine respondents were earning between R301-R400 to represent 32.1%. Five respondents in Mukula Poultry Farming earned between R301-R400, representing 7.9%. In Mukula Vegetables, fourteen respondents were earning between R301-R400 to make 50%. The total number of respondents earning between R301-R400 was 28. In Mukula Stone Crushing, three respondents were earning between R401-R500 and represented 37.5%. No respondents was earning between R401-R500 in Mukula Poultry Farming. Five respondents were earning between R401-R500 in Mukula Vegetables, thus making 62.5%. The total number of respondents earning between R401-R500 was 8. There was no respondent earning R500 plus in all the projects.

Table 9: Additional Benefits

Additional benefits	Project name	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Television	Mukula Stone Crushing	2	20	20
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables	8	80	100
	TOTAL	10	100	
Fridge	Mukula Stone Crushing	2	50	50
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables	2	50	50
	TOTAL	4	100	100
Stove	Mukula Stone Crushing	3	50	50
	Mukula Poultry Farming	1	16.7	66.7
	Mukula Vegetables	2	33.3	100
	TOTAL	6	100	
Other (Specify)	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables			
	TOTAL	0		
None	Mukula Stone Crushing	5	22.7	22.7
	Mukula Poultry Farming	5	22.7	45.4
	Mukula Vegetables	12	54.6	100
	TOTAL	22	100	

In Mukula Stone Crushing, two respondents had a television each. This constituted 20% of the respondents. No respondent from Mukula Poultry Farming had bought a television.

Eight respondents had televisions in the Mukula Vegetables Project, constituting 80%. The total number of respondents who had a television was 10. In Mukula Stone Crushing, two respondents had a fridge each (50%). No one had a fridge in the Mukula Poultry Farming Project. Only two respondents had a fridge each in Mukula Vegetables, which constituted 50%.

The total number of respondents who had a fridge was 4. In Mukula Stone Crushing, three respondents had a stove, which made 50%. One respondent from Mukula Poultry Farming had a stove, thus representing 16.7%. Two respondents from Mukula Vegetables had a stove and this figure represented 33.3%. The total number of respondents who had stoves was 6. There were no respondents from all the projects who had bought any household equipment except those mentioned in the questionnaire. In Mukula Stone Crushing, five respondents had bought nothing, representing 22.7% percent of the respondents. Five respondents had bought nothing in Mukula Poultry Farming, which constituted 22.7%. In Mukula Vegetables, twelve respondents had bought nothing and they made up 54.6% of the respondents. The total for nothing was, therefore 22.

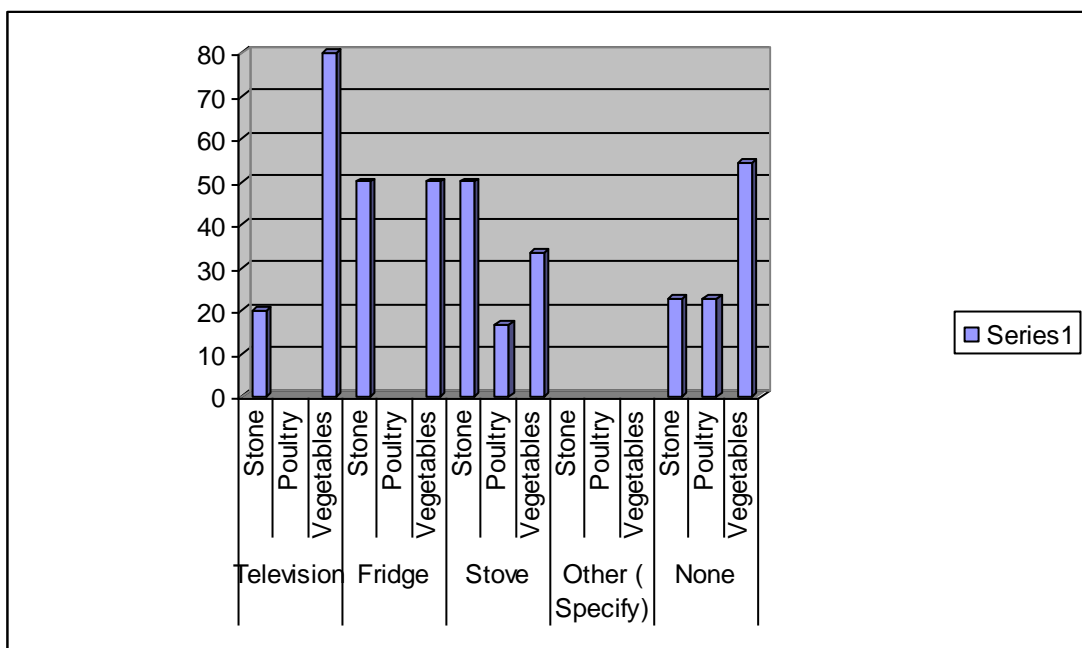


Figure 9: Ownership of appliances

Table 10. Improvement in living standards

Project Name	Response	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Mukula Stone Crushing	Yes	7	16.7	16.7
	No	5	11.9	28.6
Mukula Poultry Farming	Yes	1	2.4	31
	No	5	11.9	42.9
Mukula Vegetables	Yes	7	16.7	59.6
	No	17	40.4	100
TOTAL		42	100	

In Mukula Stone Crushing, seven respondents agreed that the project had improved their living standard while five disagreed. In Mukula Poultry Farming, one respondent agreed and five respondents disagreed with the statement. In Mukula Vegetables, seven respondents were positive whereas seventeen responded in the negative. The total respondents in all the projects who were saying yes was 15 which was 35.8%. The total number of respondents who disagreed in all the projects was 27 or 64.8%.

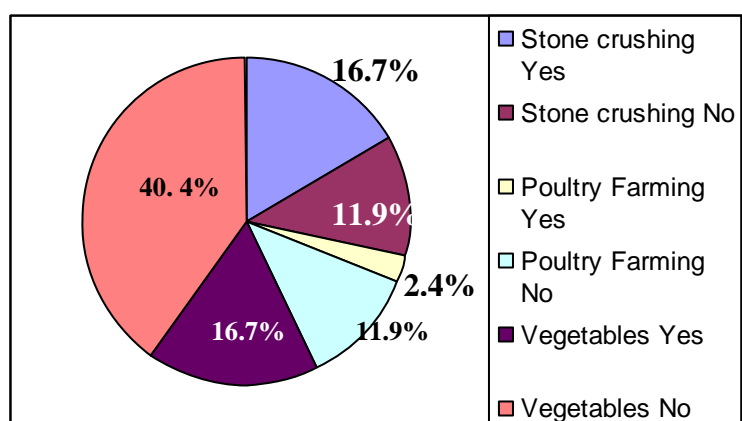


Figure 10: Perception on improvements

4.5. Financial Support

Table 11. Financial Assistance

Name of project	Response	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Mukula Stone Crushing	Yes	12	28.6	28.6
	No			
Mukula Poultry Farming	Yes	1	2.4	31
	No	5	11.9	42.9
Mukula Vegetables	Yes	24	57.1	100
	No			
TOTAL		42	100	

In Mukula Stone Crushing, 12 respondents, namely 28.6%, agreed, one respondent from Mukula Poultry Farming too agreed whereas 5 respondents disagreed, making up a total of 11.9%. In Mukula Vegetables all 24 respondents were positive (57.1%). The number of respondents who said yes in all the projects was 37 with only five who were negative.

Table 12. Sources of financial assistance

Financial support	Name of project	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Government	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables	24	100%	
	TOTAL	24		
NGO	Mukula Stone Crushing	12	66.7	
	Mukula Poultry Farming	6	33.3	
	Mukula Vegetables			
	TOTAL	18	100	
Other	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables			
	TOTAL			

Only Mukula Vegetable Project had received assistance from Government. Mukula Stone Crushing and Mukula Poultry Farming had received financial assistance from NGOs.

Table 13. Response of Donors

Name of project	Response	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Mukula Stone Crushing	Positively	10	23.8	23.8
	Negatively	2	4.8	28.6
Mukula Poultry Farming	Positively	2	4.8	33.4
	Negatively	4	9.5	42.9
Mukula Vegetables	Positively	24	57.1	100
	Negatively			
	TOTAL	42	100	

In Mukula Stone Crushing, 10 respondents were positive to make up 23.8% 2 were negative to represent 4.8%. In Mukula Poultry Farming, 2 (4.8%) of the respondents were positive and 4 (9.5%) negative while 24 respondents (57.1%) in Mukula vegetables were positive. In all the projects 36 respondents were positive in this question and only 6 respondents were negative. The positive respondents represented 85.7% percent and the negative respondents 14.3%.

4.6. Workshop

Table 14. Workshop Attendance

Name of project	Response	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Mukula Stone Crushing	Yes	12	28.6	28.6
	No			
Mukula Poultry Farming	Yes	3	7.1	35.7
	No	3	7.1	42.8
Mukula Vegetables	Yes	24	57.1	100
	No			
	TOTAL	42	100	

In Mukula Stone Crushing, all 12 respondents were saying yes and made up 28.6% percent. In Mukula Poultry Farming, 3 respondents were saying yes and the other 3 no, thus making up 7.1% percent respectively. All 24 respondents were saying yes in Mukula Vegetables to represent 57.1%. In all the projects, 39 respondents were saying yes, making up 92.9% while 3 (7.1%) of the respondents were saying no.

All 24 respondents were saying yes in Mukula Vegetables and made up 57.1%. In all the projects, 39 respondents were thus saying yes to make up 92.9% while 3 (7.1%) respondents were saying no. The total number of the respondents who said yes was 39 (92.8%). Only 3 (7,1%) said no.

Table 15. Perception of workshop benefits

Workshops rating	Name of project	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Excellent	Stone Crushing	7	38.9	38.9
	Poultry Farming	1	5.6	44.5
	Vegetables	10	55.6	100
	TOTAL	18	100	
Good	Stone Crushing	1	7.7	7.7
	Poultry Farming	2	15.4	23.1
	Vegetables	10	76.9	100
	TOTAL	13	100	
Better	Stone Crushing			
	Poultry Farming	3	42.9	42.9
	Vegetables	4	57.1	100
	TOTAL	7	100	
Bad	Stone Crushing	4	100	100
	Poultry Farming			
	Vegetables			
	TOTAL	4	100	
Worse	Stone Crushing			
	Poultry Farming			
	Vegetables			
	TOTAL	0		

In Mukula Stone Crushing, 7(38.9%) of the respondents reported that the workshop was excellent. One respondent from Mukula Poultry Farming also mentioned that the workshop was excellent, thus representing 5.6%. In Mukula Vegetables, 10 (55.6%) of the respondents regarded the workshop as excellent.

One respondent from Mukula Stone Crushing rated the workshop as good and thus represented 7.7%. Two respondents in the poultry farming mentioned that the workshop was good and made up 76.9%. There were a total of 13 respondents.

In Mukula Stone Crushing, no respondent was found under the heading better while in Mukula Poultry Farming, 3 (42.9%) of the respondents reported that the workshop was better while 4 respondents said it was better in Mukula Vegetables to constitute 57.1%. The total of the respondents was 7. In Mukula Stone Crushing, 4 respondents mentioned that the workshop was bad to make up 100%. There was no response in the two other projects. The total of the respondents was 4 and there were no respondents saying worse in all the projects.

4.7. Production Levels

Table 16. Production levels of projects

Name of project	Response in terms of meeting community demands	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative %
Stone Crushing	Yes	8	19.1	19.1
	No	4	9.5	28.6
Poultry Farming	Yes	4	9.5	38.1
	No	2	4.8	42.9
Vegetables	Yes	19	45.2	88.1
	No	5	11.9	100
	TOTAL	42	100	

In Mukula Stone Crushing, 8 respondents regarded the production level as good to constitute 19.1%. 4 respondents said no to the production level to make up 9.5%. In the Poultry Farming, 4 (9,5%) of the respondents said yes to the production level while two respondents from this project were saying no to the production level, thus representing 4.8%. In the Mukula Vegetables Project, 19 respondents said yes to the production level to constitute 45.2% and 5 of the respondents said no to the production level to make up 11.9%. The total number of respondents in all the projects who said yes was 31 and they made up 73.8%. Eleven (26.8%) of the respondents were saying no.

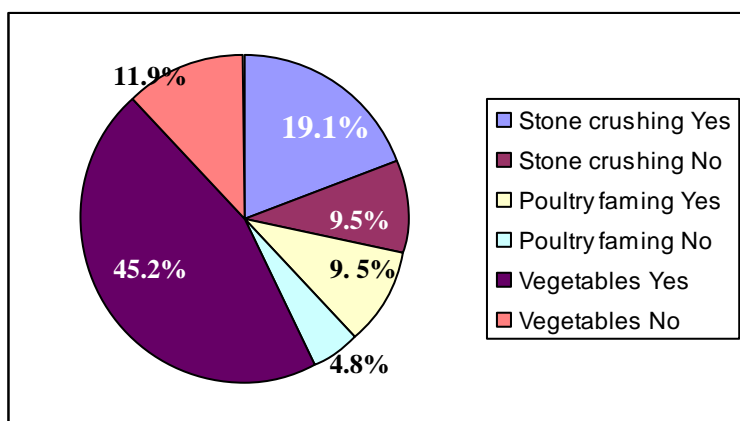


Figure11: Production Levels

Table 17. Level of product demand

Name of project	Production demand	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative frequency %
Stone Crushing	Yes	9	21.4	21.4
	No	3	7.1	28.5
Poultry farming	Yes	6	14.3	42.8
	No			
Vegetables	Yes	19	45.2	88
	No	5	11.9	100%
	TOTAL	42	100	

In Mukula Stone Crushing Project, 9 respondents answered in the affirmative while only three were negative, giving 21.4% of those who said yes and 7.1% of those who said no. In Mukula Poultry Farming, all 6 (14.3%) of the respondents were positive and in Mukula Vegetables Project, 19 respondents were positive and 5 respondents negative, making up 45.2% and 11.9%. The total number of respondents who said yes was 34 and 8 said no.

Table 18. Output and community needs

Percentage output in terms of meeting the demands of community	Name of project	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
0-20 %	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables	1	100%	100
	TOTAL	1	100	
21-40%	Mukula Stone Crushing	1	7.1	7.1
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables	13	92.9	100
	TOTAL	14	100	
41-60%	Mukula Stone Crushing	8	57.1	
	Mukula Poultry Farming			
	Mukula Vegetables	6	42.9	100
	TOTAL	14	100	
61-80%	Mukula Stone Crushing	3	30	30
	Mukula Poultry Farming	5	50	80
	Mukula Vegetables	2	20	100
	TOTAL	10	100	
81-100%	Mukula Stone Crushing			
	Mukula Poultry Farming	1	33.3	33.3
	Mukula Vegetables	2	66.7	100
	TOTAL	3	100	

Between 0-20 %, 1 respondent from Mukula vegetables fell under this category. Between 21-40%, there was 1 respondent from Mukula Stone Crushing and 13 from Mukula Vegetables. The total respondents were 14. Between 61-80%, there were 3 respondents in Mukula Stone Crushing, 5 respondents in Mukula Poultry Farming and 2 respondents in Mukula Vegetables.

The total respondents were 10. Between 81 and 100% one respondent was in Mukula Poultry Farming and 2 respondents in Mukula Vegetables. The total respondents were 3.

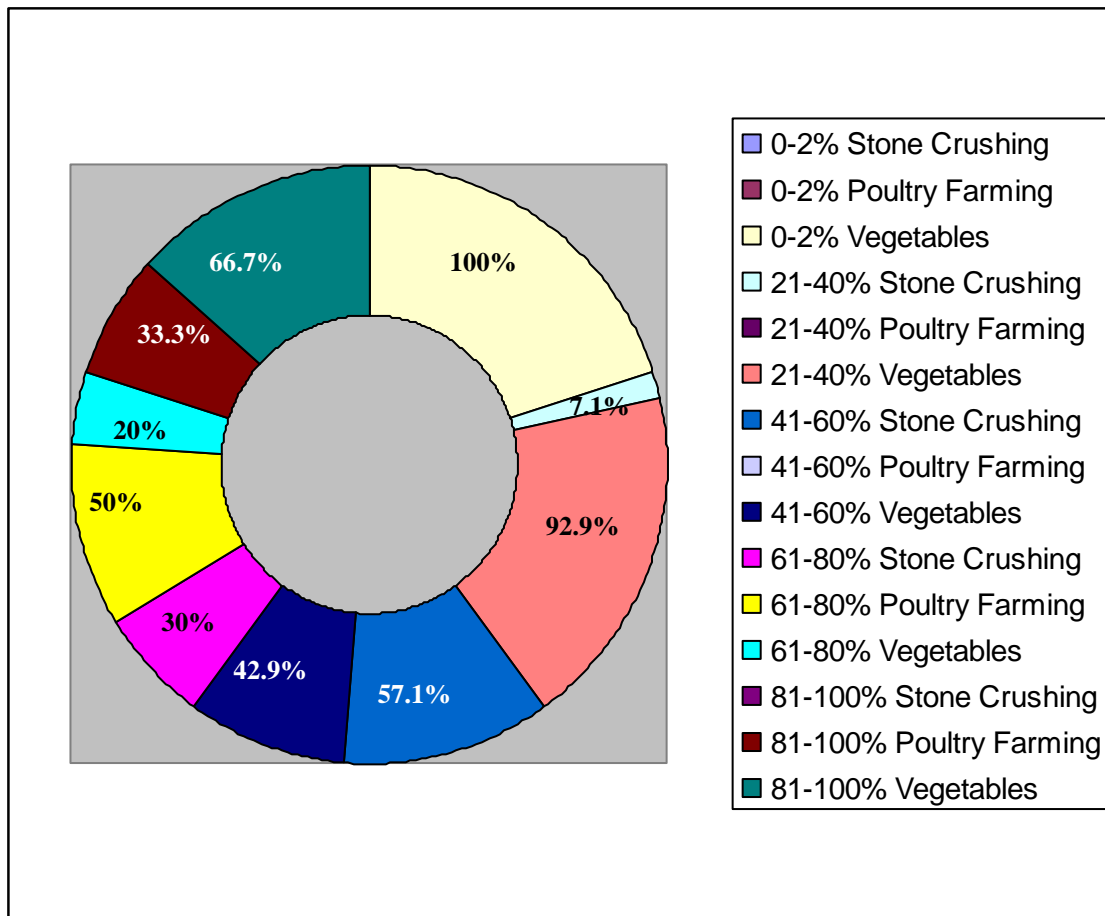


Figure12: Output and community needs

4.8. Participation

Table 19: Support from community

Support	Name of project	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Strongly agree	Stone Crushing	2	28.6	28.6
	Poultry Farming	3	42.9	100
	Vegetables	2	28.6	
	TOTAL	7	100%	30
Agree	Stone Crushing	9	30	40
	Poultry Farming	3	10	100
	Vegetables	18	60	
	TOTAL	30	100	100
Strongly disagree	Stone Crushing	1	100	
	Poultry Farming			
	Vegetables	0		
	TOTAL	1	100	
Disagree	Stone Crushing			
	Poultry Farming			100
	Vegetables	4	100	
	TOTAL	4	100	
Not sure	Stone Crushing			
	Poultry Farming			
	Vegetables			
	TOTAL			
Don't know	Stone Crushing			
	Poultry Farming			
	Vegetables			
	TOTAL			

In strongly agree, 2 respondents were from Mukula Stone Crushing, 3 from Mukula Poultry Farming and 2 from Mukula Vegetables. The total respondents were 7. In agree, 9 respondents were from Mukula Stone Crushing, 3 from Mukula Poultry Farming and 18 from Mukula Vegetables. The total respondents were 30. In strongly disagree, 1 respondent was from Mukula Stone Crushing. No respondents were in the other projects. In disagree, while were from Mukula Vegetables.

Table 20. Project Initiation

Name of project	Initiation of project (Response)	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Stone Crushing	Yes	11	26.2	26.2
	No	1	2.4	28.6
Poultry Farming	Yes	6	14.3	42.9
	No			
Vegetables	Yes	24	57.1	100%
	No			
	TOTAL	42	100	

In Mukula Stone Crushing, 11 respondents said yes to the initiation of projects and only one said no. They made up 26.2% and 2.4% of the respondents. In Mukula Poultry Farming, all 6 respondents said yes and made up 14.3% of all the project's respondents. In Mukula Vegetables project, all 24 respondents were positive to the initiation of projects. The total number of respondents saying yes was 41 while only 1 respondent was saying no.

Table 21. Skills and knowledge of projects

Name of project	Skills and knowledge of project response	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Stone Crushing	Agree	10	23.8	23.8
	Disagree	2	4.8	28.6
Poultry Farming	Agree	6	14.3	42.9
	Disagree	0		
Vegetables	Agree	20	47.6	90.5
	Disagree	14	9.5	100%
	TOTAL	42	100%	

In Mukula Stone Crushing, 10 respondents agreed that skills and knowledge were gained in the projects and 2 respondents disagreed. They made up 23.8% and 4.8%. In the Poultry Farming, 6 respondents agreed and made up 14.3%. In Mukula Vegetables, 20 respondents agreed and 4 respondents disagreed. They made up 47.6% and 9.5%. The total number of respondents who agreed with the question was 36 and made up 85.7%. Six disagreed and constituted 14.3%.

Table 22. Training for project beneficiaries

Name of Project	Response	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Stone Crushing	Yes	12	28.6	28.6
	No			
Poultry Farming	Yes	6	14.3	42.9
	No			
Vegetables	Yes	19	45.2	88.1
	No	5	11.9	100%
	TOTAL	42	100	

In Mukula Stone Crushing all 12 respondents agreed with the training for project beneficiaries. They constituted 28.6% for the total respondents in the projects. In Mukula Poultry Farming, all 6 respondents said yes and made up 14.3%. In Mukula Vegetables Project, 19 respondents said yes and 5 no. They constituted 45.2% and 11.9%. The total number of respondents saying yes were 37 while 5 respondents said no.

Table 23. Satisfaction of Project Beneficiaries

Name of Project	Response	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Stone Crushing	Yes	5	11.9	11.9
	No	7	16.7	28.6
Poultry Farming	Yes	3	7.1	35.7
	No	3	7.1	42.8
Vegetables	Yes	19	45.2	88
	No	5	11.9	100%
	TOTAL	42	100	

In Mukula Stone Crushing, 5 respondents said yes and 7 respondents said no. They made up 11.9% percent and 16.7 percent. In Mukula Poultry Farming, 3 respondents said yes and the other 3 said no.

They make up 7.1 percent. In Mukula Vegetables, 19 respondents were saying yes and 5 respondents were saying no. The total number of respondents saying yes was 27 and 15 respondents were saying no.

4.9. NON- PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS

4.9.1 Gender of respondents

Table 24. Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative frequency %
F	38	54.3	54.3
M	32	45.7	100%
TOTAL	70	100%	

The questionnaires were distributed to 38 female households members and 32 male households members. The total respondents were seventy. The female respondents constituted 54.3% and the male respondents constituted 45.7%.

Table 25. Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative frequency %
21-30	20	28.6	28.6
31-40	22	31.4	60
41-50	22	31.4	91.4
51-60	6	8.6	100
TOTAL	70	100	

Twenty respondents were between the age 21-30 years and they made up 28.6 percent. Twenty-two respondents were between the age 31-40 years and they made up 31.4%. Between the ages 41-50 years, there were 22 respondents who made up 31.4%. Six respondents were of the age 51-60 years and the percentage was 8.6%. The total respondents were seventy.

4.9.2. Marital Status

Out of the households who did not participate in the projects, nineteen were single and they made up 27.1% Thirty-two respondents were married and their percentage was 45.7%. Eleven respondents were divorced to make up 15.7%.

Table 26. Marital Status

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Single	19	27.1	27.1
Married	32	45.7	72.8
Divorce	11	15.7	88.5
Widow	5	7.1	95.6
Never married	3	4.3	100%
TOTAL	70	100%	

Five respondents were widowed and they made up 7.1%. Only three of the respondents had never been married and they represented 4.3%. The total of the respondents were seventy.

Table 27. Level of Education

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Primary	19	27.1	27.1
Secondary	35	50	77.1
Tertiary	13	18.6	95.7
Post -graduate	3	4.3	100%
TOTAL	70	100	

Nineteen respondents had left school at primary level and their percentage was 27.1 %. Thirty-five respondents had attended school up to secondary level and to make up 18.6%. Three of the respondents had reached post- graduate level and their percentage was 4.3% percent. The total of the respondents was seventy.

4.10. Incomes and Additional Benefits

Table 28. Income

Income	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Yes	42	60	60
No	28	40	100%
TOTAL	70	100%	

The total respondents who were generating income were 42 and they made up 60%. Twenty-eights respondents were not generating any income and they made up 40%. The total of the respondents were seventy.

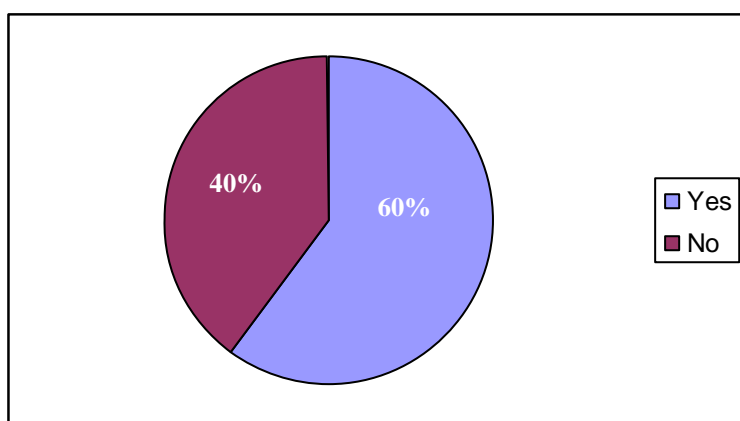


Figure 13: Income

Table 29. How income was generated

How Income was generated	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Business	1	2.4	2.4
Hawkers	7	16.7	19.1
Self-employed	15	35.7	54.8
Temporary employment	10	23.8	78.6
Working spouse	9	21.4	100
TOTAL	42	100%	

Out of the respondents who were generating income, one respondent generated income in a form of business and represented 2,4%. Seven respondents were generating income through hawking and made up 16,7%. The respondents who were self-employed were fifteen (35.7%). Ten respondents (28%) were generating income through temporary employment. Nine of the respondents' spouses were working and they represented 21,4%. The total respondents who were generating income were forty-two.

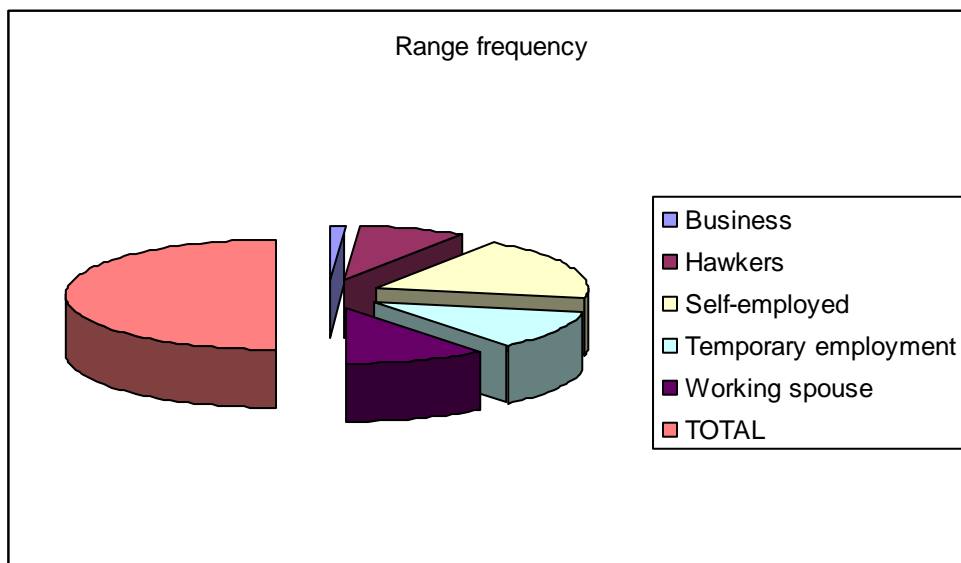


Figure 14: How income is generated

Table 30. How respondents were surviving

How respondents were surviving	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative % frequency
Child grant	19	67.9	67.9
Social grant	5	17.9	85.8
Disability grant	4	14.2	100
TOTAL	28	100%	

Nineteen respondents were surviving by their children's grant and they constituted 67,9%. Five respondents (17.9%) were living by a social grant. Four households were surviving by a disability grant, thus representing 14,2%. The total household respondents who were not generating any income were twenty-eight.

Table 31. Money generated monthly

Money generated	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative frequency %
R200-R300	2	2.9	2.9
R301-R400	4	5.7	8.6
R401-R500	9	12.9	21.5
R501+	27	38,6	60
No income generated	28	40	100
TOTAL	70	100%	

Two respondents generated an income between R200-R300 and they represented 2.9% percent. Four respondents generated R301-R400 and this represented 5.7%. Nine respondents generated an income of between R401-R500 and made up 12.9%. Twenty-seven of the respondents generated R501+ to make up 38.6%. Twenty-eight respondents did not generate any income and their percentage was 40%.

Table 32. Household assets

Assets	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative frequency %
Television	15	21.4	21.4
Fridge	3	4.3	25.7
Stove	7	10	35.7
Other specify Radio	20	28.6	64.3
None	25	35.7	100%
TOTAL	70	100%	

Fifteen household respondents indicated that they had a television, representing 21.4%. Three household respondents had a fridge to make 4.3%. Seven household respondents had a stove and they constituted 10%. Twenty respondent showed that they had other assets like a radio and their percentage was 28.6%. Twenty-five respondents had no household's assets and they represented 35.7%. The total respondents were seventy.

Table 33. Reasons for non- participation

Reasons of not included	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative frequency %
Gender	15	21.4	21.4
Segregation	21	30	51.4
Incapacity	15	21.4	72.8
Not Interested	19	27.1	100%
Other Specify			
TOTAL	70	100%	

Fifteen respondents (21.4%) showed their reasons for not being included in the projects as a problem of gender. Twenty-one respondents believed they were not included in the projects as a result of segregation and they made up 30%. Fifteen respondents were not included in the projects because of incapacity and their percentage was 21.4%. Nineteen were not interested and they made up 27.1%. There was no respondent on other (specify). The total respondents were seventy.

4.11. Participation

4.11.1. Table 34. Involvement of members in project activities

Involvement	Frequency	Percentage frequency	Cumulative frequency %
Excellent	22	31.4	31.4
Good	33	47.1	78.5
Average	10	14.3	92.8
Bad	4	5.7	98.5
Worse	1	1.4	100
TOTAL	70	100	

Twenty-two respondents showed their involvement in project activities as excellent and they represented 31.4%. Thirty-nine of the respondents rated their involvement in the projects as good and they made up 47.1%.

Ten respondents showed their involvement in the project activities as average and represented 14.3%. Four respondents showed their involvement as bad and made up 5.7%. Only one respondent showed his involvement as worse and this represented 1.4%. The total number of respondents who involved themselves in project activities was seventy.

4.11.2. Direct benefits

Sixty respondents could pay their children's school funds and do other things and they constituted 85.7%. Ten respondents (14.3%) could not pay the school funds and do other things. The total respondents were seventy.

4.11.3 Support for the project

All seventy household members supported the projects by buying their products. They constituted hundred percent. The total number of respondents was seventy. The projects were regarded as very important in meeting the daily needs of the entire community.

4.11.4. Assistance given to projects beneficiaries.

All seventy household respondents were willing to supply skills and knowledge to the projects and project beneficiaries if needed be and they made hundred percent. The total number of respondents was seventy.

4.11.5. Opinion on project initiation

All seventy household respondents believed that government should initiate as many projects as possible to alleviate poverty. These household members made hundred percent. The total number of respondents was seventy.

4.11.6. Non-participative households' view on poverty alleviation

They were asked how they viewed the contribution of the projects to poverty alleviation. Practically all of them agreed that poverty was being alleviated by the projects' activities.

4.12. Testing Hypothesis

The research hypothesis for this study, denoted as H_1 , was stated as follows:

H_1 : There is a significant relationship between differences in household income and the extent of participation in poverty alleviation projects. This means that differences in household income become the dependent variable (y) while the extent of participation becomes the explanatory variable (x). The corresponding null hypothesis states that: H_0 : There is no significant relationship between “household income” and the “extent of participation in poverty alleviation projects”.

In table 8 on page 25, the average monthly income for household projects beneficiaries was R355.00. In table 31 of page 50, the average monthly income for household not participating in projects was R278.00. From the calculation it is denoted that households participating in projects are better off than household not participating in the projects. The majority of the households who participated in project activities fell within an average income of R355.00. From the discussion above, the hypothesis has been found to be true as there was a significant relationship between differences in household income and the extent of participation in poverty alleviations projects.

This chapter has provided the results and analysis of the primary data collected. The results were collected and analysed according to the variables. The results were discussed according to the findings received from the fieldwork. The next chapter will present the discussion of the results in order to find out whether the hypothesis has been proved.

4.13. Integration

The first objective of this study was to describe the nature of activities in each of the projects: this has been addressed in section 4.3. of chapter four. The second objective was to quantify production output levels for each project: this has been addressed in section 4.7. of chapter four. The third objective of this study was to identify and derive a profile of participating members. This has been addressed in section 4.2. of chapter four.

The fourth objective of this study was to identify and quantify additional benefits for households of participating members: this has been addressed in section 4.4 table 9 of chapter four. The fifth objective of this study was to compare incomes of individuals derived from the projects. This has been addressed in section 4.4 table 8 of chapter four. The sixth objective of this study was to develop a profile of non-participating households. This has been done in section 4.9 of chapter four. The original aim of this study was to identify material benefits that households participating in these poverty alleviation projects were receiving. On the basis of the objectives having been met and the hypothesis having been tested, we have successfully addressed the aim of the study.

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the findings of Chapter 4. The researcher will explain, clarify and discuss all received information variable by variable. The discussion is presented in relation to the aim and objectives of the study. The hypothesis was tested in 4.12 and found to be true.

5.2. Project Participation

There were seven female and five male respondents in Mukula Stone Crushing Project. The female respondents made up 16.67% percent while the male respondents accounted for 11.9%. The total percentage for both female and male respondents was 28.6%. In Mukula Poultry Farming there were six respondents of whom four were female and two male. The female respondents represented 9.5% and the male respondents 4.76%. The total percentage for this project was 14.3%. In Mukula Vegetables Project there were twenty-four respondents, seventeen female and seven male. This accounted for roughly 40.5 percent and 16,7% respectively. Both female and male respondents of this project made up 57.15%.

The highest percentage of respondents was 57.15% in Mukula Vegetables Project. 40.48% of Mukula Stone Crushing and 28.57% of Mukula Poultry Farming followed it. The total number of members participating in projects was one hundred. Only forty-two were identified as respondents. These respondents were from different households of Mukula village. Mukula is a settlement of seven hundred households. Out of seven hundred households, hundred households participated in the three projects. Out of 42 respondents, 28 respondents were female and 14 respondents male. This shows that the greatest number of respondents who participated in the projects are female. Unemployment among women is higher, hence their dominance in the projects.

In the projects, twelve respondents were from age 21 – 30 years. Out of this twelve, three respondents were of Mukula Poultry Farming and eight respondents of Mukula Vegetables.

They made up 25%, 8,3% and 66.7% respectively. Between the ages 31-40 years, the total number of respondents was eighteen with six from Mukula Stones Crushing; four from Mukula Poultry Farming and eight is from Mukula Vegetables to represent 33.3%, 22.2% and 44.4% respectively. Between the ages of 41-50 years, there were ten respondents with two from Mukula Stone Crushing, one from Mukula Poultry Farming and seven from Mukula Vegetables to they make up 20%, 10% and 70% respectively. Between the ages 51-60 years, there were only two respondents, one from Mukula Stone Crushing and one from Mukula Vegetables. They represented 50% each. Most members who participated in the projects were between the age 31-40 years, followed by 21-30 years, while the third group was between 41-50 years, and the last categories between 51-60 yrs. Most of the participants were between the ages 31 to 40 years.

There were only two respondents from Mukula Vegetables who had never been married. Ten respondents were single and out of these ten, 3 were from Mukula Stone Crushing, 1 from Mukula Poultry Farming and 6 from Mukula Vegetables. Twelve respondents were married, with 5 of them from Mukula Stone Crushing, 3 from Mukula Poultry Farming and 4 from Mukula Vegetables. Ten respondents were divorced: 3 from Mukula Stone Crushing, 2 from Mukula Poultry Farming and 5 are from Mukula Vegetables. At least 10 (ten) respondents reported that they are divorced. Eight of the respondents were widowed. One respondent was from Mukula Stone Crushing and seven from Mukula Vegetables. The total widowed respondents were eight since most members who participated in the projects were married people followed by those who were single and divorced.

The total number of respondents who had primary education was sixteen. Four were for Mukula Stone Crushing, three for Mukula Poultry Farming and nine for Mukula Vegetables. They constituted 25%, 18.8% and 56.2% respectively. Eighteen respondents had secondary education: seven for Mukula Stone Crushing, three for Mukula Poultry Farming and eight for Mukula Vegetables. They represent 38.9%, 16.7% and 44.4%. Seven respondents in all the projects attended school up to tertiary level: one respondent for Mukula Stone Crushing, no respondent in Mukula Poultry Farming and six respondents for Mukula Vegetables. Mukula Stone Crushing represented 14.3% and Mukula Vegetables 85.7%.

At post –graduate level of education, there was only one respondent from Mukula Vegetables. It is clear from the discussion that the majority of project beneficiaries are literate. The majority of them attended primary and secondary education. This simply indicates that the projects are playing an important role for job creation to the illiterate and literate people who cannot be employed in formal employment.

Seven respondents strongly agreed that the community supported them. Two respondents are of Mukula Stone Crushing, three respondents of Mukula Poultry Farming and two of Mukula Vegetables. Thirty respondents agreed that the community supported them. Nine of these respondents were of Mukula Stone Crushing, three of Mukula Poultry Farming and eighteen of Mukula Vegetables. Only one respondent from Mukula Stone Crushing strongly disagreed. Four respondents from Mukula Vegetables disagreed that they were receiving community support.

Forty-one respondents said that more projects should be initiated in the community as a form of job creation. Only one respondent from Mukula Stone Crushing said “no” to projects initiation. Thirty-six respondents agreed that skills and knowledge of projects were gained through workshops attended. Out of the thirty six respondents, ten were of Mukula Stone Crushing, six of Mukula Poultry Farming and twenty of Mukula Vegetables. Only six respondents disagreed that they had gained skills and knowledge of running the projects. It is clear that the majority of the respondents had gained skills and knowledge of the projects’ implementation.

Thirty-seven respondents of all the projects agreed that they had received training for projects in which they were involved. All twelve respondents from Mukula Stone Crushing agreed, six respondents from Mukula Poultry Farming also agreed on training and nineteen respondents from Mukula Vegetables said yes to training. Only five respondents from Mukula Vegetables said that they had not yet received training. The number of respondents who received training was a clear indication that project beneficiaries are workshopped in order to improve their production level and to achieve sustainability in projects.

Working on the projects financially satisfied twenty-seven respondents. Out of these twenty-seven respondents, five were from Mukula Stone Crushing, three from Mukula Poultry Farming and nineteen from Mukula Vegetables. Working on the projects did not financially satisfy fifteen respondents. Out of fifteen respondents, seven were from Mukula Poultry Farming and five from Mukula Vegetables. The highest percentage of respondents was those who were financially satisfied by working on the projects.

5.3 Project Profile

Twelve respondents were from Mukula Stone Crushing, eight from Mukula Poultry Farming and twenty-four from Mukula Vegetables. It is clear that Mukula Vegetable Project had more beneficiaries than the other projects. It is also clear from the respondents that Mukula Poultry Farming and Mukula Vegetables had been started three to four years back. Only one respondent from Mukula Stone Crushing indicated the period of the project as between three and four years. This could have happened as a result of misunderstanding, Mukula Stone Crushing had existed for more than seven years. The period of these projects shows the sustainability of these projects and how the projects are assisting the unemployed household members.

Eight respondents had been working for one year in the projects. Mukula Stone Crushing and Mukula Poultry Farming had one respondent each while six respondents were from Mukula Vegetables. Eighteen respondents had been working for two years in the projects. Mukula Stone Crushing and Mukula Poultry Farming had three respondents each while twelve respondents were from Mukula Vegetables. Thirteen respondents had been working in the projects for three years. Mukula Stone Crushing and Mukula Vegetables had six respondents each while one respondent was from Mukula Poultry Farming. In other years, Mukula Stones had two respondents and there was one respondent from Mukula Poultry Farming in this category. The total respondents under the other categories were three. It is clear from the discussion that people who work on projects do not stay for long in the projects as there was no respondent who had worked for more than seven years even though the project has existed more than seven years. This might be the result of the low material benefits or incomes generated.

Thirty-one respondents agreed that the projects were meeting the demands of the community. Eleven respondents said that the projects were not meeting the demands of the community. Out of thirty-one who were saying “yes”, eight respondents were from Mukula Stone Crushing, four from Mukula Poultry farming and nineteen from Mukula Vegetables. Out of eleven who said “no” four were from Mukula Poultry Farming and five from Mukula Vegetables. Those who said “yes” constituted 73.8% while those who disagreed made up 26.2%. This shows that the production output of the projects was good. People of Mukula village can find vegetables when they need some. They can also find concrete and sand when they are building houses and also chickens when they need meat.

Thirty-four respondents confirmed that the products are in demand as people come to buy the products. Out of thirty-four respondents, nine were from Mukula Stone Crushing, six from Mukula Poultry Farming and nineteen from Mukula Vegetables. Eight said “no”. Out of these eight respondents, three were from Mukula Stone Crushing and five from Mukula vegetables. Those who said that the projects products were in demand made up 80.9% of whom 21.4% was of Mukula Stone Crushing, 14.3% of Mukula Poultry Farming and 45.2% of Mukula Vegetables. A percentage of 19.1% of the respondents stated that the products were not in demand. Of them 7.1% was of Mukula Stone Crushing and 11.9% of Mukula vegetables.

One respondent indicated the total level of production as between 0-20%. This respondent was from Mukula Vegetables. Fourteen respondents showed the level of production as between 21-40%. One respondent was from Mukula Stone Crushing and the other thirteen from Mukula Vegetables. Respondents from Mukula vegetables made up 92.9% while 7.1% was from Mukula Stone Crushing. Fourteen respondents showed the level of production as between 41%-60%. Out of these fourteen, eight were from Mukula Vegetables. Ten respondents indicated the level of production as between 61%-80% Three respondents were from Mukula Stone Crushing, five respondents of Mukula Poultry Farming and two of Mukula Vegetables. Three respondents were between 81%-100%. One respondent was from Mukula Poultry Farming and two respondents were from Mukula Vegetables.

The output level was very good because it ranged from 41% to 100%, There were twenty-seven respondents which is more than half of the total respondents.

5.4. Income Generation

Six respondents earned between R200-R300, of which is from Mukula Poultry Farming and five from Mukula Vegetables. Twenty-eight respondents earned between R301-R400 of which nine were from Mukula Stone Crushing, five from Mukula Poultry Farming and fourteen from Mukula Vegetables. Eight respondents earned between R401-R500. In this category three respondents were from Mukula Stone Crushing and five from Mukula Vegetables. No respondent was earning between R401-R500.while no respondent was earning more than R500 in all the projects. The majority of project beneficiaries were earning between R301-R400. This amount is better compared to the amount received for a child's social grant and can buy mealie meal, washing powder and a few groceries. As the project beneficiaries were not registered, they were regarded as unemployed and as such they also qualified for social grants for their children.

Ten out of forty two respondents had already bought televisions. Two of them were from Mukula Stone Crushing and eight from Mukula Vegetables. Four respondents had a fridge each. Here Mukula Stone Crushing and Mukula Vegetables had equal respondents, which were two. Six respondents had bought stoves. Out of the six, three were from Mukula Stone Crushing, one from Mukula Poultry Farming and two from Mukula Vegetables. Twenty-two respondents had nothing, which they had bought since working in the projects. Nearly fifty percent had nothing while the other fifty percent had bought some assets since started working in the projects. This is an indication that the projects are benefiting some while others are not benefiting. To participate in poverty alleviation projects was benefiting to those who are not employed as they had bought something despite the fact that they earned very little. The total respondents who said that their living standard had improved was fifteen while twenty-seven said no improvement had happened in their lives.

5.5 Financial Support

All twelve respondents from Mukula Stone Crushing Project agreed that they were seeking financial assistance. In Mukula Poultry Farming only one respondent agreed that they were seeking financial assistance while five respondents denied seeking any financial assistance. All twenty-four respondents from Mukula Vegetables agreed that they were seeking financial assistance. Only Mukula Vegetables Project had applied for financial assistance from government departments. Mukula Stone Crushing and Mukula Poultry Farming had applied for financial assistance from non-government organisations. Ten Respondents from Mukula Stone Crushing indicated the response from donors as positive while the remaining two indicated the response as negative. In Mukula Poultry Farming, two respondents indicated the response as positive while four respondents indicated the response as negative. All twenty-four respondents from Mukula Vegetables indicated the response as positive.

5.6. Role of workshops

All twelve respondents in Mukula Stone Crushing regarded the workshops as positive. In Mukula Poultry Farming, three respondents said yes to workshops while the other three were saying no to workshop. In all the projects, eighteen respondents were saying the workshops were excellent. Seven of these respondents were from the Stone Crushing, one from the Poultry Farming and ten from the Vegetables. Thirteen respondents were saying the workshops were good. One respondent out of thirteen was from Mukula Stone Crushing, two from Mukula Poultry Farming and ten from Mukula Vegetables. Seven respondents indicated the workshops as average. Only three respondents from Mukula Poultry farming and four respondents from Mukula Vegetables fell in this group. Four respondents from Mukula Stone Crushing said the workshops were bad. The majority of the respondents were satisfied on how the workshops were conducted.

5.7. Characterising non- participating households

Thirty-eight female respondents who did not participate in the projects were interviewed. Thirty-two male respondents were also interviewed .The total number of respondents interviewed was seventy.

The female respondents were in the majority, which is an indication that females own most of the households. Even in the projects, women were in the majority. Most of the household members who were not working in the projects were between the age 21-30 years, 31-40 years and 41-50 years. Twenty-two respondents were in two age group i.e. 31-40 years and 41-50 years. Twenty respondents were between the age 21-30 years. The last age group with six respondents was between 51-60 years. Most of the household owners' were aged between 21-20 years

Nineteen respondents were single household members, while thirty-two respondents were married. Divorced respondents were only eleven. Widowed respondents were only five while those who had never married were only three. The total respondents were seventy. Most of the household members who did not work in the projects were married women or men followed by single households.

Nineteen respondents had primary education. Thirty-five respondents had secondary education, thirteen had tertiary education and only three had post-graduate education. It is clear from the discussion that the majority of the respondents had secondary education. This might be an indication that people do not have money to further their studies. Nineteen respondents out of forty-two had primary education. This might be the cause of financial problems. Very few respondents attended up to tertiary and post-graduate level.

Forty-two respondents generated income whereas twenty-eight respondents did not generate any income. The total respondents were seventy. One generated income through business, seven respondents were hawkers, fifteen were self-employed, ten were temporarily employed and nine had a working spouse. Households who did not generate income survived by child grants and they were nineteen. Five of the households survived through support from social grants and four of the households survived by depending on disability grants. Only nine household members were in formal employment.

Twenty-seven household respondents generated more than R500 and their percentage was 38.6%. Twenty-eight did not generate an income and they constituted 40%.

Nine respondents generated R401-R500 e and their percentage 12.9%. Four of the respondents earned R301-R400 monthly and their percentage was 5.7%. Two of the households respondents were earning between R200-R300 monthly. It is clear that households that did generate any income were in majority and those who were earning R501+ were below by one household.

Even though the majority of the households were earning very little and some were not generating any income, fifteen of the households managed to have bought televisions, three of them managed to have bought fridges, seven of the households bought stoves and twenty bought radios. Twenty-five respondents bought nothing. Most of the household members bought radios which is less important compared to televisions, fridges, and stoves bought by household members participating in the projects. Those who do not participating in the projects bought radios in great numbers because they could afford to buy radio(s) and not fridges, stoves and televisions as they are expensive.

Fifteen respondents indicated their exclusion from project activities as a reason of gender. Twenty-one showed their reason as segregation while fifteen household respondents showed incapacity and the last nineteen respondents were not interested in project activities. From the response of household members not participating in the projects, it is clear that there is no good formula to select project beneficiaries.

Twenty-two respondents showed their involvement in the project activities as excellent. Thirty-three showed their involvement as good, ten respondents showed their involvement as average, four showed their involvement as bad and one respondent showed his or her involvement as worse. Even though there were problems in selecting project beneficiaries, household members participated in project activities regardless of whether they were projects beneficiaries or not. Sixty of the household members not participating in the projects showed that they could still pay their children's school fund even though they were not included in the projects. Only ten respondents showed they could not afford to pay school funds. Even though they were not included in the projects, all seventy households showed interest of supporting the projects by buying their products.

They bought concrete stones to make foundations for their houses, tomatoes and cabbages and chickens during holidays and on Sundays or when they are in need of the meat. All respondents showed that they could assist or provide skills and knowledge if they were asked to do so. All respondents agreed on the question of initiating more poverty alleviation projects. As they compared themselves with those households participating in the projects, they felt more projects should be initiated. They also wanted to be included in projects and buy assets, which they did not have like televisions, fridges and stoves.

All respondents agreed that more projects are still needed in the community to alleviate poverty and create jobs to the unemployed. Female respondents who do not work on projects are also in the majority. Most of the respondents who are not working in the projects range between twenty-one and sixty years. The majority of people who do not work in the projects are married people. Most of the respondents had secondary education followed by primary education. Most of the people who do not work on the projects can generate some income through business, selling of fruit and vegetables; some are self-employed, while others have a working spouse. Those who are not working get money from child's grants, social grants and disability grants. The respondents who are not working in the projects generate income more than those who work in the projects.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusion

Projects were initiated by government with the aim of reducing the level of poverty among Black communities. The majority of these unemployed community members are women and single parents. These women and single parents are mostly between the age of thirty-one to forty years. The majority of these women and single parents received primary and secondary education, which makes it difficult for them to get formal employment from government departments. There are very few men working on projects. Some of them do not stay in the projects for a long period because they go and look for other jobs which can pay them better salaries while some of them leave the projects to start their own temporary employment.

Most of the men who work on projects are between the age of forty-one to fifty years and they have primary education. Women do most of the projects' activities as they are in the majority. Two projects were initiated three to four years before while only one was initiated seven years before. Even though the projects had been running for all these years, most of the beneficiaries who had started with the projects left the projects to look for greener pastures. Most of the projects beneficiaries had only two years experience in the projects, while only a few beneficiaries had worked there for more than three years. Another reason, which causes the projects' beneficiaries to abandon the projects, is because the project beneficiaries earn very little.

The majority of the projects' beneficiaries earn between R301 to R400. The amount is so small that it can only buy 80kg of meal-mealie, 10kg of sugar and 2kg of washing power. Most projects' beneficiaries had only managed to buy one additional asset. Most of the beneficiaries had bought televisions and stoves. There are a number of beneficiaries who had bought nothing since they started working on the projects. The majority of the beneficiaries indicated that their lives had not improved even though they were working in the projects. The projects produce good and enough products for the community and nearby communities.

The community supports the projects as can be seen when people go to buy the products. The projects' products are always in demand. Thirty projects' beneficiaries showed satisfaction in terms of the projects meeting the demands of the community. The respondents agreed that the projects should be initiated and increased as they assist the unemployed youth, women and elderly people. Project beneficiaries get skills and gain knowledge as they attend workshops related to the projects they are in. Even though they are not working in the projects, some of the respondents have managed to buy televisions, fridges, stoves, and radios. The majority of these respondents have bought radios as their assets because radios are cheaper than televisions, stoves and fridges. The majority mentioned segregation, as the reason for not being included in the projects while some of the respondents gave no interest as their reason for not being included in the projects.

Gender and segregation were other reasons for people not being included in the projects. They constituted 21.4% each. Even though they were not included in the projects, their involvement in the projects was regarded as excellent by 31.4% and good by 47.1%. Household members not participating in projects were able to pay their children's school funds at a percentage of 85.7. All households' members not participating in the projects supported and assisted members who participated in the projects. All members supported the idea of initiating more poverty alleviation projects to create jobs to the unemployed. They all agreed that poverty alleviation projects reduce the level of poverty prevailing in their community.

In 1996 the government announced its Growth, Employment And Redistribution policy that recognises higher economic growth and significant job creation as the key challenges of economic growth and significant job creation as the key challenges of economic policy. The policy emphasises the importance of various measures to increase productivity, including improved training and education, better management training, modernisation of work practices, appropriate job grading, and better utilisation of working time. The aim of the projects was to involve all groups, sectors and communities in the programme.

The aim of the programmes is to meet basic needs, which entails job creation and housing. For the projects to be sustainable there must be active government involvement.

Besides the social and political instability that the presence of extreme wealth alongside poverty brings, sufficient evidence exists to argue that the level of inequality in South Africa will curb the country's economic growth rate. A high level of inequality could also reduce the impact of any improvements that might be achieved in employment creation and poverty reduction. Moreover, if policy does not focus on initiatives that improve the ability of the majority of South Africans, the very objectives of growth and development will not be met.

6.2. Limitations of the study

In this study, limitations may arise when the respondents are not honest about the true reflection of what is happening in their projects. There are possibilities of gathering wrong information if the respondents are not sure or unwilling to say what is happening in their projects. And one other thing, when being interviewed, the respondents may hide some of important information thinking that it is going to hurt the researcher and it might bring negative attitude on their projects. Lack of cooperation between community structures, projects members, traditional leaders and projects officials may bring limitation to the study. The three projects are all located in one village. This can limit making generalisations from this study to a large population.

6.3. Ethical Considerations

In this study, the researcher will make sure that the ethical guided decision-making becomes part of his life style. The subjects should be protected from physical and mental discomfort, harm and danger. If any of this risk is possible, the researcher will have to inform the subjects of the risk. The researcher will have to be honest with himself, with the participants involved in the research community. The researcher requires to protect participants basic human and civil rights. The researcher must take care it is clear to the participants that, personal gain is not the researcher's main reason for doing research.

6.4. Recommendations

- It is, therefore, recommended that South Africa must strive to achieve better on both the demand, management and supply side of employment policies to strengthen the policies in order to guard against the problems these projects are currently experiencing.
- There should be policies that focus on human capital formation such as training programmes, training workers and more broadly, also policies that reduce poverty.
- There is also a need to alert the projects' beneficiaries to available training opportunities. The researcher recommends that there should be a strengthening of current efforts to implement policies that redistribute assets and opportunities. The government should ensure that measures, which lower the wealth ceiling of the rich in South Africa, are matched by measures that ensure the poverty floor.
- Men and the youth should also be encouraged to join the projects by incentives such as living wages and the issuing of workshop certificates.
- Effective management, co-ordination and monitoring of projects should be put in place.

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APPENDIX A

CODE OF RESPONDENT

INSTRUCTIONS:

The main purpose of this questionnaire is to find out the impact the project will have on beneficiaries at Mukula Village. The information received from this questionnaire will be treated with confidentiality, so make a cross (X) next to the appropriate answer:

QUESTIONNAIRE OF HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT.

SECTION A: Project Participating Members

1. Gender/ Sex

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

2. Age

21-30	<input type="checkbox"/>
31-40	<input type="checkbox"/>
41-50	<input type="checkbox"/>
51-60	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Marital Status

Single	<input type="checkbox"/>
Married	<input type="checkbox"/>
Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Never Married	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Level of Education

Primary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tertiary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Post-Graduate	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION B: Project Description

5. What type of activity are you doing in this project?

Poultry farming	
Stones crushing	
Vegetables	

6. For how long has the project been running?

1-2 yrs	
3-4 yrs	
5-6 yrs	
7+ yrs	

7. Number of years working in the project?

One	
Two	
Three	
Other (specify)	

SECTION C: Income Generation

8. How much money do you get from the project each month?

R200-R300	
R301-R400	
R401-R500	
R501+	

9. What additional household equipment have you bought since you started working in the project?

Television	
Fridge	
Stove	
Other (specify)	
None	

10. Is the project improving your living standard?

YES	
NO	

If Yes, specify-----

SECTION D: Financial Support

11. Do you seek any financial assistance?

YES	
NO	

12. If Yes, where do you seek assistance?

Government	
NGO	
Other (Specify)	

13. How do they respond?

Positively	
Negatively	

SECTION E: Workshops

14. Have you ever received workshop training related to the project?

YES	
NO	

15. If Yes, how fruitful was the workshop?

Excellent	
Good	
Average	
Bad	
Worse	

SECTION F: Production Levels

16. Is the project doing well in terms of meeting the demands of the community?

YES	
NO	

17. Is the product you are producing always in demand?

YES	
NO	

18. Does your production output meet the demands of the community?

0-20%	
21-40%	
41-60%	
61-80%	
81-100%	

SECTION G: Participation

19. Do you receive the necessary support from the community as the community buys your products?

Strongly	
Agree	
Strongly disagree	
Disagree	
Not sure	
Do not know	

20. Should the government through various department continue to initiate poverty alleviation projects to address unemployment?

YES	
NO	

21. Do you have the necessary skills and knowledge to run the project?

Agree	
Disagree	

22. Is there a need for training to project beneficiaries in order to acquire management skills and other information related to the project?

YES	
NO	

23. Do you want to look for formal employment since you started working in the project?

YES	
NO	

Thank you for your cooperation.

APPENDIX B

CODE OF RESPONDENT

--

INSTRUCTIONS:

The main purpose of this questionnaire is to determine the impact the project has on beneficiaries at Mukula Village. The information received from this questionnaire will be treated with confidentiality, so make a cross (X) next to the appropriate answer:

QUESTIONNAIRE OF HOUSEHOLDS NOT PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT.

SECTION A: Identifying Respondents

1. Gender/ Sex

Male	
Female	

2. Age

21-30	
31-40	
41-50	
51-60	

3. Marital Status

Single	
Married	
Divorced	
Widowed	
Never Married	

4. Level of Education

Primary	
Secondary	
Tertiary	
Post-Graduate	

SECTION B: Income and additional benefits

5. 1 Do you generate any income?

YES	
NO	

5.2 If Yes, how do you generate an income?

5.3 If No, how do you survive?

6. How much money do you generate each month?

R200-R300	
R301-R400	
R401-R500	
R501+	
No income generated	

7. Household assets

Television	
Fridge	
Stove	
Other (specify) radio	
None	

8. What made you not be included in the project?

Gender	
Segregation	
Incapacity	
Not interested	
Other (specify)	

SECTION C: Participation

9. My involvement in project activities was

Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worse	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. I can pay my children's school funds and do other things even though I am not working in the project.

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. I buy project products to support those participating in the project.

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. I can supply them with the necessary skills and knowledge if needs be.

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Government through various departments should continue to initiate poverty alleviation projects.

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. We need more projects in our community to reduce the level of poverty such as curbing unemployment.

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thank you for your cooperation.