Faculty of Business & Economic Sciences

Student Name: Mzwandile Mlinganiso
Student Number: 211220744
Supervisor Name: Prof IW Ferreira

Guided Research Report title: **URBAN POVERTY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE NELSON MANDELA METRO**

**BY**

**MZWANDILE A. MLINGANISO**

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for Masters in Development Studies in the Faculty of Business and Economic Sciences at the Nelson Mandela University

**November 2012**
DECLARATION

I, MZWANDILE MLINGANISO student number 211220744, hereby declare that Guided Report in Development Studies is my own original work and that it has not been previously submitted for assessment or completion of any post graduate qualification to any other University or for another qualification.

MZWANDILE MLINGANISO
DATE: 30 November 2012
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANC  AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
BEE  BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT
COP 17  COPENHAGEN 17
DAFF  DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
FET  FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
GDP  GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
GEAR  GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND REDISTRIBUTION
G8  GROUP OF 8
IPAP  INDUSTRY POLICY ACTION PLAN
IPCC  INTERNATIONAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
LDC  LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
MDG  MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL
MTSF  MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK
NGP  NATIONAL GROWTH PATH
NMBM  NELSON MANDELA BAY METRO
OECD  ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
RDP  RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
RISDP  REGIONAL INDICATIVE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SADC  SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
SAR  SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION
SARS  SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICES
SD  SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would firstly love to acknowledge support I have received from my family, my wife, Nondyebo and kids, Kuhle and Buchule whilst I could not be available entirely for them during my studies. The encouragement from my mother, siblings, nieces and nephews did not go pass without notice.

I also want to mention a person who made academic sense to me throughout during our discussions and whom is also my colleague Mr. Mafuya Mzukisi he has offered a great patronage to me. A person from education fraternity who availed herself and her experience in dealing with learners who are at-risk, Ms Msikinya Bomikazi a Learner Support Agent (LSA) made a great contribution to my task.

Support, sense of direction that was instilled in me by my supervisor, Professor Naas Ferreira through his tirelessness and willingness at all times rekindled a sense of purpose in me. A meaningless and mammoth work that was a burden to me became so light and interesting through his stewardship. From the very first day he shared with us his open door policy whenever we needed his guidance and support.

Lastly I would like to thank Almighty who afforded me the capacity and strength to do all that I have done and soften hearts of people I have worked with.
ABSTRACT

South Africa as integral part of the global village has been affected by the global economic meltdown that affected some parts of the globe. The Government has her other three monsters to deal with which exacerbated after the meltdown, inter alia; poverty, unemployment and inequality. The heat is felt most on unemployment and poverty. The masses on the ground are the greatest victims. Missionvale just like other small areas is not immune to the scourge caused by the crisis alluded to before. The ripple effect of the crisis is felt in classroom, when manifestations emerge in different forms, leaving victims by the way side.

Poverty is rife in the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality as a consequence to that the title of the study on poverty alleviation came into being. South Africa as a country rich in natural and human resource experiences a high rate of unemployment and harbours the majority of people living in squalor and chronic poverty.

Methodology approach to gather information for this study is through relevant literature consisting of books, legislation and interviews with knowledgeable individuals in the field. The study points out the major role the municipality in collaboration with other stakeholder, inter alia; social development, and other sister departments and NGO’s can play towards poverty alleviation in Missionvale.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration 2
List of acronyms 3
Acknowledgements 4
Abstract 5

TABLE OF CONTENTS 6

CHAPTER ONE 10
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY 10
1.1 INTRODUCTION 10
1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT 11
1.2.1 Sub-problem statement 1 11
1.2.2 Sub-problem statement 2 11
1.2.3 Sub-problem statement 3 11
1.3 KEY QUESTIONS 12
1.3.1 Key question 1 12
1.3.2 Key question 2 12
1.3.3 Key question 3 12
1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES 12
1.5 DEMARCATION OF THE STUDY AREA 12
1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 13
1.6.1 Descriptive study 13
1.6.2 Literature search and normative criteria 13
CHAPTER TWO

THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW ON POVERTY

2.2.1 Definitions

2.3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.3.1 Constitution of South Africa Act 108 of 1996

2.3.2 Bath Pele principles

2.3.3 Reconstruction and development programme

2.3.4 Growth, employment and redistribution

2.3.5 National growth path

2.4 SOCIETAL ENVIRONMENT AND POVERTY

2.5 MEASURING POVERTY

2.6 DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

2.7 POVERTY AND EDUCATION

2.8 DEVELOPMENT AND INEQUALITY

2.9 GLOBALISATION AND POVERTY

2.10 ECONOMIC AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2.11 POVERTY REDUCTION PLAN AND WAR ON POVERTY

2.12 POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTEXT
4.2.6  Recommendation 6  
4.2.7  Recommendation 7  
4.2.8  Recommendation 8  
4.3  CONCLUSION  

BIBLIOGRAPHY
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Nelson Mandela Bay Metro (NMBM) is a municipality with a population in excess of a million. It is an economic hub of the Eastern Cape which generates substantial revenue. It is home to large companies that manufacture vehicles in South Africa, companies, inter alia: Volkswagen and General Motors. It also is a home to companies that produce tyres such as Continental/General Tyres and Good Year. NMBM is the only city with two ports in the Eastern Cape which is a sign for massive opportunities.

The economic strength of this area has been complemented by another significant economic growth opportunity of the COEGA Development and Port of Ngqura initiatives. Nelson Mandela Bay Metro (NMBM) is one of the eight metropolitan municipalities we have in South Africa and it is not different from what Ndulu et al (2008:6) sees Chad (the city) that, its citizens are a highly polarized society with regard to ethnicity, culture, religion and economy. In spite of all the substantial businesses harboured in NMBM area and numerous development acquired, poverty continues to be glaring.

The focus of the study is on “The impact of Unemployment on Education in the selected inhabitants of Missionvale”. The size and diversity across the area influenced narrowing of the study into the neighbourhood of Missionvale, ward 32, which is an integral part of the bigger picture of Nelson Mandela Bay Metro.

There are learners with special educational needs identified in this area of Missionvale referred in our offices for redirection to special schools or need high level of support while still in the mainstream schools. Lots of reasons are acknowledged to be the core causes of said circumstance. More is to unfolded as we progress with endeavours to address the problem. Main problem and its sub-problems were; shortage of employment, poverty, poor school attendance by learners, lack of support at home and their performance should be integrated in the study. The understanding of these
variables is vital so that the study can create an environment where recommendations are provided. After this study at least a difference should be brought forward.

The study consist of an introduction, a problem statement, with sub-problems, a set of key questions, objectives, demarcation of the study area, research methodology, glossary and a summary. In the next chapter the impact of unemployment on education with reference to learners with barriers to learning in Missionvale will be explained.

In this chapter the report deals with introduction, key questions, problem statement, research methodology, recommendations and summary in addressing the topic.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The main problem statement pertaining to the study relates to a shortage of employment that affects school learners in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro particularly in the neighbourhood of Missionvale. The study also has sub-problem statements, explained in the paragraphs below.

1.2.1 SUB-PROBLEM STATEMENT 1

Large numbers of youths do not see any meaning in education as that emerges through their conduct in school.

1.2.2 SUB-PROBLEM STATEMENT 2

Lack of discipline among learners in and out of school premises result in committing crime and ending up in jail.

1.2.3 SUB-PROBLEM STATEMENT 3

The relevant level of poverty that learners are subjected to affect them in doing well in their social life in general and their studies in particular.
1.3 KEY QUESTIONS

In this section, a number of key questions pertaining to the study are explained.

1.3.1 KEY QUESTION 1

How does unemployment impact on the education of future generations in Missionvale?

1.3.2 KEY QUESTION 2

How proactive are the people of Missionvale in creating means to counteract unemployment in their area?

1.3.3 KEY QUESTION 3

Can something be done to alleviate the situation? If so, what can be done?

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1.4.1 To bridge the knowledge gap about this particular issue. This was achieved by embarking on a literature search of relevant data.

1.4.2 To acquire a higher degree of understanding of the variables relevant to the research problem.

1.4.3 To find solutions that can assist in alleviating the existing problem addressed by the study.

1.5 DEMARCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

This research report covers Nelson Mandela Bay Metro particularly in the neighbourhood of Missionvale. It focuses on poverty and poverty alleviation in the area and the impact thereof.
1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.6.1 Descriptive study

The research methodology followed for this guided research report is descriptive, embarking of a comprehensive search of secondary data consisting of books, academic journals, scientific reports, legislation, relevant documents and interviews with knowledgeable individuals and groups in the field.

1.6.2 Literature search and normative criteria

From the literature, selected normative criteria are provided as possible guidelines in terms of which the problem and concomitant sub-problems as shown above can be alleviated.

1.7 SUMMARY

This chapter has introduced what the study is all about as it dealt with headings like; background of the study, the problem statement, key questions the study should answer, the objectives of the study, the area of study, the methodology to be employed, the recommendations and summary. In the following chapter the report should address what the study is all about in the following headings and sub-heading; introduction, historical overview of poverty and its definition, theories of poverty, legislative framework, societal environment and poverty, the extent to access food (food security) and income, measuring poverty, distribution of resources, poverty and education, human development index, development and inequality, globalization and poverty, economic and sustainable development, poverty reduction plan and war on poverty, poverty alleviation in the South African context, poverty alleviation in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro context, Missionvale learning milieu and summary.

The following chapter focuses on the impact of poverty on the quality of life of future generations.
CHAPTER TWO

THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

According to Fox and Liebenthal, poverty in Africa has exacerbated and deepened to an extent that there was no hope of meeting Millennium Development Goals (MDG’s) and that they (MDG’s) seems to be unreachable. Fox and Liebenthal (2006). They also indicated the forecast by World Bank of growth average per capita ranging at 1.6 per cent over the 2006 – 15 periods, which is said to be an improvement after a historical decline, though no impact it had made to reduce poverty.

This chapter explore poverty alleviation through introduction, historical overview on poverty, legislative framework, the extent to access food (food security) and income, measuring poverty, distribution of resources, poverty and education, human development index, development and inequality, globalization and poverty, economic and sustainable development, poverty reduction and war on poverty, poverty alleviation in the South African context, poverty alleviation in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro context, Missionvale learning milieu and summary.

2.2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW ON POVERTY

Africa is at the bottom rung of the ladder this statement is qualified further by Fox and Liebenthal as they say, “At the beginning of the 1980s, it was already clear that Africa’s performance was lagging badly, and that the gap in performance between Africa and the rest of the developing world was opening up”. They add on by saying, “between 1960 and 1979 per capita income in 19 African countries grew less than 1 percent, and 15 countries recorded negative per capita growth”, Fox and Liebenthal (2006)

The Report of Nelson Mandela Bay Metro of 2010 states that South Africa is coming from a long history of apartheid which was oppressive in its nature. It further says due to that system a legacy of unequal society was created. This hit the most to the majority of population in South Africa for more than a decade. The spending of the previous regime
according to the NMBM Report was “nine times more on each white person as it did on each black person”, Report (2010:9). The Report continues to say, “Today, the state spends twice as much per capita on black as on whites”. The government according to the Report, introduced more programmes inter alia; affirmative action, black economic empowerment (BEE) to redress the past. Much as this was the case the Report indicates that the inequality does not get better than they were in the early 1990s, Report (2010).

2.2.1 Definition of poverty

Commission for Africa says when writing about poverty that it is “hunger, thirst, and living without decent shelter. It means chronic illnesses. Poverty means not any opportunities for you and your children. It is about being pushed around by those who are more powerful. It is about having little control over your own life, and it can mean living with the constant threat of personal violence (Makhalane, 2009:1).

According to Habib and Maharaj (2008:127) poverty is a lack of access to the basic needs of life like food, clothing and shelter which cause someone to live a miserable life, they further say such a lack leads one not to be able maintain a healthy body.

When talking about poverty alleviation, Lawn (2001:72) says, “is not only a moral imperative, it is also prerequisite to human development given that higher-order needs cannot be met without first satisfying basic lower-order needs.

The authors like Onimode et al (2004:4), trace back the struggle of development in Africa, when arguing they say, “In spite of national and regional development strategies and programmes, and general and sectored development decades proclaimed now and then and here and there, the indicators show that but for a few exceptions of short duration, and notwithstanding the progress made in the social sector during the 1960s and 1970s:

(1) real GDP growth has decline on annual variation over a long period for the whole of the continent;

(2) a rather negate pattern of real GDP per capita has persisted;
there is escalating poverty;

the number of African least developed countries (LDC) has increased”, Onimode, et al (2004: 4).

In the above context, poverty in South Africa after years of democracy can be easily identified as it is glaring. The summary compiled by Landman et al (2003) in their paper states: “Breaking the grip of Poverty and Inequality in South Africa 2004-2014” states the fact that the poverty level in South Africa is considerably high at approximately 40% with the poorest of 15% in a desperate struggle to survive. It further say approximately 18 million out of 45 million people have not experienced the benefits of our newly found freedom.

2.3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.3.1 Constitution of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996

The constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 in its Preamble says, “We the people of South Africa believe that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity”. It further says, “We therefore through our freely elected representative, adopt this constitution as the Supreme law of the Republic so as to: Improve the quality of life of all citizens and free the potential of each person”. Chapter 2 of the Constitution addresses the Bill of right where many aspects are dealt with starting from, human dignity to food security. It is this chapter of the constitution that calls for the alleviation of poverty and create better life for all humans of the Republic.

Delivery of services mentioned in chapter 2 of the Constitution of South Africa to be successful needs good practices. The latter should supersede anti-progress activities, like corruption and others. The South African Constitution, act 108 of 1996 in section 195 (1) protects the citizens of the Republic as it lays down the normative tenets serving as basic democratic values and principles in terms of which public administration in South Africa should be governed.
2.3.2 Batho Pele Principles

A country with citizens that are not self-centred can be produced only when Batho Pele (meaning “people first”) principle is internalised in their norms and values. The latter is imperative as this initiative helps to get public servants service orientated, to strive for excellence in service delivery and to commit to continuous service delivery improvement. It is a simple and transparent mechanism, which allows citizens to hold public servants accountable for the services they deliver (Batho Pele Handbook – A Service Delivery Improvement Guide).

Batho Pele handbook further explains that Batho Pele is not an “add-on” activity, but (it is) a way of delivering services by putting citizens at the centre of public service planning and operations. It is a major departure from a dispensation which excluded the majority of South Africans from government machinery to the one that seeks to include all citizens for the achievement of a better – life for all through services, products, and programmes of a democratic dispensation.

In a democratic and progressive society, public services are not supposed to be a privilege, they are a legitimate right. One should imagine a situation whereby water and sanitation cease to be a right and become a privilege. In essence, there are areas in South Africa where public servants do not observe and adhere to the Batho Pele Principles and as a result service delivery is compromised. Even the Constitution, 1996 stipulates among others that public administration should adhere to a number of principles, thus:

- A high standard of professional ethics be promoted and maintained,
- Services be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias.
- Resources be utilized efficiently, effectively and economically.
- People’s needs be responded to.

The public be encouraged to participate in policy – making and it be accountable, transparent and development – orientated. The onus is on the implementers, otherwise the constitution is clear about what it seeks to address. The Batho Pele Principles go hand-in-hand with Section 195 of the SA Constitution Act 108 of 1996 and include:
Principle 1: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

A high standard of professional ethics must be promoted and maintained.

Principle 2: EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS AND ECONOMY

Effective, efficient and economic utilization of resources must be promoted.

Principle 3: DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION

Public administration must be development-orientated.

Principle 4: IMPARTIAL, FAIR AND EQUITABLE SERVICE DELIVERY

Services must be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias.

Principle 5: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

People’s needs must be responded to and the public must be encouraged to participate in policy-making.

Principle 6: ACCOUNTABILITY

Public administration must be accountable (to the voters and the inhabitants of South Africa).

Principle 7: TRANSPARENCY

Transparency must be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information.

Principle 8: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Good human resource management and career-development practices must be cultivated, to maximise human potential.

Principle 9: REPRESENTIVITY

Public administration must be broadly representative of the South African people, with employment and personnel management practices based on ability, objectivity, fairness
and the need to redress the imbalances of the past to achieve (maintain and enhance broad demographic) representation.


2.3.3 Reconstruction and Development Programme

The democratically elected government developed a policy called Reconstruction and Development programme (RDP) as its vehicle to fight poverty. Metagora Pariszi in (www.metagora.org/training/encyclopedia/rdp.html) states that “The ANC’s chief aim in developing and implementing the RDP was to address the immense socio-economic problems brought about by its predecessors under the Apartheid regime. Specifically, it aimed to alleviate poverty and address the massive shortfalls in social services across the country”. The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) according to Batyi (2009:23) “was designed to empower people so that they could become self-reliant in the long run. Thus, the RDP could be seen as a people-driven development strategy”. She further emphasise her point by quoting from David et al (2005) when they say; active participation by the poor in poverty reduction is essential in that the poor know better what their needs are, rather than someone else thinking what is best for them. In this programme according to Batyi (2009: 24) government promised shelter for all, and pledged to build a million houses in five years, that is between 1994 and 1999.

The millionth house was built in 2003, probably because the number of people living in shacks increased between 1994 and 2002, (Hemson and O'Donovan in Buhlengu, Daniel, Southall and Lutchman, 2006; Batyi 2009: 24). Bond and Khoza share the highest priority of RDP as “attacking poverty and deprivation”, Bond and Khoza (1999:3) . Batyi added by saying, people were promised access to clean running water, basic sanitation, electricity, social security, improved health, education and security conditions. Whereas Bond and Khoza outline in RDP objectives the important components in meeting basic needs as: affirmative action, gender equity, population and migration, and social/economic rights. However fulfilling all these promises for all those in poverty
seems to have been difficult for the government as the population increased by 2.8 million from 1994 (Buhlungu et al, 2006; Batyi, 2009:24). The promises of the government in 2004 elections focused on the creation of million jobs over a period of five years through public works expanded programmes. The amount the government offered to the people at the time for land redistribution and housing was a maximum of R15000 respectively. On this spending by the government Bond and Khoza say, “to some extent this reflected decisions made in local setting to spend the R15000 on a better dwelling rather than infrastructure; however, policy (established by the Department of Housing, RDP Ministry, and Department of Constitutional Development) also mandated relatively low standard” Bond and Khoza (1999: 12).

2.3.4 Growth, Employment and Redistribution

The RDP according to Batyi (2009:24) was consolidated into Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) strategy. Habib and Maharaj (2008:288) describe implication of GEAR as an attempt to bring down the Budget deficit from about 5 per cent to less than 3 per cent in a period of five years necessitated severe restrictions on expenditure. (UNDP 2000:3; Habib and Maharaj 2008: 288). Gear is the economic policy according to Batyi (2009:25) with the strategy to reduce poverty and has been seen to have increase inequality between and within the people of South Africa. It has been accused of lacking ability to bring down poverty through shrinking unemployment. She continued by saying, “Gear has been seen as successful in generating growth, the poverty reduction strategy has not been seen as being successful in reducing poverty in this decade, as the wealth generated is claimed not to have been able to reach the poor in the lower strata of the society. In other words, the ‘trickle down’ effect has not happened (Terreblanche, 2005 in Batyi, 2009:25).

2.3.5 National Growth Path

The government again has developed a National Growth Path (NGP) as its new economic policy that South Africa is going to use in reducing inequality and defeating poverty. She (the government) has objectives in its NGP of identifying areas where a large amount of employment can possibly be created. NGP also is looking forward in
developing the policy package that will monitor the employment creation in those areas. NGP will have a dynamic vision on how all social partners and stakeholders will achieve more developed, democratic, cohesive and equitable economy over the medium term, in the context of sustained growth, NGP Framework (2011:10) For the benefit of the poor the NGP is aimed at changing the character of the economy which will benefit them mostly. NGP calls on labour and business to partner towards the creation of decent job opportunities. The economic growth in South Africa in a period from, 1994 to 2008 has been acknowledged as up to 4 per cent compared to a growth that struggled to over 1 per cent in period of 1970s to 1990s. The NGP highlights that, despite the fact that high economic growth was achieved in SA, but inequality exacerbated, and poverty become more chronic. It also mentions the imbalance in national income which indicates that 40 per cent of it goes to only 10 per cent of households. Some of the imbalances have been inherited from the legacy of apartheid, NGP claims, NGP Framework (2011:10). The unemployment as it indicated in the NGP affected mostly young adults (between 16 to 30) as they registered 40 per cent of those without work in 2010 compared to 16 per cent of those above 30 and below 65. NGP states that according to Statistics South Africa, in 2008 half of the employed people were earned less than R2500 a month, it further says a third earned less than R1000 a month. A share of income deteriorated towards 2009 up to 45 per cent. It is from this background that the NGP was developed to alleviate and ameliorate these conditions and from the truth which says the economy that improved for about 4 per cent as alluded above has not created adequate employment opportunities for many of our people, NGP Framework (2011:10).

There was no balanced equation between the economic growth and job opportunities. The NGP responds to a low level of employment in our country compared to other countries. It comes as the solution to the employment shedding in mining and agriculture. The government has further engaged herself in fighting poverty as shown in Accord 1 of NGP where they focus on national skills through the national skills accord. The move is to increase skills in the country as platform for creating five million new jobs by 2020, the accord emphasise. The national skills accord 1 (2011:1) has the following commitments in key performance areas:
Commitment one: To expand the level of training using the existing facilities more fully

Commitment two: To make internship and placement opportunities available within the workplaces

Commitment three: To set guidelines of ratios of trainees: artisans as well as across the technical vocations, in order to improve the level of training

Commitment four: To improve funding of training and incentives on companies to train

Commitment five: To set annual targets for training in state-own enterprises

Commitment six: To improve SETA governance and financial management as well as stakeholder involvement

Commitment seven: To align training to the New Growth Plan and improve Sector Skills Plans.

Commitment eight: To improve the role and performance of FET colleges

Parties which were involved in this accord saw this initiative as a move towards increasing the number of South Africans who can access training and can result in large increase in the skills-base for economy, NGP: Accord 1 (2011:1).

There are other entities in our country that are engaged in what chapter 2 of the constitution of the South Africa stipulates as mentioned above. Responding to the latter various departments in the country have developed strategies as well as endeavours to fulfil what this chapter stipulates. Dr Mulder in the presentation of the Strategic Plan for the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) for the terms 2011/2012 to 2014/2015 put forward the fact that “majority of the people in South Africa did not take agriculture very seriously”, he further said “If food security is threatened, it would lead to famine, which then result in political instability, coupled with all its negative effects” (DAFF: Strategic Plan 2011/2012-2014/2015: xi) In his statement deputy minister Dr Mulder expand when he says, the role played by his department is to provide food security and safety, and create employment that will be sustained coupled with economic growth and rural development.
Sister department of the department of agriculture, forestry and fisheries (DAFF), the department of rural development and land reform agrees with DAFF in its outcome 7 of 12 outcomes of its strategic plan (2011-2014:1) that the success of the department over the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) period will be measured against the implementation of the outputs as outlined below, that:

- improved access to diverse and affordable food and the
- improved employment opportunities and economic livelihoods, emphasise the same sentiment.

It further states that over the period of 10 years 500,000 jobs must be created in the rural sector, that of course could impact positively in their neighbourhood which is the urban areas, Rural Development and Land Affairs’ Strategic Plan (2011-2014: 1).

2.4 SOCIETAL ENVIRONMENT AND POVERTY

Embarking on “poverty attack” is to raise the capacity to labour. The impoverishment manifest itself through ill-health, insufficient formal education and training, and the potential to disorder form a major current impediment to further growth, Moore (2007:63). Moore expatiate more as he says, health, nutrition, education and similar projects are specifically concerned to reduce important barriers against raising the capacity to labour. A World Bank ‘case for aid’ study stresses, “continued learning and knowledge are essential to scaling up the fight against poverty” (World Bank 2002b:55; Moore 2007:69)

It is always assumed in the rich countries that the quality of the environment can improve by sacrificing material consumption. In the poor countries the above is the contrast as they perceive the improvement of the environment is as a consequence to a broadbanded growth in income, Goodstein (2005:447), argues. He further qualifies his point under four close connections:

1. “For poor people, many environmental problems are problems of poverty. The greatest challenge always affecting most people in poor countries is drinking water that poses a health risk and insufficient sewage
facilities. “About 1 billion people are without access to safe water, and more than 1.7 billion are without adequate sanitation. Billions of illnesses each year and millions of deaths are attributed to water pollution (World Bank 1992; Goodstein 2005:447).

Even the exposure to indoor air pollution (smoke) from stoves to cooking, it becomes worse with the close-by industries. Many infants and children die due to this smoke.

2. **Poor people cannot afford to conserve resources.** Usage of firewood or animal dung for fuel leads to deforestation or the elimination of fertilizer sources.

3. **Richer people “demand” more pollution control.** In a country where per capita income rise people begin to be concerned about pollution control, in particular hazardous waste production. This is a scenario of wealthier countries than poor countries, the symbol for this is that poor people are endangered in many ways.

4. **Population growth slows with increased income.** There is a relationship between the population control and income growth as it is glaring in the link between poverty and environment” Goodstein (2005:447).

Adding to the argument stated above Onimade et al say, “In certain parts of the world there are serious environmental problems that impede farming like; soil degradation, water contamination and deforestation”, Onimode et al (2004:35).

One in many of the global threats now is climate change, that is why it is a concern to every country thus there was COP17 held in Durban, South Africa in November/December 2011, City Press (November 2011:6). The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group’s Fifth Report; Climate change 2001: impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability, has a prediction on the increase in temperature of about 13.5 degree Celsius for the coming 100 years, McGuigan (2002:3). The way regions are affected varies from temperature increase and precipitation changes, affecting higher
and lower latitudes differently. This change will hit hard on natural disasters such as
droughts and floods, agricultural production, fisheries and marine life, water resource
availability, industry and human health. The climate change will firstly affect the
developing countries in sea level rise in the form of bringing salinisation and disturbance
of freshwater, erosion, loss of wetlands, loss of soil fertility and increased frequency and
intensity of natural disasters like floods and cyclones and secondly on livelihoods of the
poor, which include global food security.

The second effect impact the developing countries badly through increased temperature
and water shortages on crop production and likely decrease food security in the
developing countries. According to McGuigan, the declining fish stocks and agriculture is
easily noticeable. The livelihoods of people is affected greatly to an extent of losing lives
due to drowning and spreading of diseases like cholera, dysentery, malaria, and yellow
fever, McGuigan (2002 :3,6). Increased natural disaster can be detrimental to important
infrastructure for economic development like ports, quays and sewer systems, as well as
shelter. In Bangladesh and Egypt an amount of 46 million houses were destroyed due to
the increase of sea levels by 1 metre, McGuigan (2002:6). Frank Sperling of World Bank
in his paper; poverty and climate change: reducing the vulnerability of the poor through
adaptation, states the fact that “climate change is therefore a serious threat to poverty
eradication”

Water scarcity is currently a problem to those who are poor in the world. People affected
by this problem are projected to swell from about 1.7 billion currently to around 5 billion
by 2025, independent of climate change (IPCC 2001b; Abeygunawararadena et al,
regions were water scarcity is already a problem is going to exacerbate, according to
climate change projections. Subtropics are affected equally due to drought, increased
evaporation, and changes in rainfall patterns and run-offs. Rainfall in equatorial, middle,
and high latitude regions is expected to swell, as a consequence to the latter destruction
to human settlement and infrastructure may increase due to floods, according to Poverty
and Climate Change Reducing the Vulnerability of the Poor through Adaptation paper.
Agriculture is affected badly as it is known to play a pivotal role in poverty reduction and
a most important sector for most least developed countries. The climate change worsens the occurrence of hunger through direct negative effects on production and indirect impacts on purchase powers,(IPCC 2001b; Abeygunawarardena et al, 2002:8)

2.5 MEASURING POVERTY

Though most people take poverty as just part of life that we are living, Mills (2002:58) traced it back in September 11 as “the tragic proof of the unresolved tension between the “haves and have-nots” – and conversely, of the common interests between the countries of the developing world and their counterparts in the developed “North”. (James Gustave Speth, 1996) as Mills (2002:58) quote him showing support to the latter when saying, “Most important things are the links between development and peace. Many critics of international assistance have not paused to think about the underlying causes of conflicts in which United Nations and others are becoming involved. Degrading poverty, diminishing natural resource, and increasing joblessness all feed ethnic and social tensions. It is from this cauldron that crisis can boil over”, Mills (2002:58).

Given the above background that indicates some of the causes of poverty, we need to explore some ways we can identify when measuring poverty. We look at what has been achieved by an individual, mentioning this in light of the resources available and the prevailing environment? That has to do with a space of utility or resources. There is also a need for a certain way of looking at measurement of poverty to be context-specific, in some instance you look at societal differences (e.g. between socialist and capitalist societies) and in developed or developing countries, McGillivray and Clarke (2006:20, 22). They further say, “Considerable attention has been devoted to the issue of whether the threshold between the poor and non-poor should be sensitive to the characteristics of the overall population. At one extreme, the poverty line between poor and non-poor is defined with reference to some summary measure of the overall wealth distribution (as in the case of the member state of the European Union, where the poverty line is set at 60 per cent of the median of “equivalised” income)”, McGilvray and Clark (2006:20)
2.6 DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

“The social dimensions of the systemic crisis can be found in the rapidly growing gap in the distribution of wealth and income, and the associated conditions of unemployment and poverty. Two hundred years ago the gap between the richest and the poorest countries was not very large”, Petras and Veltmeyer (2003:4), they further say “Economic historian Angus Maddison (1995) estimates based on GNP per capita around 1820 that the richest countries were about three times richer than the poorest. This ratio rose to fifteen to one in 1950 and dropped to thirteen to one in 1973, after two decades of international economic development and the onset of a worldwide production crisis. It then increased to twenty to one by 1998”.

The alarming information about distribution of resources is stated by (Petras:2003) in their book where they show that in 1960 the 20% of the population in the wealthy countries were getting an income which is thirty times, in the total GDP, compared to those of the poorest countries according to United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP 1996) calculations. They continued to say this status quo exacerbated in 1989 as it was fifty-nine times. The wealthy countries like; US, UK and Canada in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Group of 8 (G-8) continued with their struggle of imbalanced distribution of resources as, Petras J and Veltmeyer H (2003:7) indicate that, “rising inequality has been driven by greater disparities in market-generated incomes and a political class struggle in which capital has managed, through diverse mechanisms, to bring about a reduction of salaries and wages. In this connection, in the United States – and the same pattern can be found..., particularly in the UK and Canada, which are oriented towards the Anglo-American model of capitalist development - the value (purchasing power) of wages dropped some nine percentage points between 1974 and 1983 and has dropped at least ten points since”. The statistics in Latin America during year 2002 shown according to ILO 2002 as stated by Petra (2003) about 9.3 percent of unemployment in that area.

Maharaj and Habib (2008:281) contribute on another angle as they focus on expenditure on social and economic services in South Africa after 1994, as they breakdown saying: expenditure increased by 57.5 per cent, from R70.2 billion in 1995/96 to R160 billion in
2004/05 on social services and increase from R16.2 billion in 1995/96 to R49.4 billion in 2004/05 that is 71.5 per cent in economic services. They further share the decrease of personal income tax paid to South African Revenue Services (SARS) by 0.9 per cent per annum while company tax increased 12.3 per cent per annum (Gelb 2004; Maharaj and Habib 2008:282).

2.7 POVERTY AND EDUCATION

McGillivray and Clark (2006:298) share their sentiments on effects the education has on poverty when they say, “It is widely recognised today that human capital, in particular that acquired through schooling, is a key factor of development”. They continue to say, “The link is clearly established at the microeconomic level. Individuals with more education receive on average more income”. The latter implies that individual with education does receive income because of his education, it also imply that, McGillivray and Clark explain further, “a more egalitarian distribution of education may constitute an effective means of reducing inequality of income distribution” McGillivray and Clark (2006:298). Moore (2007:69) shares the same sentiment with McGillivray and Clark about effect of education on poverty as he point out that, “continued learning and knowledge are essential to scaling up the fight against poverty” They even mention the fact that, “household income will depend on the schooling…”(2006:327). The inability to incur education debts of children by households due to lack of access to liquid asset like money characterised by poverty can lead to children being pulled out from school, McGillivray and Clark (2006).

“The Jomtien conference confirmed that universal primary education is one of the most beneficial intervention for reducing poverty”, Fox and Liebenthal (2006:228). They simplify further by saying “By providing the pupils with literacy and numeracy, life skills, and a basic general knowledge of health, nutrition, and society, universal primary education lays a foundation for skills training and further education. By increasing knowledge of health and family life, universal primary education empowers women to reduce the burden of care provision, thereby improving their possibilities for employment.”
“Education is not only the cornerstone for Human Resource (HR) inconsistencies in the region; it is also the best means to combat evils that are rampant in the Southern African Region (SAR)”, Whitman (2000:176). Whitman continued to say this about the type of education to be accessed in SAR, “...the existing education system in the region was modelled on the colonialist system, with a strong emphasis on ‘baas-skaap’, a system of producing people who are subservient. None of the values and knowledge of the Africans was transmitted through formal education. Pre-colonial education, on the other hand, was based on learning by living and doing through role models, socialisation at home and short periods of initiation with a guidance teacher”.

The same sentiment that shows education as a need in reducing poverty has been shared by Onimode et al (2004:137,138) in their input that says, “On leaving the primary level, children should have acquired enough knowledge to enable them to cope with the practical situations of everyday life” they further see it as instrument of oppression as they say, “The present system of education in Africa is based on models that produce white-collar workers. The models ignore the African context and push forward a prescribed programme regardless of what people actually need or want”. Their suggestion was to see the objectives of current status quo in education considered again, Onimode et al (2004:137,138).

Educated parents stand good chance to get an employment that will give them good salary which in turn makes them devote time in rearing their children as a means of future investment. Educated families rethink lot of things starting from their family size, fertility control, and patriarchal cultures to poverty alleviation, Goodstein (2005:458)

2.8 DEVELOPMENT AND INEQUALITY

The distribution of resources which is the core to address the development and inequality has been a bone of contention to the scholars of globalisation. According to James Wolfensohn, president of the World Bank (World Bank, 2002b:www.elsevier.com/locate/worlddev) there has been a great improvement in the past twenty years as people living on less than $1 a day have gone down by 200 million, after they have gone up steadily for 200 years. Dollar and Kraay support the latter when
stating their argument by saying “The best evidence available shows...the current wave of globalisation, which started around 1980, has actually promoted economic equality and reduced poverty” (Dollar and Kraay, 2002) in www.elsevier.com/locate/worlddev). Martin Wolf concur totally with Dollar and Kraay when he says in his argument that globally there is a reduction in extreme poverty among world population and a decline in inequality, tracing that in the decades, 1980s and 1990s (Martin Wolf, The Financial Times, 2002; www.elsevier.com/locate/worlddev).

This has been refuted by Jay Mazur as he registers his concern about globalization when he says it (i.e. globalization) has brought within the nations a dramatically increased inequality (Jay Mazur, US union leader, 2002; www.elsevier.com/locate/worlddev). White Brian et al, show in his book that, despite the fifty years of the establishment of development policies, poverty continues to grow among the humankind. They further argue the development in IMF and World Band perspective that, it is referred to the transformation from a tradition way of engaging in economy which is subsistent (i.e. agrarian, unscientific, and economically unproductive) to modern economy which is (industrial, scientific, economically productive, engaged in mass consumption), this cannot benefit the poor as it is elite-driven or ‘top-down’ approach, White (2005:78).

The approach of development according to IMF and World Bank is influenced by neo-liberal ideas which were advocated by presidents Reagan, Bush and Thatcher. Off – course they satisfied the Western powers as they were major funders. Despite the arguments put forward by some researchers above but United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) noted in 2002 that peoples across the world, were distributed unequal income. (UNDP, 2003, p.39) continued as they revealed that ‘the countries with the highest per capita incomes in the early 1800s are still today’s richest countries White (2005:80).
2.9 GLOBALISATION AND POVERTY

“Growth really does help the poor: in fact it raises their incomes by about as much as it raises the income of everybody else. ...In short, globalization raises incomes, and the poor participate fully” (The Economist, 2000: 9b; Mbuli (2008:54)

“There is plenty of evidence that current patterns of growth and globalization are widening income disparities and hence acting as a brake on poverty reduction” (Justin Forsyth, Oxfam Policy Director, Letter to the Economists, 2000:6b; Mbuli (2008:54)

Whitman Jim zoomed into history which trace back to 1884 when saying “It was literal century: the colonial ‘scramble for Africa’ was regularized by the Berlin conference of 1884. It began to disintegrate after the Second World War, but this framework effectively only came to an end with the democratization of South Africa in 1994. During this period Southern Africa’s global interests were dominated first by its colonial affiliations (British and Portuguese); second by its strategic, ideological and experimental significance to Cold War adversaries (United States, Soviet Union, China)(Ohlson, Steadman and Davies,1994; Whitman, 2000:2); and thirdly by the imposition of radical socio-political experiments”.

The third world countries are the ones hit the most by poverty in this global village, Africa having interesting studies in this regard as it ranks at or near the bottom. (Fox L and Liebenthal R: 2006:3) point this notion out very clearly as they say “During an era of unprecedented global economic growth, Africa seems to be a continent left behind. They qualify further their point as they say “While other regions increased their per capita income, raised literacy rates, and improved health care, per capita income in Africa was roughly the same in the 1990s as it was at independence in the 19960s. During the 1990s nearly half of all Africans lived on $1 a day or less, and 30 percent of the world’s poor lived in Africa – a higher share than at independence. All monetary amounts are in U.S dollars”, Fox and Liebenthal (2006:3).

Mbuli (2008:54-55) in his dissertation indicate the fact that “while globalisation is now widely regarded as economically benign, in the sense that it play a catalyst role in accelerating growth and invariably the reduction of poverty globally, the question that is
often raised by anti-globalisation critics is whether or not the actual distribution of gains is fair and, in particular, whether or not the poor benefit proportionately less from globalisation, and could under some circumstances actually be hurt by it”. (Korh, 2002; Watkins, 2002 in Mbuli, 2008:54-55)

The conditions in Africa are serious, to the extent of having developed a norm of children dying at the age of five. In Africa across 250 million of people are without safe water, 200 million people have no access what so ever to health facilities, more than 140 million young people have no formal education. (Hoekoman and Kostecki 2001; Fox and Liebenthal 2006:4 ). The latter has been qualified in the internet that, (http://economics.about.com/od/globalizationtrade/l/aaglobalization.htm), beyond the African borders in the third world countries, where it is said “poverty remains one of the most serious international challenges, we face up to 1.2 billion of the developing world, 4.8 billion people still live in extreme poverty. Despite this, positive came up, that the advent of globalisation much progress has been acknowledged in poverty reduction and global inequality over the past decades.

2.10 ECONOMIC AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

According to Strange and Bayley (2008) Sustainable Development is the “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs”, Strange and Bayley (2008: 24). They further say, this subject has one reason one reason only that seeks to draw attention of the world on “the accelerating deterioration of the human environment and natural resources and the consequences of that deterioration for economic and social development”. They register their fear as they say, “short term growth may mean nothing in terms of long-term stability, and it can produce net environmental and societal loss if the stocks and the capital generated from them are not managed sustainably”, Bayley and Strange (2008: 46).

Bayley and Strange (2008: 30) state what the report of Brudtland says about the Sustainable Development that it is “...not a fixed state of harmony but rather a process of change”. They continue by saying, “it is a way of forcing ourselves to look at factors we
might rather ignore in favour of short-term benefit, as in the case of a polluting industry that worries primarily about this year’s profit, or a pension plan that doesn’t account for the increase in the number of retirees relative to the number of subscribers” (Bayley and Strange (2008: 30). Bayley and Strange share the contribution of the former minister of Environment in France, Brice Lalonde, in his own definition of Sustainable Development when he says, “To me, it refers to how the economy should enable us to live better lives while improving our environment and our societies, from now on and within a globalised world”, Bayley and Strange (2008: 30). Sustainable Development (SD) serves as an eye opener to people and governments to correctly perceive their activities, roles and responsibilities in identifying and fixing the specific problems of resource depletion, health care, social exclusion, poverty, unemployment etc ,( Bayley and Strange, 2008).

In a village named Ahoto in Nigeria, with primitive life style, the usage of an alternative energy improved people’s lives completely from education and commerce to security and women’s advancement keeping the concept of SD into reality. Solar power usage in this village improved to learners the reason to do activities at home and introduction of adult education happening at night. Activities that used to end at sunset can now continue without qualms, (Bayley and Strange, 2008). The concept of SD must not focus too much on sustainability leaving behind the development gap. There must be a balance, a fair share and intergenerational equity according to Bayle and Strange (2008). As they look at this concept of Sustainable Development they warn not to ignore very aspects that are integral part of it (e.i. ecosystem). They say, “Indeed the planet is showing signs of reaching critical threshold in all of its major systems. Climate change, species loss and pollution are evidence that the world’s capacity to handle what humans generate is close to full. Lest this sound like a purely ‘environmental’ problem, keep the following in mind: the changes that occur as a result of higher temperatures, natural disasters or losing of an important insect in the food chain all have profound effects on individual human beings and society as a whole” Bayley and Strange (2008:61).

Economic Development according to Nafziger refers to “economic growth accompanied by changes in output distribution and economic structure. These changes may include an improvement in the material well-being of the poorer half of the population.” Nafziger
Economic development is not an isolated process, it intertwines with economic growth. Nafziger explain that when economic development has reached a target there should questions like these; “what has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to inequality? He further says, “If all these three questions have become less severe, then beyond doubt this has been the period of development for the country concerned. If one or two of these central problems have been growing worse, especially if all three have, it would be strange to call the results ‘development,’ even if per capita income has soared” Nafziger (2006: 16).

Fox and Liebenthal sharing the same sentiments as of Nafziger, state the improvement of economy in Uganda in 1999 was shown in the decrease of people living below poverty line from 55 percent in 1992 to 35 percent.

2.11 POVERTY REDUCTION PLAN AND WAR ON POVERTY

According to Lawn, A.P (2001:72) poverty alleviation is regarded as “not only a moral imperative, it is also a prerequisite to human development given that higher-order needs cannot be met without first satisfying basic lower-order needs”. Southern African Development Community (SADC) as explained in its treaty, Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), implementation framework and business plans altogether have acknowledged poverty reduction as SADC’s overarching socioeconomic objective. He explains further by saying, “Deeper integration (nowhere clearly defined) is sometimes referred to as another overarching objective (as well as the primary strategy for eradicating poverty). For example, with respect to the priority intervention area of trade, economic liberalisation and development, the RISDP ‘considers trade and economic liberalisation for deeper integration and poverty eradication as one of its key catalytic intervention areas. The pursuit of this intervention area entail [sic] implementing programmes on achieving a free trade area, a customs union and would lead to the establishment of the SADC common market. "The overall goal of this intervention is to facilitate trade and financial liberalisation, competitive and diversified industrial development and increased investment for deeper regional integration and poverty eradication through the establishment of a SADC Common Market.”
2.12 POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTEXT

South Africa is contributing in fighting the scourge of poverty as Habib and Maharaj point out that, the decade after the introduction of the democratic government, spending on social and economic services has increased. This trend has been acknowledged in personal tax as well. South African Revenue Services (SARS) has decreased the tax paid by individual whereas the tax paid by companies increased. They continue to say individuals saved due to this relief about 0.9 per cent per annum while company tax increased by 12.3 per cent per annum Habib and Maharaj (2008:282). They added by saying the government applied the same trend on the social services as it increased by 57.5 from R70.2 billion in 1995/96 to R196.6 billion in 2004/05 of which the consolidated expenditure of social service resulted in a relative share from 45.4 per cent in 1995/96 to 50.9 per cent in 2004/05. Meanwhile the economic services increased by a margin of 71.5 per cent, from R16.2 billion in 1995/95 to R49.4 billion in 2004/05. According to Habib and Maharaj (2008:282) “This pattern of fiscal expenditure is consistent with government policies that have tended to focus on redistribution via development and poverty eradication programmes of various kinds”. They further mention the fact that between 2000/01 to 2004/05, the total value of direct transfer to household alone is estimated at an amount of R6.7 billion.

Having said all the above but a Report (2010) on war on hunger from Nelson Mandela Bay Metro (NMBM) points out that the fact that, “As a country we have managed to dismantle the oppression system of apartheid but up to now we have failed to replace it with a dispensation and institution that will produce a better life for all”, Report (2010). The report also state vividly about the inequality that reigns in the world as well as in our country. The Report states how the government employed strategies to bridge the gap between have and have nots by introducing the BEE where billions of rand were spent to previously disadvantaged as opposed to the nine times more money spent on each previously advantaged persons as it did on each previously disadvantaged persons before 1994, Report (2010:9)
2.13 POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE NELSON MANDELA BAY METRO CONTEXT

Nelson Mandela Bay Metro’s understanding about poverty and its alleviation is revealed in its study Report on War on Hunger Campaign of 2010. The Report points out that, to many people poverty, “is the lack of money, and that due to a lack of money people in poverty are deprived or lack something”, Report (2010:14). This definition according to the Report is not finite as it continues by saying, what is left out, is the poverty, “in the form of lack of opportunities, lack of hope, lack of skills and of positive role-models”. World Bank agrees with this notion when they, poverty is, “inability to attain a minimal standard of living measured in terms of basic consumption needs or income required to satisfy them”, (World Bank: 1990; Report 2010:14). The objectives from NMBM point of view is take a journey with people of the Metro from, “a crisis of hunger and dependency to a socially transformed society” Report (2010:40)

The introspection in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro was triggered according to their study Report (2010), by the economic stagnancy. The Report also points out clearly, an over-dependency on only motor-manufacturing sector as area that affects its economy badly giving reference to the recent economic melt-down, Report (2010:10). The latter, led to the calling of the Economic Summit in the Metro which in its conclusion stated that, “...it is no longer possible to pretend that the economy of the Metro in its current state can accommodate and provide for all the people of the Municipality a decent life. It noted that there is a ‘rapid escalation of unemployment, worsening inequalities, mass poverty and general destitution of more than a third of the metro’s population”, the Report states, Report (2010:10).

Nelson Mandela Bay has responded to the poverty that is taking place in the area by engaging in war on hunger campaign as stipulated in “Report on War Hunger Campaign Ward Assessment Research Findings Business Plan Implementation” of December 2010. It states that Nelson Mandela Bay (NMB) is in a state of socio-economic crisis. It further state that, “A combination of local and international factors has seen unemployment and poverty rise to the point where civil uprising may become unstoppable” Report (2010:6).The research conducted as the report explains, pioneered an approach if applied by the NMB correctly can make it (NMBM) to be recognised as a
model for economic empowerment on the African Continent in the area of poverty alleviation and economic development. This initiative is a follow-up to a State of the Nation address by former president Thabo Mbeki in 2008 where a campaign was waged on “War on Poverty”. This campaign has on one side of the coin a strategy with an intention to create relief to the highly affected communities. On the other side of the coin it has a long-term for economic growth which benefit in the development for all, (Report, 2010).

According to the report, the short-term include, “The project of feeding scheme, tied with skills development, social grants, as well as temporary community jobs” It continues to say, “As soon as the individual enters and become the beneficiary or a member of the group, exit strategies need to be developed in order to (disengage) or take the person out of the feeding scheme system” Report (2010:7). During this scheme, data will be collected for beneficiaries to ascertain a need for interventions like; social grant, distress grants, free basic services etc. the report adds. It concludes by saying, “The setting up of centres where community conversations among members are encouraged in-between and after meals. All affected wards will have community vegetable gardens to supply the centres. Based on the data collected, beneficiaries will be placed in short-term EPWP projects or labour absorbing community projects as other households are discovered as having no one working. On the other side skills development and training will continue for the entrance of beneficiaries into; gainful employment, co-operatives or SMMEs”, Report (2010:7).

According to Report (2010), NMBM identified 11 areas covering 12 wards as most distressed areas which needs special attention.
The Report summary of these areas is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Severely distressed</th>
<th>Estimated Unemployment according to community representatives</th>
<th>Informal/Formal settlement</th>
<th>Government Grants-estimated</th>
<th>IDP Priority area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airport valley</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80-90%</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>55-60%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuyga</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80-90%</td>
<td>Informal and formal</td>
<td>60%+</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Slovo</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Informal and formal</td>
<td>60-70%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaNoxolo</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Informal and formal</td>
<td>60-70%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatty 3+4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Informal and formal</td>
<td>70-80%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwanoBuhle 9+10</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Informal and formal</td>
<td>70-80%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikamvelihle</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80-90%</td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>50-60%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motherwell NU 11,29</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80-90%</td>
<td>Informal and formal</td>
<td>60-70%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionvale</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>65-70%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embhilini</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>60-70%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veeplaas</td>
<td>28+ 30</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80-90%</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>60-70%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE: 001
The community in focus in the study report is highlighted on figure 001 above.


2.13.1 Community Profile: Missionvale

2.13.1.1 Description of the area

It is a city, old township of Port Elizabeth in ward 32 with a population of 19217 according to STATS SA survey of 2006. It has 800 plus informal houses. Its surrounding dwelling areas are; vista village of 600 plus shacks with no electricity, Rolihlahla informal settlement close to gravesite with 278 RDP houses and Public Works shacks area of 600 plus shacks with no water and sanitation services.

This township is an impoverished with residents that feel not being part of the metropole as it very old with few development taken place in past years. Missionvale is highly populated and located along the Uitenhage Road towards Uitenhage close to the NMMU Missionvale campus.

2.13.1.2 Age profile of ward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE GROUP</th>
<th>NUMBERS</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-34</td>
<td>5352</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-59</td>
<td>5126</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-79</td>
<td>1278</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOTAL: 19217 100%

SOURCE: STATS SA Community survey 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender Profile</th>
<th>Female : 60%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male : 40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Groups</th>
<th>African : 60%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coloured: 40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.13.1.3 Baseline Data for Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Average Household income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income level</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No income</td>
<td>0,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1-R200</td>
<td>6,9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R201-R500</td>
<td>17,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R501-R800</td>
<td>14,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R801-R1500</td>
<td>38,9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1500-R2500</td>
<td>17,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2501-R6000</td>
<td>2,3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Demographic Update, DP 2006)

| Unemployment    | Estimated at 40% (Demographic Update, DP 2006) |

| Dependence on grants | 58% of the population receives Government Grants, Estimated for 2010: 68%. |
According to the CDW, Missionvale has a high number of child headed households.

There are only 2 care givers and 1 social worker in the ward.

People in Missionvale depend on short term projects for employment.

Electrification programme has created some jobs for the locals.

There are plans to have co-ops for maintenance of public facilities in Missionvale.

An estimated 30-40% (8000) of people in Missionvale do not receive grants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unfinished Schooling (Grade 12)</th>
<th>Completed grade 12: 18,5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incomplete schooling: 81,5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self-sustaining activities</th>
<th>Very few people engage in self-sustaining activities, reasons given: no money for seeds to plant vegetables, no water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are no people who have vegetable gardens in the ward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is only the Care Centre which has a well run food garden and a crèche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The ward has a cooperative which cleans the area; it is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
run by a group of 30 women from the area

The area has the following priority list:

- High school,
- Playgrounds,
- Food gardening projects
- Advisory centre/skills development centre, jobs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unmet needs and material deprivations</th>
<th>Unmet needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of households with not enough money for:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>69.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport (private or public)</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Demographic Update, DP 2006)

Nutritional deprivation

An estimated 30% of the population in Missionvale suffers food deprivation; particularly ward 32 of undergo far above the ground nutritional deprivation.

Apart from the Missionvale Care Centre which has a vegetable garden, there are no other vegetable gardens, either communal or individual household.
2.14 MISSIONVALE LEARNERS’ CONDITIONS

2.14.1 Interview summary with Learner Support Agent (LSA)

In an interview between guided research student and Learner Support Agent (LSA) in the Missionvale school suggested that an environment for learning in this school is not conducive despite good endeavours from various areas. High rate of poverty was the first sentence mentioned by the school LSA. The reason to interview the latter (LSA) is that she has an access to learners in school as well as in their homes. Behaviours like alcohol abuse, drug pushing and usage due to unemployment was mentioned. LSA mentioned the state of houses in the area as one of the reasons for girls to always sleeping over in their partners’ houses. These houses are in bad state to an extent that during rainy weather house furniture is badly damaged and houses are left health hazardous to children. Poor health is the order of the day as many parents pass on due to that, leaving children under stewardship of grandparents or other children at times. Learners in this school commit crimes according to the LSA, like; bulling, bringing drugs in school, bloody fighting, stealing of school property and outside school they are involved in similar crimes as well as break-ins. School itself is vulnerable from the community as its fencing is always damaged or stolen towards school holidays, the intention is obvious.

Health conditions among learners according to the LSA is not rosy at all as learners are experiencing the following according to their medical practitioners report: TB; HIV&AIDS; STI’s; Malnutrition; Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), one case of blood vomiting and one case is suffering from the combination of conditions: diabetes, high blood pressure, kidneys and is swollen. Learners drop out of school as teenage pregnancy is also affecting the school. The positive gesture that supports the school is from Edu-plant (planting of trees and a make-up of lawn); East Cape Training Centre (ECT), donation of
computers and monetary support from a philanthropic service provider of school nutrition programme.

In conclusion the value of education in the entire school community and learners themselves is lacking. Parents are not part of their children’s education and learners themselves lack vision about their future, the only thing they are good at is using vulgar language as a norm.

2.14.2 Learning challenges’ referrals summary

The above learner conditions are summarised in the following manner by the DoE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placed in Special schools</th>
<th>Waiting list</th>
<th>To be placed</th>
<th>Awaiting further assessment</th>
<th>Concluded awaiting placement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.15 SUMMARY

The initiatives to alleviate poverty in this part of the world are going to impact positively in the education of children in this area if implemented and monitored correctly. The next chapter focuses on research methodology of the study, the headings to be followed are inter alia; introduction, research methodology, descriptive study, scope and scale of research and conclusion.
CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This is a key part in the report writing as it displays a blueprint on how the study was done. This is affirmed by Brynard and Hanekom when they say, research methodology (group or body of methods), “of collecting data necessitates a reflection on the planning, structuring and execution of the research in order to comply with the demands of truth, objectivity and validity”, Brynard and Hanekom (2006:36). They further say, “research methodologies can be distinguished: qualitative and quantitative methodology or methodological models.

McMillan and Schumacher explore further in their book as they delve more and write about mode of enquiry which is non-experimental with five types of which descriptive is one of them. Non-experimental mode of enquiry according to McMillan and Schumacher is, “describe something that has occurred or examine relationships between things without any direct manipulation of condition that are experienced”, McMillan and Schumacher (2001). Their input on descriptive they say, “It assess the nature of existing conditions”, McMillan and Schumacher (2001).

3.2 DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

Salkin (2000:11) stresses that not only can descriptive and historical research stand on their own, but it can serve as bases for other types of research in that a group ’s characteristics often can be described from a descriptive/historical point of view in order to arrive at acceptable theoretical perspectives.

According to Salkind (2000:10 - 11), non-experimental research includes a variety of different methods that describe relationships between variables. Included in such methods is the descriptive / historical research method, which describes the characteristics of existing and past phenomena.
Historical research, according to Salkind (2000:12), relates past events to each other and/or to current events. Historical research answers a question regarding the nature and extent of events that took place in the past. Researchers often accomplish historical research through the use of primary sources such as original documents and first-hand information as well as secondary sources that may originate from second-hand sources.

Salkind (2000:11) stresses that not only can descriptive and historical research stand on their own, but it can serve as bases for other types of research in that a group=s characteristics often can be described from a descriptive / historical point of view in order to arrive at acceptable theoretical perspectives.

(Leedy, 1980:3-9) is critical of those academics who display a prejudice for a given research methodology:

"... it is difficult to defend the position of those who claim that unless research fits an arbitrary prejudice for a given methodology, it fails to be research. All highways are of equal excellence; each, however, traverses a different terrain, but they all converge on the same destination. In other words, when research is viewed as an offensive against ignorance of the truth, then the four principal research methodologies are merely separate avenues leading in the direction of enlightenment. No one methodology is superior to any other, and they all converge at one coveted point: the point from which we are able to discern that of which we were hitherto unaware ... " (Leedy, 1980:3-9).

3.4 Scope and a scale of search

Urban poverty and alleviation of poverty in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro particularly in the neighbourhood of Missionvale, this

3.3 SUMMARY

The study shows that there is a lot done in this region as an endeavour to fight poverty. The initiative starting from COEGA to the war on hunger plan by the municipality is indicative of the latter, but the study revealed a gab which still exist between the haves and the have not=s. More effort is needed to supersede this slow pace that exists to
change things around. Instead of seeing the improvement things seems to be getting worse according to latest unemployment stats. The gab that does not bridge in the education regime makes the light at the end of the tunnel to fade further and further. New culture of lacking vision in the current generation is emerging. The next chapter focuses on the recommendations and concluding remarks which can be helpful if implemented properly as recommended.
CHAPTER FOUR

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this chapter the research report is about introduction, bibliography and a list of annexures

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, a number of recommendations are proposed to address the problem statements and sub-problems posed in chapter 1. Those are provided in the paragraphs below.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of recommendations emanate from this study. Those are presented in the paragraphs below.

4.2.1 RECOMMENDATION 1

It is imperative that leaders in the lower tier of government levels, ie Ward Councillor, Ward Committees in this case to have comprehensive data of every individual in their ward so that it is easy to identify needs of them.

4.2.2 RECOMMENDATION 2

Available and arable land should be utilised for gardening, to secure food.

4.2.3 RECOMMENDATION 3

The government at a municipality level can forge partnership with Social Development to promote and introduce community care givers. The people can work closely with helpless people from household to household.

4.2.4 RECOMMENDATION 4

There is a need to create a pool in the municipality of youth who can work as youth worker, experienced youth on social issues, who are inspirational to open centres that
will initiate combat of risky behaviours among young people to promote responsible citizenry in them.

4.2.5 RECOMMENDATION 5

People with potential other than that of the academic route should be encouraged to take skills development route with the hope of increasing the dwindling number of artisans in the country to increase individual participating in economic development.

4.2.6 RECOMMENDATION 6

Progressive communities require broadminded leaders and out of the box thinkers, therefore training and capacity development should begin with leaders at local level enabling them to equal the task of nation building and improving living conditions of the people.

4.2.7 RECOMMENDATION 7

Soup kitchens should be encouraged as another initiative of fighting hunger and as a means of alleviating poverty.

4.2.8 RECOMMENDATION 8

Stakeholders who are for sport development can be roped in to scout and identify young talent that can be utilised as career to these young people like, Cecil Africa who plays for Springbok Sevens, who was born and grew up in the same conditions of Missionvale.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The study show that there is a lot done in this area as an endeavour to fight poverty. The initiatives starting from COEGA to the war on hunger plan by the municipality are indicative of the latter, but it revealed in the study that a gap which still exists between the have and the have-nots. More effort is needed to supersede this slow pace that exists in changing things around. Instead of seeing improvement things seem to be getting worse according to the latest unemployment stats. The gap that does not bridge
in the education regime make the light at the end of the tunnel to fade further and further. New culture within current generation of lacking vision on education is re-emerging.

In conclusion the authorities have to revisit the problems and have to re-initiate, re-formulate and re-implement the necessary policies for the benefit of the prospective future citizens coming from impoverished areas such as Missionvale.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Batho Pele Handbook – A Service Delivery Improvement Guide

Batyi, T.T. 2009. The link between economic development programmes (RDP & GEAR) and poverty reduction. Port Elizabeth: NMMU


Capitalism. Canada: Fernwood Publishers


City Press. November 2011 p6

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Strategic Plan-

Department of Rural Development and Land Affairs Strategic Plan-


http://economics.about.com/od/globalizationtrade/l/aaglobalization.htm

http://www.elsevier.com/locate/worlddev

http://www.metagora.org/training/encyclopedia/rdp.html

http://www.unpei.org/PDF/Poverty-and-Climate-Change.pdf


MacMillan Press LTD.

Makhalane, V. 2009. The assessment of factors contributing to the sustainability of poverty relief projects in the Eastern Cape. Port Elizabeth: NMMU


Strange, T. and Bayley, A. 2008. Sustainable development: linking economy, society,