THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

APPROPRIATE STRATEGIES FOR THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN MBHASHE MUNICIPALITY IN EASTERN CAPE

By

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ABSTRACT

Poverty and inequality in South Africa are a result of the impact of apartheid policy, which inter alia stripped people of their assets, especially land, distorted economic markets and social institutions through racial discrimination, and resulted in violence and destabilization. This has shaped the nature of poverty in South Africa.

In view of the above, the South African government has introduced a programme known as the Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy in order to redress the imbalances of the former apartheid regime. In this strategy it is envisaged that vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security for all will be achieved. In this study, I investigated the implementation of rural development programmes in the Mbhashe local municipality of the Eastern Cape Province in order to determine appropriate intervention strategies.

This study focused on Ward18 of Mbhashe local municipality on a village known as Nkwalini Bafazi. This is a village that has been earmarked by the government to be a pilot site for the Rural Development Programme. This project is at the initial stage of social facilitation. In other words this research project is designed to investigate the process of Rural Development and how it can be implemented in the Mbhashe Local municipality in order to alleviate poverty and underdevelopment.

For the purpose of the study, a mixed research approach was chosen. This means that the study used both the qualitative and quantitative approaches for in-depth understanding and verification. Questionnaires and structured interview questions were used to collect the data. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was also used for the purpose of observing and involving the community in the exercise. Data was collected from residents by conducting surveys, making use of questionnaires. Structured interviews were conducted with government officials (Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform) in order to understand the situation better.
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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Since 1994, the South African government has provided regulations, policies, and laws for integrated and coherent socio-economic development that originated in the Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP) (ANC, 1994). These efforts were initiated to effectively address the legacy of the apartheid regime, namely poverty, underdevelopment and inequality. Poverty and inequality in South Africa are as a result of the impact of apartheid which inter alia stripped people of their assets, especially land, distorted economic markets and social institutions through racial discrimination, and resulted in violence and destabilization. This has shaped the nature of poverty in South Africa (May, J. 1999: 2). May argues further that these have the potential to ensure the persistence of poverty even though many other aspects of the South African political economy are being transformed.

There are many policies that were developed by the government in an effort to improve the standard of living of South African people. A few examples are the Growth Employment and Redistribution strategy (GEAR) (1996), the Rural Development Framework (1996), the Urban Development Framework (1996), and the New Growth Path (2010). According to the South African Government Information, the Comprehensive Rural Development Program is a national collective strategy to fight poverty, hunger, unemployment and lack of development in rural areas. It was launched in August 2009 by President Jacob Zuma at Muyexe village, Limpopo. This Rural development program was to be implemented at seven sites across the country, benefiting 21 wards, with the target of sites in 160 wards by 2014. The study area (Nkwalini Bafazi village of ward 18, Mbhashe local municipality in the Amathole district of the Eastern Cape Province) is one of the targeted sites as mentioned above.
Despite the drafting of the key Reconstruction and Development Program as a national development strategy, and the associated Rural Development Strategy, there has, to date, been little tangible economic and employment progress in rural areas in the former homelands (Binns & Nel, 1999). The basic principles of the RDP according to the White Paper on Local Government (1998) are those of integration and sustainability, a people driven process, nation building, peace and security, meeting basic needs, and building infrastructure. The progress of the RDP was to be measured by the extent to which the program has succeeded in securing social development, prosperity and liberty in the lives of the South African people.

It is suggested that one of the key reasons for the failure of many rural development projects is the fact that they are derived from inappropriate methodologies which have failed to fully comprehend the dynamics of rural life. These methodologies have failed to understand the complexities of the socio-economic and cultural contexts in which indigenous livelihood and production systems function. Such limitations have sometimes arisen from the utilization of methodologies with a strong econometric bias and an obsession with the search for universal solutions, rather than trying to identify appropriate strategies for the particular local context (Binns & Nel, 1999).

A positive trend in recent years has been a notable shift in the focus of rural development strategies, from the rather dictatorial “top-down” approach to a more democratic “bottom-up” strategy. One of key reasons of this paradigm shift is the development of new rural research methodologies known as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) (Chambers, 1994). The emergence of PRA has led to a significant reappraisal of methods, which has slowly but steadily been followed through into a reformulation of rural development strategies. The PRA methods are used in this study in order to help address the question – what appropriate intervention strategies should the state adopt in order to address Rural Development?
According to Thwala, W.D. (2006) the Eastern Cape and Northern Provinces have the highest unemployment rate in the whole country, both with rates as high as 41%, and Woolard, I. (2002) lists Eastern Cape and Limpopo as poorest Provinces in the country. According to 1996 census, the poorest magisterial districts are both in the Eastern Cape, namely Elliotdale and Willowvale (Woolard, I. 2002: 6) Household income is mainly derived from the limited sale of crops and livestock, old age grants, child support grants, and disability grants. The main form of employment is through government service, migrant labour in the mines, and labour in factories in the big cities like East London. The situation was worsened by the closure of factory industries in the neighbouring town of Butterworth next to the study area in the early 1990s, because they no longer enjoyed the special protection they were receiving from the homeland regime. The gold and coal mines were also characterized by retrenchments.

Mbhashe local municipality was established after the first transformed local Government elections in December 2000. Mbhashe is one of the eight local municipalities under the Amathole district municipality in the Eastern Cape. It comprises three rural towns, namely; Idutywa, Elliot-dale and Willowvale in the former homeland of Transkei. The land consists of rivers, valleys, bushes, undulating grasslands, fertile floodplains, forests, pristine estuaries and beaches. Climatic conditions of the area are summer rainfall with dry winters and light frost.

The research project is situated in Elliot-dale at a village known as Nkwalini Bafazi, in Ward 18 of Mbhashe local municipality in the Amathole District of the Eastern Cape Province. The majority of Nkwalini Bafazi people are unemployed and they are dependent on government social grants. The rate of illiteracy is very high in this village and the issue of illiteracy alone increases poverty, as the chances of illiterate individuals being able to get decent jobs that will sustain them for the rest of their lives are very limited. Under these circumstances poor people turn to crime by targeting other people in order to make their own living.
This research project will attempt to assist in solving the problems encountered by both the state and the communities in an effort to address rural development.

1.1 THE STUDY AREA AND BACKGROUND

According to the Mbhashe Municipality IDP, the Mbhashe Municipality consists of 3030.47 km$^2$, inhabited by a population of about 262 008 people. It constitutes the north eastern boundary of the Amathole district with the OR Tambo District Municipality of the Eastern Cape Province. In the South it is bordered by the Indian Ocean.

![Amatole Local Municipalities](image)

**Figure 1.1a:** Geographic location of the study area

Source: Map produced by the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform (Updated Strategic Plan 2011/12)
The Mbhashe Municipality has a variable resource base with huge potential in the areas of agriculture, forestry, agro-processing, tourism, etc. The opportunity of producing commodities at a large enough scale to be marketed is underutilized because of a lack of technical knowledge, organizational abilities and available finance.

Figure 1.1b Geographic location of the study area,
Source: Map produced by the Mbhashe Municipality (Reviewed Integrated Development 2011/2012)
The Mbhashe Local municipality has a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.41. This is a measure of how well a municipality or country has performed, not only in terms of real income growth, but also in terms of social indicators of people's ability to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and skills, and to have access to the resources needed to afford a decent standard of living. There is a very low level of industrial and entrepreneurial motivation, which contributes to the high level of unemployment. The migration to the cities indicates the lack of job opportunities in rural areas (ECSECC, 2003). People are still subsistence farmers.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTION

This research project is designed to investigate the process of Rural Development and how it can be implemented in the Mbhashe Local municipality in order to alleviate poverty and underdevelopment. The overall research question is, what appropriate intervention strategies should the state adopt in order to address Rural Development?
1.3 SUB-FOCI OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

What is the current strategy of the Eastern Cape government in rural development?
What are the reasons for communities to be poor and underdeveloped?
How are the communities affected by poverty and underdevelopment?
What does the literature say about the identified causes and their solution?
What needs to be done in order to change the current development strategy?

Specific questions to be answered in the process of the research are as follows:

➢ What are different interest groups within the community?
➢ What are power relations within the community?
➢ What are the historical experiences of the community?
➢ How can appropriate entry points for development intervention be identified?

1.4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Overall aim:
This study investigates how the government departments, in particular the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, implements the strategy of rural development. Focus is also on the strategies and approaches employed by the state in the implementation of rural development programs. The objectives are

➢ To enable the communities to analyze and influence their own realities, in order to influence development priorities so that they can have greater ability to continue acting on their own interests.
➢ To facilitate interaction between government officials, communities, and the researcher in order to educate the beneficiaries.

Some other objectives are:
➢ To investigate and analyze the current situation and the rural development activities of ward 18 in the Mbhashe Local municipality.
➢ To evaluate the involvement of the state in the Rural Development project of Nkwalini Bafazi village in Mbhashe
➢ To identify challenges facing rural development in terms of resources
➢ To investigate the involvement of the beneficiaries in the rural development process, including their influence and contribution to the decision-making process
➢ To analyze the impact of the project on the alleviation of poverty and unemployment
➢ To establish the base-line for monitoring purposes
➢ To evaluate the community of the study area with a view to making recommendations on interventions in the implementation of the Rural Development program.
➢ To recommend new strategies for the implementation of rural development programmes.
CHAPTER TWO

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Leading up to the election of 1994, the democratic movement in South Africa, headed by the ANC, released the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) as its main policy platform (Adelzadeh, A. 1996: 66). Adelzadeh goes further to explain the political success of the document in representing both a consensus across different interests and a compromise between competing objectives. Economically, the RDP was successful in articulating the main aspirations of the movement for post-apartheid South Africa that is growth, development, reconstruction and redistribution in a consistent macroeconomic framework, using the Keynesian paradigm.

Socially, the systematically deprived majority supported the RDP as it promised a democratic society that will embark on unleashing the economic potential of the country in order to provide jobs, more equitable distribution of income and wealth, and provision of basic needs (Adelzadeh, A. 1996: 66).

In 1996, faced with external pressures and instability in the Rand, and concerns over the commitment to sound macro policies, the Government introduced the Growth, Employment and Redistribution strategy (GEAR). As Lewis, J.D. 2001 puts it that the GEAR strategy’s intention was to restore confidence and enhance credibility, the GEAR strategy is built upon the strategic vision set out in the RDP by committing Government to specific macro targets. The GEAR represented a deliberate effort to improve policy coordination and it involved participants from all key Government departments including the Reserve Bank, and was endorsed by cabinet as the central compass that would guide all other Government programmes (Lewis, J.D. 2001:4).
The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGI-SA), a national initiative supported by key groups in the economy including all spheres of government and government agencies, resulted from government’s commitment to halve unemployment and poverty by 2014. This program (ASGI-SA) was formerly launched by the then Deputy President, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka in 2006 (Gelb, S. 2007: 27)

The Eastern Cape Provincial Government and its social partners prepared a provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) to guide the development of the Province over a period of ten years (2004-2014). The PGDP sets out a provincial vision, targets, and programmes aimed at economic growth, employment creation, poverty eradication and income redistribution. It targets rapid improvement in the quality of life for the poorest people of the province (Strategic Plan 2010-2015 - Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: Eastern Cape; South African Government Information).

Agriculture is regarded as the backbone of development and as the main vehicle through which poverty and underdevelopment can be alleviated in the Mbhashe local municipality. The Mbhashe Municipality has a variable resource base with huge potential in the areas of agriculture, forestry, tourism, and agro-processing. The opportunity of producing commodities at a large enough scale to be marketed is underutilized because of a lack of technical knowledge, organizational abilities, as well as available financial resources.

The five priority areas or major important targets and objectives of the African National Congress (ANC)'s manifesto of 2009 were:

➢ Creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods
➢ Education
➢ Health
➢ Crime
➢ Rural development, including land reform, and food production and security
According to the South African Government Information, the Comprehensive Rural Development Program is a national collective strategy to fight poverty, hunger, unemployment and lack of development in rural areas. It was launched in August 2009 by President Jacob Zuma at Muyexe village, Limpopo.

The South African Government is intending to:

- Expand food security, land reform and agricultural support programmes in order to increase the number of small-scale farmers.
- Put in place measures to reduce water losses that are caused by leaking pipes and inadequate infrastructure
- Pledge over R2.6 billion in conditional grants to provinces over the medium term. This will be used for agricultural infrastructure, training, advisory services, marketing and upgrading agricultural colleges. One of the priorities is to ensure that land reform, through redistribution and restitution, is more coherently linked to the creation of livelihoods for the poor (South African Government Information: 2009).

A critical part of the Rural Development Programme is to stimulate agricultural production to contribute to food security. Government will support the provision of agricultural implements and inputs to support emerging farmers and households nationally, also making agricultural loans accessible and ensuring high quality agricultural extension services. Government will also intensify the implementation of the Rural Transport Development Program. The objective is to promote rural transport infrastructure and services. Transport is critical for enhanced socio-economic activity and a better quality life.

According to (Hemson et al, 2006), the rural areas of South Africa are awaiting an initiative to bring the rural poor into modern services, through new forms of non-farm activities and a revival of agriculture. They argue further that, traditionally, the homelands have been subjected to processes which could be characterized as the development of underdevelopment; now the challenge is to reverse these processes without creating new forms of dependency.
The government sometimes lacks a strategy. Funding and commitment may be available but the right combination of national, provincial, and local initiatives is not made. In a number of sectors, notable sanitation, there have been substantial lags which have left rural communities vulnerable to the scourge of cholera and other water-borne diseases (Hemson et al, 2006).

(Chambers, 1983) argues that rural poverty is seen as a consequence of processes which concentrate wealth and power, and these processes operate at three levels:

- Internationally, the richer countries have made and keep the poor countries relatively poor through colonial exploitation and post-colonial unequal exchange and at the same time benefit from the investment of capital and the expatriation of profits.
- Internally, within the poor countries, urban and especially urban middle class interests gain at the cost of rural interests, through shifts in the rural-urban terms of trade (cheap food for the towns and expensive goods for the countryside.)
- Through investments in urban industries and services, and within the rural areas themselves, the local elites, landowners, merchants, moneylenders, and bureaucrats consolidate their power and wealth for their part, the rural poor stand to lose relatively and often absolutely through all these processes.

The attitude of the community worker is crucial for the success of community development. Community workers often act or are regarded as invaders who subjugate the people and bend their will to conform. In other instances, they act or are regarded as supermen who come to save people from their terrible plight (Swanepoel, H. 1992: 95). Both these perceptions are not only wrong but dangerous. They can prompt any of a series of reactions among the people- overoptimistic expectations, passivity, suspicion, animosity and jealousy. All these will have a negative effect on community development.

"The community worker (representing the state) should realize that he does not enter a static society. He enters a living entity with living institutions and interactions that
change nearly every day. His purpose therefore, is not to bring life to an area, but rather to organize the life that already exists in order to realize some objectives. He must also realize that in a community development project, he and the action group will be partners. The action group will make use of his knowledge and expertise, and he will make use of theirs too. The state must work with people. The community worker must sit with the community from the outset and do needs identification and resource identification” (Swanepoel, H. 1992: 98).

Alleviation of poverty, reducing the levels of inequality in income and employment, and access to public goods and services, rural development has been marked out as a special activity. Rural development refers to a distinctive strategy for intervention by the state in the economies of their developing countries, and is more widely defined than just the development of agriculture. The reason is being that it entails more than just increasing agricultural production, and addresses itself to the rural economy as a whole, it is wider. It focuses particularly on the problems of poverty and inequality (Gabriel, 1991).

Rural development is also used to refer to processes of change in rural societies. These processes may arise from planned interventions by the state. Agricultural concerns are central to rural development activities. Rural economies provide the basis of many developing countries’ output. Rural areas represent the workplace of the majority and supply the most essential of development’s raw materials, cash crops and food crops. Yet poverty, isolation, and lack of basic resources characterize their situations. For these reasons, numbers and need, rural and agricultural developments require high priority in national development planning (Gabriel, 1991).

Agriculture’s main role is production of food for rural and urban communities and of cash crops and livestock for export in order to earn foreign currency. This process stimulates demand for other products, with services and employment opportunities emerging to be taken up by the national labor force. Land is a country’s basic resource and its use a major national responsibility (Gabriel, T. 1991:77).
Survakanth Wachmore states that a first step in sustained rural development lies in ending the historical deprivation of communities and peoples long marginalized. Current strategies and development interventions lack the potential to deal with the specific rural community situation. He also argues that the focus of alternatives in development is largely on the centralized form of planning. He holds the non-involvement of local communities in planning and decision making as the important reason for the failure of rural development plans. The alternative is seen in empowering the local bodies of governance and civil society organizations.

In the Strategic Plan of the Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development & Agrarian Reform, the department pledges that it will strengthen the voice of the rural people, empower poor communities and build momentum behind agrarian change and land reform by supporting the self-organization of rural people, working together with progressive movements and organizations building forums, and structures through which rural people can articulate their demands and interests.

On top of the statement above, the department, within the context of the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) carries the exclusive mandate of agrarian transformation and food security. The added policy focus is to implement rural development in order to achieve a better life for the rural people. The planned policy initiatives of the Eastern Cape Province include: Rural Development, Mechanization, Research and Development, Dipping, Disaster management, Performance management, Budget, and Staff retention strategy (Eastern Cape: Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, 2011/12:11).

The provision of infrastructure for rural development is referred to as the foundation of social and economic infrastructure and integrated economic activities that have been recognized as being inter-related and mutually supportive (Eastern Cape: Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, 2011/12:11). These include areas such as physical infrastructure or physical systems, as well as organizational capabilities and human capacities that strengthen and sustain the social dimensions of development.
CHAPTER THREE

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study focused on the strategies and approaches employed by the state in the implementation of rural development programmes. Evaluating community needs with a view to state intervention in the future were also focused upon.

This research was intended to achieve the following:

- To gain an understanding of the community’s needs
- To identify different interest groups within the community
- To understand power relations within the community
- To understand the historical experiences of the community
- To identify appropriate entry points for development intervention
- To establish the base-line for monitoring purposes
- To raise awareness and mobilize for change

This project is funded by the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform under which I am currently employed. Both Quantitative and Qualitative action research have been chosen as appropriate methods for this study. The reason being that, this approach is a mixture of a case and field study and analytical reasoning processes. It also help to address the question of the research itself namely; Investigation of the appropriate strategy for the implementation of the Rural Development programme. A household survey has also been carried out. Semi-structured interviews were conducted amongst households as well as with government officials. Participatory research methods, in addition to the household survey, were used in order to achieve investigation with full and active participation of everyone involved. The other method used were interviews with government officials. In other words:

- For the household survey a questionnaire was used
- Participatory methods were used with residents of the village
- Key informant interviews (semi structured) were used with government officials
3.1.1 QUALITATIVE ACTION RESEARCH

According to Fraenkel, J.R. and Wallen, N.E. (1990: 17) the term “qualitative research” refers in the broadest sense to research that is descriptive in nature and it is often preferred in the human sciences. (Creswell, J.W. 2003: 21) states that the qualitative approach is one in which the inquirer often makes knowledge claims based on constructivist perspectives.

He further affirms that researchers seek to understand the context or setting of the participants through visiting this context and gathering information personally. Generally, the aim of qualitative research is to examine various social and cultural settings as well as individuals in these settings, thereby learning about their experiences, beliefs, properties, values, needs or characteristics as well as understanding in depth of their behaviors (Du Plooy, G.M. 2001:57).

The qualitative researcher wants to discover how human interactions take place, and why these interactions happen in the manner in which they do in certain situations. As stated above, qualitative research produces descriptive data; in other words, it reflects on people’s own written or spoken and observable behavior.

3.1.2 PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)

Participatory research methods are intended to address the incompatibility of traditional research methods with development needs in the third world. They also seek to emphasize commitment to improving social conditions of the oppressed (Chambers, R. 2011: 3).

Participatory research methods including PRA is a three pronged process that involves:

- Social investigation
- Education and
- Mobilization for action development
PRA also aims at developing consciousness of people involved in development, to improve their living conditions and transform the social structures (Chambers, R. 1994: 1253).

### 3.1.2.1 Principles of PRA

- Investigation with full and active participation of all involved
- Problem centered
- Values importance of indigenous knowledge and resources
- Uses appropriate methods
- Builds on existing community organizational infrastructure

In participatory approaches to research, the research activities should contribute to:

- The creation of a sense of community not its destruction
- The emergence of better representation of the various constituencies
- Opportunities for more voices to be heard.

According to Chambers, R. (1994: 1253) the PRA evolved from Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) which arose in the 1970s as a means to rapidly (and cheaply) assess the potential social impacts of planned interventions. It is committed to real participation and to supporting people to build capacity in order to solve development problems. The process is a key concern and research findings provide a focus for mobilization. PRA requires the development of trust between researchers and local people.

The following participatory research techniques were used:

- Trend-lines, historical time-lines
- Mapping
- Transect walks
- Venn diagrams
3.1.3 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data present a collection of facts assembled for a particular purpose (Denzin, N.K. 2000: 12). Data can be obtained by making use of a questionnaire, by personal interviewing, observation of events as they happen, abstraction, where the sources of information are documents, and postal questionnaires if the targeted geographical area or the number of respondents is large (Maree, K. 2007: 59). For the purpose of this research, the data collection tools and instruments to be used are the following:

3.1.3.1 QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS

A questionnaire is defined as a set of questions on a form which is completed by the respondent in respect of a research project (Strydom, H. et al. 2005: 25). It is further mentioned that, although the term questionnaire suggests a collection of questions, a typical questionnaire will probably contain as many statements as questions, especially if the researcher is interested in determining the extent to which the respondents hold a particular perspective. In this study, the main reason for using a questionnaire is to get information from the officials. Secondly, it is to measure the impact of the rural development programmes into the lives of the communities. Careful consideration is given to the structure and design of both questionnaires, namely; Annexure A and Annexure B.

These questionnaires are designed and structured such that accurate and desired information is obtained. The questionnaire incorporated the issues of participant anonymity and confidentiality.

3.1.3.2 SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS

Interviews are dynamic conversations where meanings are “co-operatively built up” by both interviewees and interviewers, conveyed by the interviewees as well as received, interpreted and recorded by the interviewers (Gubrium, J.F. and Holstein, J. A. 1999: 11). Individual face-to-face semi-structured interviews will be conducted in this study. For the purpose of this study, the interview questions are determined in the same sequence in advance.
The aim of the interview is to obtain information from the households and government officials (Extension officers) with regard to implementation of government policies, with specific reference to rural development program.

3.1.3.3 SAMPLING

A sample is a subset of the population that is drawn to be representative of the whole population in a research project because it reflects characteristics of the entire population (Du Plooy, G.M. 2001:64).

In the study, the participants (the Nkwalini Bafazi villagers) are selected by the researcher, because it is where this study is conducted. The survey covers every household of Nkwalini Bafazi village. There are 44 households in this study area and 40 households were available during the time of this survey. There are three local government offices (each town has its office) and fifteen agricultural officers were interviewed. These were selected on the basis that they are the ones that are dealing directly with development projects.

3.1.3.4 PRA METHODS

The PRA exercises were executed in the following manner:

As I am working for the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform as a Land Use Planner, I organized the local extension officers to arrange a meeting for the village people. This meeting was aiming to create an enabling environment in the village in order to get a “buy in” to work with the villagers and in the end to support household’s rural development efforts. Terms of Reference were agreed upon with my superiors at Head Office. A checklist of items for the agenda was done and tasks to be completed at the end of the meeting were drafted.

The meeting was attended by about 21 members of the village. Among those that were present in the meeting was the chief of the village, chief Ngubelanga, the two headmen namely; headman Zamuxolo and headman Dalikwezi, 7 Board members. The board is an elected committee of the village that is managing the affairs of the community and the rest were community members. In this meeting, 6 women and six men were selected to make up two groups. Each group was made up of 3 men and 3 women.
1 group was led by 2 extension officers and myself and other 2 extension officers were with the other group.

The exercise was aimed at determining the appropriate participatory methods in order to find out more information, so as to allow members to analyze the situation and to monitor the stage of progress they are in. A learning needs assessment was done with the villagers. This included a skills audit. In the process it became clear what the community members wanted from the process. A learning and action agenda was developed.

3.1.4 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis will start with coding the data (Creswell, J.W. 2003: 37). Creswell describes how coding involves the process of grouping together evidence and labeling ideas that are similar, so that they eventually provide the researcher with wider perspectives. The results of the questionnaire, interviews and PRA exercises constituted the research data in this study. The data is analyzed using triangulation method which consists of combination of several research methodologies in the study of the same phenomenon (Gerber, R.E:2011). The research questions mentioned in chapter one will constitute the main theme of the research data in this study.

The researcher will then list the sub-themes by summarizing the participant’s response to the survey questionnaire as well as interviews relating to each main theme. The researcher will then catalogue all the data that fit under each sub-theme. Finally, all sub-themes will be put together to summarize the participant’s comprehensive perceptions.
3.1.5 **VALIDITY**

Validity means the accuracy and effectiveness of an instrument used to measure what was intended to be measured, “consistently and dependability of a measuring instrument” - that is, an instrument “consistently produces the same measurement or answers over a period of time” (Du Plooy, G.M. 2001:72). Golafshani, N. (2003: 57) suggests that validity involves the answering of the following questions:

- How truthful are the results?
- Does the research truly measure that which it was intended for?

Validity, in other words, indicates the level at which an instrument measures what it was intended to measure. In this study, the intention is to answer the research question.

3.1.6 **ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Respondents were assured that whatever information to be collected from them through the survey questionnaire, interviews or otherwise will be kept confidential. Webster, M. (1989:30) states that the term ethics refers to the code of conduct or behavior governing an individual or group. When conducting research, social scientists enter into the private lives of their participants, therefore the researchers must make it a point that the rights and welfare of their participants is guaranteed.
CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the research data by using triangulation and the deduction of research findings from a survey questionnaire of households of Nkwalini Bafazi where the Rural Development project is being implemented. The process of triangulation was used in order to corroborate the data. Triangulation is the application and combination of several research methodologies in the study of the same phenomenon (Gerber, R.E:2011). In other words it is a process of putting together three different data sources on one issue/question/theme.)

4.1.1 SECTION 1: BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

4.1.1.2 GENDER PROFILE

Out of 40 completed questionnaires 65% of the respondents were females and the remaining 35% were male. An indication is shown below in figure 4.1 that more females were available during this survey. Nkwalini Bafazi is having 44 households, but during the time of the survey the other four were not present. This survey was conducted during the month of September 2011. The fact that there were more females than males is attributed to males being migrant labourers in neighbouring towns and in the mines. The average gender balance in the Eastern Cape rural areas is about 55% females and 45% males.
4.1.1.3 AGE AND HOME LANGUAGE

30% of the respondents were below the age of 30, 28% were above 50 years while 32% were between 30 and 49 years and 10% were above 60 years. This gives us a picture that responses given were not dominated by any age group, but a mixture of all age groups. Almost every respondent uses isiXhosa as the mother tongue. The low working age population of 30-49 years could be attributed to the fact that most people are migrating to big cities to seek work and some have died because of illnesses like HIV/AIDS.
4.1.1.4 EDUCATION LEVEL
The chart below (Figure 4.3) is reflecting respondents according to their education levels. A large majority of respondents did not proceed further than grade 7. This is indicative of shortage of money due to poverty. These residents have got a very poor background and were possibly affected by other socio-economic factors. A very small fraction of the population has managed to acquire certificates and diplomas.
4.1.2 SECTION 2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

4.1.2.1 FAMILY SIZE
The chart in figure 6 indicates that a large number of respondents had a family size of more than seven people. Within these families the majority had about 14 or 15 dependants living in the household. A big number of the families had a family head who is a pensioner taking care of their children and grandchildren. Polygamous marriages, whereby you find out that one man is having three wives are resulting in these big families.
4.1.2.2 EMPLOYMENT STATUS
The researcher found out that all 40 respondents were unemployed. This could be attributed to their poor education level as well as the absence of employment opportunities. Most respondents fell within the category of potential employees. The respondents were mostly adults (daughters/sons of the households, but not necessarily the household head.

4.1.2.3 MONTHLY INCOME
Figure 7 indicates that the majority of respondents (62%) survive on less than R500 per month and 30% survive on a family income of between R501 and R1100. Only a small fraction of the population (8%) is earning between R1100 and R3000. This is also reflected in the kind of the houses in which these people live which are very much below standard. Most of the households can hardly make ends meet. Most of the income is in the form of social grants: old age grants, child support grants, and disability grants.
4.1.2.4 Livelihood activities

It is important to note that the majority of active people are working outside this area, leaving behind women, children and frail old men. A few young males are available and show interest but the majority is not interested in the development projects. Women prove to be the best labour force available, being involved in many household activities including preparing for kids, cooking, cleaning, fetching firewood, fetching water from faraway streams, laundry, planting and irrigation. Fig. 8 shows some of the activities performed by women.
Fig. 8 some of the activities performed by women in fighting poverty

4.1.2.5 A summary of basic services available to community members
(as in the household survey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to basic services</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Drinking water</td>
<td>Boreholes, rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Irrigation water</td>
<td>Dams, boreholes, rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Household energy source</td>
<td>Firewood, candles, paraffin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Sanitation</td>
<td>Open veld</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

a) Drinking Water

Water is one of the scarce resources in this area. The water is scarce in the sense that it is inaccessible to people or very far from people. The slope of the land also does not help the situation, resulting in the use of animals only. Some of the boreholes dry up in winter.
Donkeys, mules and oxen are used in fetching water from far away sources.

b) Irrigation water

Some areas have to compete with the livestock for the water. Some farmers end up giving up vegetable production due to the lack of water for irrigation. This is the most important limiting factor in agricultural production.

Water is then stored in these containers for irrigation and other purposes.
c) Household energy source

Most people use paraffin in this village, very few people in the whole ward have electricity. Firewood is used for cooking.

4.1.2.6 Arable land

This area has some arable land divided into sections because of the steep slope, which was and still can be used for crop production especially maize. The land is not suitable for tractors. Less than 10% of this land is being used for maize production but with difficulties. The fields are not fenced, resulting in crop damage by livestock.

4.1.2.7 Grazing land

There is grazing land but no camps for proper control of livestock.

4.1.2.8 Rivers and other water sources

Xora and Bafazi rivers are some of the sources. 2 dams are also available but need cleaning and renovation.

The community is willing to work, and assistance in any form may provide positive rewards. The water shortage is proving to be a major stumbling block in agricultural production. This is due to the inability of dams to hold water because they are shallow. Secondly, difficult or no access to the ever-flowing rivers due to the steep slope and the distance from a majority of households has a negative impact. Another challenge is the damage caused by livestock to the crops. Some farmers use some shrubs and sticks for fencing, but this is not very effective in fending off livestock.
4.1.3 SECTION 3: PERCEPTIONS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

4.1.3.1 ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVIEWS
In this section, the interviews with government officials from the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform are analyzed and interpreted. The analysis is based on the interpretation of the responses from the interviewees. Most government officials gave similar answers to most of the questions. The findings are categorized and presented in a narrative format.


The department is guided by a five-year strategic plan document that is used for smooth and effective administration of its programs. It was discovered during analysis that, generally about 40% of development projects implemented are not completed and most of these projects are unsuccessful. The main problem appears to be around the actual implementation of projects.

CATEGORY 2: BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETED BENEFICIARIES
Community members of Nkwalini Bafazi are the main beneficiaries.

CATEGORY 3: IMPACT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AS A MECHANISM TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY
Responses reveal that the implementation of Rural Development Program has a potential of improving lives of the residents, but it has not been effective in alleviation of poverty. The Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform has drafted a rural development strategy through its implementation agent known as Rural Development Agency (RDA) in an attempt to alleviate poverty. This is an anti-poverty strategy that will ensure that the work that has already started is harnessed more effectively.
This implies that the strategy will provide a strategic focus and broaden the scope of the government initiatives to deal with a wider range of issues that are related to poverty.

**CATEGORY 4: SHORTCOMINGS OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

In the response provided by both government officials and community members it was revealed that most projects are implemented without thorough consultation with the beneficiaries. Government goals and objectives have not been accomplished because of lack of proper planning and limited time for implementing these projects.

For this particular program, Rural Development, social facilitation has been done. It is clear from the responses that a more rigorous and integrated planning strategy as well as constant consultation with the community in order to take decisions is needed.

**CATEGORY 5: CURRENT AND FUTURE GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY**

The response from government officials revealed that the government future plan is the completion of the Rural Development Strategy as well as the Poverty Alleviation Strategy through the RDA.

It was also revealed by the officials that the government is planning to form a forum with all stakeholders, including other departments, local municipality, and private sector in order to pool resources and work together instead of working in silos which is proving to be wasteful and results in duplication.

**CATEGORY 6: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

It was revealed through the responses that the government time frames are a big challenge, in that projects were not completed within the specified time frames and this is disappointing the community.
Officials revealed that these challenges were related to the lack of capacity and funding. This is evident in some incomplete projects and some that were still at social facilitation phase.

**CATEGORY 7: THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY PEOPLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

The response to this category revealed that the community’s involvement in the implementation of the Rural Development projects was minimal. The community did not participate adequately during the planning phase, and were only informed about what was decided. It is evident from the response that there is very little consultation to determine the needs and priorities of the community.

**CATEGORY 8: CHALLENGES FACING THE STATE WITH REGARD TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

The main challenge that was mentioned by government officials is a lack of resources, in the form of funding as well as human resources. This program is not well catered for in terms of budget and personnel. This results in a lack of capacity to effectively deliver poverty alleviation plans.

4.1.2.5 *Current development projects*

Through the introduction of projects, the members have benefitted from the training and workshops offered in agriculture and other sectors. Training workshops provided by the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform are also helping in empowering the community members and improving their skills. Some of the skills include citrus production, vegetable and poultry production, food preservation (jam-making) etcetera. The coaching offered by the extension officers also helps in improving on the indigenous knowledge of the farmers. 2 development programmes namely; Siyazondla (for backyards gardens) and Siyakhula (for anything from 1 to 50 hectares) per beneficiaries have been introduced by the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform where a variety of vegetables and crops like maize are produced.
Fig. 11 Some of the vegetable produce (left) and (right) citrus production by Siyazondla members

4.1.4 SECTION 4: Participative Rural Appraisal (PRA)

The following activities were done step by step in an effort to observe, as well as to involve villagers in group work. This was done in order to get a better understanding of the local functional values of resources, for revealing the complexities of social structures, and also for mobilizing and organizing local people to stimulate people’s involvement and collective action. The researcher needed to understand the dynamics of poverty and underdevelopment, the political structure and social groups.

A meeting was arranged with the beneficiaries and government officials. Villagers, traditional leaders, and government officials were in this meeting. The participants were informed about the purpose of the meeting. It was stressed in the purpose of the meeting that the Government is trying to determine the most effective intervention strategy to alleviate hunger and underdevelopment among communities, so people were requested to be as co-operative and supportive as possible.

In the process it was established that the households are in need of a number of resources which among them were: fencing for arable lands and grazing camps, drinking water, access roads, sanitation, dipping tanks and shearing sheds.
Figure 12: A meeting with leaders and stakeholders

4.1.4.3 COMMUNITY MAPPING

The researcher used this tool in order to understand which resources were available.
Figure 13: Resource map of Nkwalini Bafazi, PRA exercise conducted on 10\textsuperscript{th} October 2011 .
4.1.4.4 TRANSECT WALK

The transect walk is a tool that directly builds upon the Village Resource Map to help people learn more details about the environmental, economic, and social resources in a community. A transect is a one-dimensional map of a line cut through a village. It depicts a cross-section of an area along which a number of issues are recorded. The purpose of a transect is to organize and refine spatial information and to summarize local conditions in the area. This information was gathered from direct observation by the researcher while walking a straight line through the community with villagers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZONE</th>
<th>CENTRAL VILLAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS</td>
<td>Poor infrastructure, Weak bridges to cross the rivers, No access roads-only the main road (Gravel), Abundant raw material (Grass, soil, and wood) for building houses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMIC FACTORS</td>
<td>1 trading store, Backyard gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL FACTORS</td>
<td>1 high school, 1 clinic, No social amenities, No facilities like shearing sheds, no dipping tanks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 14:** A tabulation of a transect walk
A Venn diagram is a method that is used to understand organizations or social groups, their linkages and their relationships. It is often used in a situation analysis or assessment to find out what the roles of the different organizations are, how they get on and how this impacts on what happens in the community.

Figure 15: Venn diagram

In the Venn diagram, the Development committee is led by a councilor and it meets every Monday to discuss development issues of the village. Board members comprise of 10 members and are chaired by the headman as indicated in the diagram. There is no clear coordination between the villagers and the structures in the community. It is also clear that the development committee has no direct relationship with the villagers or with the Boards.
4.1.4.6 TIME LINE

A Time Line shows the activities done by whom, when, and where and how. They can be done in a table format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>“Cattle killing” (UNONGQAWUSE)</td>
<td>This led to starvation and death of 70 000 Xhosas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Restructuring of Idutywa Reserve, Mfenguland, and Gcalekaland into divisions of Idutywa, Willowvale, and Eliotdale</td>
<td>Displacement and landlessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Announcement of Bantustan policy of apartheid</td>
<td>Unnecessary restrictions and denial of access to basic needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Severe drought</td>
<td>Death of livestock and even many people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Foot and mouth disease</td>
<td>Culling of livestock mainly cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Swine fever</td>
<td>Culling of livestock mainly pigs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 16: A Time line History of the Mbhashe area**
CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 CONCLUSION
This study investigated and analyzed among other things identification of appropriate entry points for rural development intervention. This was done by looking and observing activities that are taking place in the area under investigation. This included all the political, social, and economic factors that are playing a role in the current status of the Nkwalini Bafazi village of Ward 18 in the Mbashe local municipality of the Amathole district in the Eastern Cape Province. Recommendations are provided in this study relying upon the findings of this research.

Rural Development as defined is a complex phenomenon that is difficult to achieve. It includes sustainable improvement in the quality of life of communities in the rural areas, through promotion of better access to social services, improved infrastructure, economic empowerment, reduced inequality and skills transfer.

From the research findings, there are three major constraints to rural service delivery, namely; limited budget, state capacity in terms of personnel, and institutional arrangements. Local government is assigned responsibility for service delivery and special provision should be made for the development of rural local government capacity, and this should be a feature of all development projects as the existing staff complement is generally recognized to be overstretched. Working in silos or poor interdepartmental coordination result in difficulties in the implementation of critically important projects and as a result this weakness results in high rate of project failure.

Among other things the study focused on the strategies and approaches that can be employed by the state in the implementation of rural development programs. The research intended to achieve the following:

- Gaining an understanding of the community’s needs
- Identification of different interest groups within the community
- Understanding the historical experiences of the community
➢ Identification of appropriate entry points for development intervention
➢ To raise awareness and mobilize for change

The findings reveal that the government has been unable to implement some of the projects in its programme; some of the projects were incomplete, mainly because of financial constraints, insufficient human capacity and other logistical issues. There is a huge backlog in terms of infrastructural projects. This lack of budget and capacity has been identified as a crucial blockage of service delivery in general.

With regard to community involvement the study revealed that the government has got a tendency of applying a top-down approach when bringing services to the people. In other words, there is an indication that the beneficiaries are not fully or adequately engaged and as a result their voices or concerns are not always heard. Nevertheless, some of the community members are involved during the implementation stage and they provide manual labor.

Most people are in a state of poverty mainly because they are uneducated and unemployed; also they are unable to afford a reasonable standard of living and to pay for services like electricity, water, telecommunication and houses.
5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the findings from the study, the researcher intends to make the following recommendations:

- Increased community participation: in an effort to promote good governance, the department need to change its approach and allow more involvement of community members in development programs
- Increase Monitoring and Evaluation: this will overcome the high rate of project failure. Most government projects fail because nobody from the department cares to come back and monitor progress after implementation.
- Promotion of proper planning: all the necessary stages in planning should be taken into consideration and timeframes should be adhered to. Meaningful approach should be adhered to; that is; social facilitation should be thoroughly done before implementation of these projects
- Poverty alleviation should be priority number one: the government programs should focus more on poverty alleviation and job creation.
- Skills transfer and development: there is a need to open a skills training center that will provide capacity building for all the people (both employed and unemployed individuals). This is essential since most people are illiterate and have no formal qualifications to secure jobs or create their own.
- The department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform must revisit their Rural Development Strategy and consider all these recommendations.
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ANNEXURE A

SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

DETAILS OF INTERVIEW

NAME OF INTERVIEWER:
............................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................

DATE OF INTERVIEW: ............................................................. QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER:
............................................................................................................................

VILLAGE: ................................................................................ VILLAGE:
............................................................................................................................

SECTION:
............................................................................................................................

DETAILS OF RESPONDENT

FIRST NAME:.......................................................... SURNAME:
............................................................................................................................

CLAN NAME: .......................................................... SEX: (M) (F)

AGE: ............................................................................................................................

IF THE RESPONDENT IS NOT THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, HOW IS HE/SHE RELATED TO THE HEAD?
............................................................................................................................

DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

FIRST NAME:.......................................................... SURNAME:
............................................................................................................................

CLAN NAME: .......................................................... SEX: (M) (F)

AGE: ............................................................................................................................

PLACE OF BIRTH:.................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................
HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1) Please list every person who lives in this homestead, INCLUDING the respondent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relation to Head</th>
<th>Schooling in Progress (STD)</th>
<th>Highest Std Passed</th>
<th>Employment Status (Code)</th>
<th>Name of Employer</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Place of Work</th>
<th>Recipient of Grant (Y/N)</th>
<th>Type of Grant (Code)</th>
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**Employment Status Codes:**

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<th>Unemployed/Not Seeking Work</th>
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<th>Self-Employed</th>
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**Grant Status Codes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Old Age Grant</th>
<th>Disability Grant</th>
<th>Child Support Grant</th>
<th>Foster Grant</th>
<th>Child Care Dependency Grant</th>
<th>Grant in Aid</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>R700</td>
<td>R700</td>
<td>R160</td>
<td>R500</td>
<td>R700</td>
<td>R150</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) Please list every person who you regard as a member of this household but who is NOT living at this homestead at present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relation to Head</th>
<th>Schooling in Progress (STD)</th>
<th>Highest Std Passed</th>
<th>Where Do They Live?</th>
<th>Employment Status (Code)</th>
<th>Name of Employer</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Place of Work</th>
<th>Recipient of Grant (Y/N)</th>
<th>Type of Grant (Code)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Employment Status Codes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Unemployed/ Seeking Work</th>
<th>Unemployed/ Not Seeking Work</th>
<th>Casually Employed/ Part Time</th>
<th>Full-Time Employment</th>
<th>Self-Employed</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRANT STATUS CODES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>OLD AGE GRANT</th>
<th>DISABILITY GRANT</th>
<th>CHILD SUPPORT GRANT</th>
<th>FOSTER GRANT</th>
<th>CHILD CARE DEPENDENCY GRANT</th>
<th>GRANT IN AID</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>R700</td>
<td>R700</td>
<td>R160</td>
<td>R500</td>
<td>R700</td>
<td>R150</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

3) Does anyone in this homestead own any of the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>OWN (Y/N)</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RADIO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOTOR VEHICLE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BICYCLE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CELL PHONE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLOUGH</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANTER</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>YOKE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAT-BED SLEDGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WICKER BOX-SLEDGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAND OPERATED MAIZE GRINDER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SEWING MACHINE</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
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<td>OTHER</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

4) Has anyone in this household engaged in piecework in the last 12 months?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>AMOUNT OF WORK DONE</th>
<th>RENUMERATION RECEIVED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5) Does anyone in this household sell anything?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ITEMS SOLD</th>
<th>UNIT PRICE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF ITEMS SOLD PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

6) Has anyone in this household been paid ‘in kind’ for any work done in the last 12 months e.g. received maize, etc in exchange for work?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>KIND OF WORK DONE</th>
<th>AMOUNT OF GOODS RECEIVED IN RETURN</th>
<th>VALUE OF GOODS RECEIVED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

7) Has anyone from this household been employed by any of the poverty-alleviation projects in this area (e.g. Working for Water; Coast Care; River Rangers; Public Works; Fixing of reserve fence; Provision of Water Infrastructure, etc.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF PERSON</th>
<th>NAME OF PROJECT</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>EMPLOYMENT PERIOD (FROM – TO)</th>
<th>PAYMENT SCALE (e.g. R10ph)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>8) How was the extra income received from this source used?</td>
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<td>..........................................................................................................................</td>
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<td>..........................................................................................................................</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

9) Does this household receive support from family members that live elsewhere?

RESPONSE (Y/N) 

10) If Yes, what form does this support take?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASH</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROCERIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER ___________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER ___________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11) If Yes, how often do you receive this support and what is its value?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASH (Value in rands)</th>
<th>GROCERIES (Value in rands)</th>
<th>OTHER (Value in rands)</th>
<th>OTHER (Value in rands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONCE A WEEK</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ONCE A FORTNIGHT</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ONCE A MONTH</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
12) If this household receives support in the form of cash, is this money used for a particular purpose?

RESPONSE (Y/N)

13) If Yes, what is this money used for?

________________________________________________________________________

14) What was the income of this household in the last 12 months?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTRIBUTOR</th>
<th>SALARY/WAGE</th>
<th>PIECE WORK</th>
<th>REMITTANCES</th>
<th>GOVT. GRANTS</th>
<th>SALE OF LIVESTOCK</th>
<th>SALE OF CROPS</th>
<th>SALE OF CRAFTS</th>
<th>OTHER SALES (Please List)</th>
<th>OTHER SOURCES (Please List)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
15) Did this household's expenses in the past year include the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE</th>
<th>YES/NO</th>
<th>AMOUNT (per week/month/quarter/annum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOOD/ GROCERIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENERGY (paraffin, candles, gas, batteries, etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEANING MATERIALS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPORT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHOOL FEES AND UNIFORMS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIVERSITY/TECHNIKIN FEES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOTHING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR/BAKKIE INSTALMENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELEPHONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIRED HELP (e.g. domestic, herder, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MEDICAL BILLS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAVINGS ACCOUNTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSURANCE POLICIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHURCH FEES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMGALELO OBLIGATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FURNITURE/ APPLIANCE PAYMENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONEY SENT TO SUPPORT OTHERS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RITUAL AND TRADITIONAL EVENTS (Please Specify Below)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURCHASE OF ANIMALS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIP / MEDICATION FOR LIVESTOCK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FODDER FOR LIVESTOCK / POULTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURAL. INPUTS (Please specify below)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL
RITUAL/TRADITIONAL EVENTS: (Please provide details of the occasion and what it cost you for the various inputs, e.g. food, drink, purchase of animal)

........................................................................................................................................................................
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AGRICULTURAL INPUTS (Please provide details of types of inputs and costs)

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

WATER & SANITATION

16) Has this household’s water supply changed since 1998?

RESPONSE (Y/N)________________________

If YES, how has it changed? ........................................................................................................................................

17) Are you required to pay for water?
18) Do you use water to irrigate your garden?

RESPONSE (Y/N)

If yes, what is your source of water for irrigation ............................................................................

19) What type of toilet is used by this household?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUCKET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPTIC TANK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO TOILET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20) Does your household experience problems with water supply and sanitation?

RESPONSE (Y/N)

21) If YES, what general problems do you experience concerning water supply and sanitation?

..........................................................................................................................................................
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22) What improvements do you think could solve these problems?
23) Does this household have access to the following land?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>CURRENTLY USED (Y/N)</th>
<th>PROPORTION OF LAND USED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESIDENTIAL PLOT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARDEN PLOT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24) If any of these lands are not being used, WHY are they not been used and for how many years have they not been used?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>REASONS NOT USED</th>
<th>FOR HOW MANY YEARS UNUSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESIDENTIAL PLOT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARDEN PLOT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25) Do you experience any problems with land (e.g. shortage of space for residential sites, insecurity of tenure, poor soils, etc.)?

| RESPONSE (Y/N) |
26) If YES, what problems do you experience with land?

.................................................................................................................................................................................
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Thank-you for your time, do you have anything to add or do you have any questions for us?

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ANNEXURE B

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

1. What is your job title?

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2. How has the Rural Development programme been implemented from the period 1994 to 2010? What are the projects that have been completed?

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3. Who were the beneficiaries and targeted beneficiaries of the Rural Development projects?

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4. How effective has the Rural Development programme been as mechanism to alleviate poverty in Mbhashe?

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5. What are the shortcomings of the Rural Development process? Why these are seen as shortcomings?

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6. How many people have benefited from taking part in the implementation of the development projects (any statistics available)?

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______________________________________________________________________
7. What are the current and future government plans for the eradication of poverty in accordance with its Development strategy?

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8. What are the challenges that have been encountered during the implementation of the Rural Development projects?

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9. What are the objectives that were set during planning, and have not been achieved during the Implementation process? Why they were not achieved?

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10. How were the community people involved in the implementation of the Rural Development projects, and at what level?

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11. What are the current challenges facing the state with regard to poverty alleviation?

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION