

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN INGQUZA HILL AND ITS IMPACT ON
POVERTY ALLEVIATION

BY

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DECLARATION

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In accordance with Rule G4.6.3, I Zukiswa Tyali, hereby declare that” **Community Development Projects in Ingquza Hill and its impact on poverty alleviation**” is my own work and that all sources used have been indicated and acknowledge by means of complete references.



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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my daughter Sinesipho Gowa

ABSTRACT

The fight against poverty is one of South African government priorities and challenges. Despite the large amounts of funds donated by government to poverty alleviation in South Africa almost half of the population still continue to live below the poverty line. There have been many government interventions towards projects. These projects are established in an effort to reduce poverty.

However, most of these projects have had a minimal impact on the poverty level of the country.

In this study, the researcher illustrated the impact of community development projects on poverty alleviation in Lubala village in Ingquza Hill Local municipality. The research methodology for the study is descriptive, sourced from available literature.

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CHAPTER 1

RATIONAL AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Cape has suffered severely from the impact of the colonial and apartheid regimes that left it paralysed economically, socially and emotionally. It is regarded as one of the poorest provinces in the South Africa. It has inherited an extremely skewed and under-development economy created by the apartheid system in South Africa. Eastern Cape has inherited two former homelands, Transkei and Ciskei which were left underdeveloped. This resulted in women and children bearing the brunt of poverty, hunger and starvation. One of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals is to half poverty by 2015. South Africa is one of the countries that work towards achieving Millennium Development Goals.

“It will always be impossible for us to say that we have fully restored the dignity of all our people as long as this situation persists. For this reason, the struggle to eradicate poverty has been, and will continue to be, a central part of the national effort to build the new South Africa” (President Thabo Mbeki, 2004)

Poverty is multi –dimensional and is seen as more than just lack of income, it is primarily characterised by a lack of access to opportunities for a sustainable livelihood. A further dimension of poverty is the distinction between lack of income and lack of capacity. Poor people feel their powerlessness and insecurity, their vulnerability and lack of dignity. In South Africa, poverty is inter- generational and structural, with economic, social, and political dimensions. Poverty has remained a serious challenge in South Africa. Poverty is the biggest enemy of the people of this country. Efforts have been made by government to reduce poverty but poverty is still prevalent. Government established the Poverty Relief Fund in 1997 to ensure that programmes and projects that seek to alleviate poverty are developed, in order to ensure that people are graduating out of poverty.

A special budget was allocated in order to relieve poverty in the poorest areas of the Eastern Cape Province particularly in the rural areas, by assisting, in human development, in building capacity, provision for employment and involvement in communities. Many community development programmes do not attain the intended results due to lack of sustainability. There are various factors that may contribute to this effect, they include lack of capacity to implement and manage programmes. There are many strategies aimed at addressing poverty. An example of one strategy is poverty alleviation, which attempts to lessen the suffering of the poor, by meeting their immediate pressing needs through welfare handouts and social security, providing safety nets, dealing with orphans, elderly and handicapped. Ending poverty calls for commitment. Unemployment is one of the factors that perpetuate poverty in South Africa. Many South Africans are unable to provide for their families due to lack of income.

1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Poverty alleviation projects are currently not improving the living conditions of the rural community of Lubala village in Ingquza Local Municipality.

1.2.1. Sub-Problem

Ingquza Hill is the second highest contributor to the O.R Tambo District Municipality's Gross Geographic Product. Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy stipulates that South Africa is characterised by high levels of poverty, especially in rural areas. People in Lubala village live under poor living conditions due to poverty. Their incomes are constrained because the rural economy is not sufficiently vibrant to provide them with remunerative jobs for self-employment opportunities.

1.2.2. Sub-Problem

Government interventions to alleviate poverty at Lubala village have not achieved desired outcomes. Families in Lubala village continue to fall apart; some are left untouched by the government's poverty alleviation outcomes.

1.2.3. Sub-Problem

Some households in Lubala do not benefit from the poverty alleviation interventions.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study seeks to provide answers to the following questions:

- What is the current status of poverty in Lubala?
- What are the interventions by the government departments to improve poverty in Lubala?
- How can poverty alleviation projects be improved in Lubala?
- What are the challenges that hinder effective implementation?
- What can be done to improve the situation?

1.4. THE RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- The need for the study is to evaluate poverty alleviation projects in the Ingquza Hill in order to improve the living conditions of the people.
- The objective is to investigate the appropriateness of the project design and assumptions i.e. number of households benefiting out of the project, increased sources of income.
- To measure effects of collective efforts by the government creating projects with the aim of alleviating poverty in Lubala and the number of people employed through projects activities in Lubala.
- To explore the nature and extent of benefits by the Lubala community.
- To make recommendations to improve the situation.

1.5. DEMARCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

Ingquza Hill Local Municipality is one of the seven local municipalities which fall within the jurisdiction of the O.R. Tambo District Municipality of the Eastern Cape Province. It is located to the north-west of the O.R Tambo District and was established through the amalgamation of the former Lusikisiki and Flagstaff Transitional Local Councils and the

surrounding areas. The municipal area is divided into twenty seven wards. Lubala village is situated in the outskirts of Lusikisiki in the Ingquza Municipality in the Eastern Pondoland of the Eastern Cape Province.

1.6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for the study is descriptive, sourced from available literature, such as books, journal articles, legislation and sub-ordinate legislation, regulations, consolidated instructions, minute of meeting, ad-hoc decisions and policies, scientific reports, published and unpublished research, interviews with knowledgeable individuals and groups among others.

The research methodology for the study is descriptive, sourced from available literature. Due to the restricted extent of the research, no empirical survey will be conducted. A number of normative criteria to deal with the research problem will be identified from the available literature, from which conclusions will be drawn and recommendations made. According to Leedy P.D (2005: 24) descriptive research is viewed as a fact-gathering expedition. The purpose of descriptive research is substantially different from that of exploratory research. Effective descriptive research is marked by a clear statement of the decision problem, specific research objectives, and detailed information needs. It is characterised by a carefully planned and structured research design (Institute for Planning Research: 1996:4).

1.7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

The policy makers, politicians and decision makers will find the recommendations useful and will contribute on poverty debate and may contribute towards the formulation of policies and poverty alleviation strategies in the Eastern Cape. The researcher illustrated the impact of community development projects on poverty alleviation. Focused on Ingquza Hill Local Municipality in Lubala village one of the poor rural community. Funds have been injected by the government to the poor communities but there has been no feedback on the impact of the programme to the beneficiaries. The next chapter will examine service delivery standards within a legislative framework and government policy.

1.8. SUMMARY

In this study, the researcher will seek to illustrate the impact of community development projects on poverty alleviation. Focus will be in Ingquza Hill Local Municipality in Lubala village one of the poor rural community. Funds have been injected by the government to the poor communities but there has been no feedback on the impact of the programme to the beneficiaries. The next chapter will examine service delivery standards as per the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, legislations and policies on poverty alleviation.

CHAPTER 2

SOUTH AFRICA'S POVERTY ALLEVIATION STRATEGIES IN THE POST APARTHEID ERA

2.1. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, literature related to poverty is discussed and investigated in order to provide a theoretical basis for research. The Eastern Cape Province inherited a legacy of poverty and inequality when the first democratic government took power in 1994. Poverty in the Eastern Cape is both widespread and deep, with 43% people living in poverty. Most of these are concentrated in the former Bantustan areas, which are made up of O R Tambo, Alfred Nzo, and parts of Amathole, Chris Hani and uKhahlamba districts. While poverty is concentrated in rural areas, there is also significant urban poverty, with growing township and informal settlement populations. In order to better understand the impact of community development projects to alleviate poverty, it is necessary to look at literature that has relevance to poverty alleviation.

The study gives various definitions of poverty. The review itself will give an overview of poverty alleviation legal framework in South Africa. The attainment of democracy in 1994 brought the possibility for South Africa to address poverty and inequality and to restore the dignity of its citizens and ensure that South Africa belongs to all who live in it. In line with the democratic dispensation and in pursuit of constitutional imperatives guaranteeing a rights-based environment and the rule of law, new policies were put in place to improve people's quality of life. This has entailed a systematic effort to dismantle the social and economic relations of apartheid and create a society based on equity, non-racialism and non-sexism. Through a policy commitment to continuity of change, each successive administration built on the development successes achieved, as well as to take stock of ongoing challenges and develop strategic responses to address these limitations to growth and development.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF, 2009–2014) is a statement of government intent. It identifies the development challenges facing South Africa and outlines the medium-term strategy for improving living conditions of South Africans. The

MTSF base document was meant to guide planning and resource allocation across all spheres of government. National and provincial departments in particular need to develop their five-year strategic plans and budget requirements, taking into account the medium-term imperatives. Similarly, informed by the MTSF and their 2006 mandates, municipalities are expected to adapt their integrated development plans in line with the national medium-term priorities.

For the purpose of this study it would be appropriated to first discuss the concepts that are closely related to poverty, as well as different types of poverty.

2.2. DEFINITIONS OF POVERTY

The shame of poverty, suffering and human degradation of my continent is a blight that we share. “The blight on our happiness that derives from this leaves us in persistent shadow of despair; this is a savage road to which nobody should be condemned.” Thabo Mbeki in Economic Policy and Development in 2001. According to O’Boyle (1999:99) there has been no consensus reached on the definition of poverty. This is due to the fact that defining poverty is difficult, because its definition is highly contested. O’Boyle defines poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon that has different meanings for different people.

Poverty can be viewed as absolute or relative, as a lack of income or failure to attain capabilities. It can be chronic or temporary; sometimes it is associated with inequality and often correlated with vulnerabilities, underdevelopment and economic exclusion. It has always been a challenge to answer a question ‘What does it mean to be poor?’ which evokes a different response from one person to another. Some commentators like O’Boyle believe that it is not possible to have a poverty definition that is applicable to and acceptable by everyone. He argues that poverty suggests a different response from one person to the next because each one’s answer is a reflection of a personal value system.

Unfortunately these value systems are bound to diverge, and when they do, wider agreement on any normative issue become more difficult, including how best to define poverty. Alcock (1997: 121), emphasised the fact that poverty is a contested problem that

is, most people claim that their understanding of poverty is the correct based on a logical argument and scientific research. He also acknowledges that it would be unlikely to find a definition of poverty that is acceptable to everyone, because poverty is not a simple phenomenon that one can understand by adopting a single approach.

According to Townsend (1970: 89), poverty must be regarded as general form of relative deprivation which is the effect of the misdistribution of resources. He further argues that poverty of individuals and of families is related to the form of social stratification within nations and such stratification is based on the distribution of resources. For example a family might rank high on one system but low on another. Another family might rank low on all systems, such examples help to operationalise the necessary concepts of partial and total poverty. Others say poverty is not knowing where your next meal is going to come from, and always wondering when the council is going to put your furniture out and always praying that your husband must not lose a job.

2.3. CONCEPTS RELATED TO POVERTY

Concepts such as inequality, vulnerability, economic exclusion and underdevelopment are frequently used in conjunction with poverty that the conceptual differences between them have become unclear. However it is imperative to be clear about what definitions are being applied before we can attempt to examine policies, legislations for poverty alleviation.

2.3.1 Poverty and inequality

Baustista believed that when inequality increases poverty increases as well, thus dampening the beneficial effect growth on poverty (Baustista, 1999:49). This general consensus is based in an economy where inequality is persistently low, the poor will naturally tend to obtain a higher share of the gains from growth than in an economy in which inequality is high (Ravallion & Datt, 1999:45-46). In essence, therefore, as Ravallion illustrates that where inequality is high, the rich usually become richer and the poor become poorer, thus further increasing the gap between the rich and poor.

According to Kircher, inequality differs from poverty but is also related to poverty. While inequality is concerned with the distribution of wealth within a population group, poverty focuses only on those people whose standard of living falls below poverty line. May et al (2000: 51), argue that a child who experiences poverty is exposed to the risk of damaged and mental development. Children from poor households are kept out of school to help at their homes. May also states that policy framework for the reduction of poverty and inequality in South Africa is the under lying political economic structure of the country. The approach was adopted while encouraging income, wealth and opportunity to be combined at the other.

Mass poverty in South Africa is associated with very high levels of inequality, increasing both the urgency and the difficulty of anti-poverty measures. In 2000, the richest 10% of the population received around 45% of national income, while the poorest 40% received only 10%. This is comparable with Latin America, and is far more unequal than most of the fast-growing Asian economies. Using the Income and Expenditure Surveys of 1995 and 2000, and an institutional poverty threshold, Statistics South Africa reported that both poverty and inequality may have increased (Stats SA 2000). However, the South African government argues that poverty is multi-dimensional, and that access to services has the effect both of improving the well-being of poor households, and also of reducing their exclusion or vulnerability to adverse relations of inclusion. May and Woolard (2005:125) show that from the perspective of basic service delivery, the gap between the poor and non-poor has narrowed in the post-apartheid era.

2.3.2 Poverty and vulnerability

According to May vulnerability refers to the negative outcomes of process of change. The negative outcomes may be economic, social, environmental or political. Let's take assets as example, the more assets that individuals, households and communities have and the better they are managed, the less vulnerable they are.

According to World Bank (2000:15) vulnerability is the present probability or risk of being in poverty or falling into deeper poverty in the future. This may be referred to as a downside rise. Vulnerability is twofold: exposure and response to downward pressures.

According to Shatter (2001:89) downward pressures are sometimes referred to as stresses and shocks, the former gradual and cumulative and the latter sudden and unpredictable.

2.3.3 Poverty and economic exclusion

Poverty and economic exclusion are interlinked in that people were excluded from the formal economy. Institutionalisation such as permits aimed at limiting the participation of blacks in the economy. Most of the poor people could not access credit from financial institutions because they could not meet the requirements to obtain loans.

2.3.4 Poverty and underdevelopment

Poverty is often viewed as a form of underdevelopment. Todaro (2000: 128) in his book explains poverty as an economic situation in which there are persistent low levels of living in conjunction with the absolute poverty, low income per capita, low rate of economic growth, low consumption levels, poor health services, high death rate, high birth rates, dependence on foreign economies and limited freedom to choose among activities that satisfy human wants.

2.4. A LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The post-Apartheid South Africa's consolidation of democracy is successful because it addressed imbalances of the past and eradicated poverty or at least reduced it. The government adopted policies and programmes that aim to increase job creation, to ensure that the poor people have access to economy through constitutional means.

2.4.1. South African Constitution Act 108 of 1996

The South African Constitution's Bill of Rights makes provision for everyone "to have access to housing, health care services, sufficient food and water and social security". Chapter 2 of The Constitution Act 108 of 1996, protects human rights, enshrines democratic principles such as equality and freedom, and guarantees all citizens the right to access to basic needs, goods and services such as health care, water, food,

and social security ,as well as the right to access land on an equitable basis. Another component of the Constitution is the determination of national and provincial government's legislative competencies, and how provincial policies relate to national frameworks, policies and norms and standards (Section 104 and 146, and Schedule 4). Schedule 4 of the Constitution determines that rural development is regarded as a functional area of provincial rural development policies, provided they are in line with national frameworks. Responsibility for implementation lies with provincial and local government.

From 1994 South Africa has been attempting to develop frameworks to realize transformation by ensuring that all frameworks are known and implemented. An example of this is the Batho Pele (People First) government service delivery framework. Governments throughout the world have developed policies and programme to address poverty. Batho Pele has its roots in a series of policies and legislative frameworks.

2.4.2. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Tordaro (2000: 89)The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State and Government in September2000 and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit(Resolution adopted by the General Assembly). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They enjoin the developed countries and the developing countries through a partnership that would be conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty. In2005; the Government of South Africa produced its first national report on progress made towards achieving the MDGs.

The report concluded that for a number of goals, targets and associated indicators, considerable progress towards the achievement of national development targets was made. This applied specifically to economic growth (GDP), poverty reduction, gender equality, primary education and maternal health. At the same time there was a worrying trend in HIV and AIDS prevalence, while unemployment and inequality remained at high levels. A second MDG update was published for 2007 and updated in 2008. This was

almost at the midway point between 2000 and 2015. This report provided a mid-term review of both the encouraging achievements and the challenges that remained on the path towards achieving the MDGs by 2015.

The eight development priorities were termed the Millennium Development Goals,(MDGs). As a member state of the United Nations, South Africa is a signatory to this agreement (Tordaro: 2000:90-91). The eight MDGs are:

- To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- To achieve universal primary education
- To promote gender equality and empower women
- To reduce child mortality
- To improve maternal health
- To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- To ensure environmental sustainability
- To develop a global partnership for development

The latest commitment endorsed by the World Bank and United Nations (UN) is the percentage of the world's population living in absolute poverty to be halved by the year 2015, compared to the level in 1990. (Thirlwall 1995:11) .Several development goals have been set, the goals relate to the following:

- Enrolling all children in primary school by 2015
- Making process towards gender equality, particularly in education
- Reducing child mortality
- Providing universal access to reproductive health services
- Reducing maternal mortality
- Implementing national strategies for sustainable development and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Each of the goals addresses an aspect of poverty. For example, higher school enrolment, especially for girls, reduces poverty and mortality. Better understanding care will increase school environment and reduce poverty. Many poor people earn their living

from the environment, so a better environment will help poor people. To achieve the major goal of halving the poverty rate by the year 2015 will require a sustained growth of per capita income in the countries affected, at rates much higher than experiences in the recent past, particularly in Africa.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme is a policy document that was adopted by the Government of the National Unity in 1994. The RDP was launched as the main ANC policy document before the elections in April 1994, and then formalised in September 1994 as the new government's 'White Paper on Reconstruction and Development'. It was designed to provide a broad framework for South Africa's new development vision, priorities and operational procedures and it aimed to both lay a basis for subsequent laws and actions to address the extreme social and spatial inequalities engendered by years of apartheid, and to promote overall development. A Policy Framework on Reconstruction and Development Programme (2004:15) In a radical break with the past, the RDP was promoted essentially as a 'people-driven process', focusing on the people's most immediate needs, and in turn, on their energies to drive the process of meeting these needs.

The RDP also placed considerable emphasis on grassroots empowerment, suggesting that, 'development is not about the delivery of goods to a passive citizenry, but rather it is about active involvement and growing empowerment' which integrates 'all levels of the state together with non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations' (Lyons & Smuts, 1999: 144). The RDP emphasises the fundamental links between participation and pro-poor economic development.

The RDP was designed to tackle inequality and poverty through the need for 'an integrated and sustainable programme', which was motivated by the recognition that, the legacy of apartheid cannot be overcome with piecemeal and uncoordinated policies. The RDP brings together strategies to harness all resources in a coherent and purposeful effort that can be sustained into the future. These strategies will be implemented at national, provincial and local levels by government, parastatals and organisations within civil society working within the framework of the RDP'. It is argued that the broad goals of the RDP can be achieved by giving much more responsibility for

development to local government, which is viewed as the primary level of democratic representation. As the RDP stresses, 'the democratic government will reduce the burden of implementation which falls upon its shoulders through the appropriate allocation of powers and responsibilities to lower levels of government, and through the active involvement of organisations of civil society'. Therefore, the RDP laid a policy basis for enhancing participation through local government and provided principled support for grass-roots action (Lodge, 1994:20-21).

According to Pillay (2000:122) poverty and inequality have to be addressed based on four pillars, namely, building of economy, meeting basic needs, developing human resources and democratizing the state. The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) was launched in 1994, it had the primary objective of removing racial biases from the economic and social structure of South Africa, to address poverty and socio-economic inequalities. It is an integrated, coherent socio-policy framework. It seeks to mobilize all the people and country's resources toward the eradication of apartheid towards the final eradication of apartheid and the building of a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist future. RDP has been drawn up by the ANC-led organization. Our history has been dominated by colonialism, racism, apartheid, sexism and repressive labour policies. Income distribution was racially distorted. The economy was built on systematically enforced racial division in every sphere of our society rural areas have divided into underdeveloped "*buntustans*" and well developed white owned farming areas(Pillay 2000:122-123).

2.4.3. Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)

In 1996, the South African government announced the Growth Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) macroeconomic and social development policy framework. GEAR was a policy designed to provide the foundation and basis for which development initiatives can take place and all this tied to fiscal policy. GEAR was aimed at strengthening economic development, broadening of employment, and redistribution of income and socioeconomic opportunities in favour the poor. COSATU says that GEAR has failed to deliver the promised economic and job growth or significant

redistribution of income and socio – economic opportunities in favour of the poor (www.richardknight.homestead.com).

GEAR as a poverty reduction strategy has been accused of increasing inequality between and within the various population groups in South Africa, and to reduce poverty through decreasing unemployment. While GEAR has been seen as successful in generating growth, the poverty reduction has not been seen as successful in generating growth, the 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 (Terreblanche, 2005:88)

2.4.4. Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA)

ASGISA was launched in 2006 with the aim of accelerating economic growth to an average of at least 4.5% between 2005 and 2009 and further to a sustainable 6% average annual rate between 2010 and 2014. Such acceleration was deemed necessary to halve the incidence of poverty and unemployment. ASGISA was meant to be a coordinating framework for different policy and strategic endeavours, including several elements that were integral to GEAR and the core objectives underpinning the RDP vision. It sort to mobilise coordinated government action and investment to enable the economy to reach growth levels at above 7%, which was seen central to commitments to halve unemployment(Robins, 2010:543).

2.4.5. Land Redistribution

Section 25 of the Constitution (act 108 of 1996) protects the rights to property, including land rights, and makes the State implement a variety of land reform. Hunter et al (2003:110) argues that for most people, particularly those who reside in rural areas, when landless is combined with joblessness, limitation in terms of income – generating alternatives is the result. Government implemented the Land Reform Programme in 1994, which paid particular attention to the interests of the rural poor, especially women. Land redistribution was largely done in two parts. First, there was the Land Restitution Programme. The programme dealt with claims lodged in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 22 Of 1994, under which a person or community dispossessed of

property after 19 June 1913 as a result of racially discriminatory laws, is entitled to lodge a claim for restitution of that property . The second programme was the Land Tenure reform Programme, this programme aimed to provide people with secure tenure where they live, to prevent arbitrary evictions and fulfil the constitutional requirement that all South Africans have access to legal secure tenure in land. The land reform act, 1996 (act no.3 of 1996) provides for the protection of the rights of labour tenants and gives them the right to claim.

A policy framework on Reconstruction and Development Programme of 1994 states that land is the most basic need for rural dwellers. Apartheid policies pushed millions of black South Africans into overcrowded and impoverished reserves, homelands and townships. Also capital intensive agricultural policies led to the large scale eviction of farm dwellers from their land and homes. A land reform programme is the central and driving force of a programme of rural development. The aim of the programme was to address effectively the injustices of forced removals and the historical denial of access to land. According to May et al about 68% of South African black rural households' desire farmland and 32% is assumed to want land for residential and other purposes. Land reform programme is designed to address the injustices of the past, provide for more equitable distribution of land ownership, reduce poverty and contribute to the economic growth, ensure security tenure for all.

Khoza (2007:29) argues that access to land alone cannot provide a way out of poverty; it must be linked to a range of other services and infrastructure such as affordable credit, training and access to markets. Women as producers and owners of the small scale enterprises face barriers in getting ownership and use of land. Many women experienced problems in accessing credit.

2.5. WHITE PAPER ON MUNICIPALITIES/ LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

South African White Paper on Local Government (1998: 68) defines Developmental Local Government as "...local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives". For local municipalities to be

meaningful, they should target especially those members and groups within communities that are most often marginalised or excluded, such as women, disabled people and very poor people.

Borstein (2000:156), the South African Constitution states that municipalities have responsibility to make sure that all citizens are provided with services to satisfy their basic needs. Various pieces of legislation also make up the development legal framework. This is because municipalities interact with communities more closely and frequently than line government departments. Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) enables the establishment of municipalities in accordance with the requirements relating to categories and types of municipalities.

Van Der Walt et al (1995:25) states in terms of section 175(4) of the Constitution, a local Government shall have the power to make by-laws, the by -laws may not conflict with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Elcock (1986: 121) also agrees with Lisa that the main purpose which local government came into existence was to provide services to citizens. Howard emphasises that councillors as public representatives need to be in frequent contact with the people in the communities as to raise their constituent's grievances.

2.6. THE WHITE PAPER ON SOCIAL WELFARE OF 1997

Draft Strategic Document for the Department of Social Development, the white paper on Social Welfare which was published in early 1997 indicates that there has been shift to developmental social welfare as opposed to welfare as handouts. Developmental social welfare emphasizes on people to help themselves so that they can be self-reliant. Buhlander (2000: 88) and other critics view this shift as premature, given the current extreme levels of poverty in South Africa. It also indicates that social welfare policies and programmes will be developed which will be targeting at poverty prevention, alleviation and reduction and the development of people's capacity to take charge of their own circumstances in a meaningful way.

2.7. SERVICE DELIVERY PRINCIPLES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN CAPE

As per the concept paper on War on Poverty Campaign of 2009, the Eastern Cape Province inherited a legacy of poverty and inequality when the first democratic government took power in 1994. Poverty in the Eastern Cape is both widespread and deep, with 43% people living in poverty. Most of these are concentrated in the former Bantustan areas, what now makes up O R Tambo, Alfred Nzo, and parts of Amathole, Chris Hani and uKhahlamba districts. While poverty is concentrated in rural areas, there is also significant urban poverty, with growing township and informal settlement populations.

The Provincial Growth and Development Summit that was held in Port Elizabeth revealed that poverty alleviation is only possible if the underlying structural causes of poverty are addressed through the following i) Greater control over and access to decision-making processes by poor people; ii) Poverty alleviation initiatives that address the income, asset and skills capabilities of the poor; and iii) Linkages between the micro and macro levels of intervention in a mutually-reinforcing manner. Poverty alleviation was a main pillar of the Provincial Growth Development Plan, with a set of programmes aimed at addressing these three areas.

2.7.1. The Eastern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Plan

The Provincial Growth and Development Summit that was held in Port Elizabeth in 2007 also revealed that the overall socio-economic plan for the Eastern Cape. The PGDP aims to provide a stimulus for thorough going transformation, while recognising that a decade is not enough to bring about human, social and economic development for all. It sets out six core objectives:

- Develop and transform the agricultural sector to ensure food security
- Systematically eradicate poverty
- Reform the industrial structure
- Develop social and economic infrastructure

- Transform the public sector and state institutions
- Develop human resources.

The summit concluded that poverty in the Eastern Cape emanates from structural factors that confine the province's poorest residents to a life of perpetual deprivation. In terms of draft Anti-Poverty Strategy of the Department of Social Development (2010:12) in the Eastern Cape The poverty eradication pillar of the PGDP does not directly address these structural factors (leaving that to the other pillars), but is of great importance to improve safety nets and social protection generally. The assessment recommends that poverty eradication should be make an overall objective and a cross cutting feature of the PGDP. The pillar should focus on what was terms social protection and basic service delivery. This constitutes the first element of the 'poverty model' of the Department of Social Development and essentially pillars three, four and seven of the national strategy.

The poverty reduction model focuses largely on the poverty eradication and social protection pillar of the PGDP, and could be seen as a pro-poor integrated service delivery mechanism. The diagram below illustrates the alignment between the PGDP, the poverty model and the national strategy. The green blocs indicate proposed focus area for the poverty eradication strategy. This strategy will form the new social protection and basic service delivery pillar of the PGDP as the PGDP is updated in 2009. It is said that poverty may affect a wide range of people in different circumstances, information below was collected from poverty debates that were conducted in Mzamba 2008 which were conducted in the 11 poorest Local Municipalities within the Province revealed that the most vulnerable groups are:

- Older people – despite the broad coverage and reach of state old pension, income at old age is still limited. In many households, the state old pension support is worn by dependency of unemployed able-bodied members of the households. Inadequate income and declining health status means they are disposed to poverty.
- The unemployed, especially the youth who comprise a significant majority of the unemployed and have low levels of education – the major cause of poverty for the

majority is lack of earned income due to unemployment. Children, especially those who grow up in poor families, social assistance efforts have to be reinforced, and we have to ensure that children access education to enable them to escape the poverty trap.

- Women – especially single parents and particularly black women are vulnerable to poverty because they both face persistent gender discrimination and generally have extensive care-giving responsibilities. Critical support areas include expansion of ECD, provision of basic household infrastructure such as running water and electricity at an affordable cost, and improved access to training and economic opportunities.
- People with disability – disability are associated with difficulties of physical access, high living costs, low incomes and problems of social exclusion. It has major effects on employability. Social assistance is essential to provide a safety net for them.
- People living in poor areas – poverty still reflect apartheid settlement patterns. Most of the poor households are found in the former Bantustan regions, informal settlements and historically black townships. Therefore improving economic opportunities in these areas is critical.

2.7.2. Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

According to May (2000: 189) the National Public Works Programme was established as an initiative to contribute to the alleviation of unemployment particularly in the previously disadvantaged communities. In the Eastern Cape the Expanded Public Works Programme is one of government's array of programmes aimed at providing poverty and income relief through temporary work for the unemployed to carry out socially useful activities. It was launched in April 2004 to promote economic growth and create sustainable development. The immediate goal of the EPWP phase 1 was to help alleviate unemployment by creating at least 1 million work opportunities, of which at least 40% of beneficiaries will be women, 30% youth and 2% people with disabilities.

The Business Trust of South Africa committed R100 million for management support at all levels of government over the period March 2005 to March 2010. The EPWP had created more than 1 million job opportunities by 2008. Ideally the use of public works as a strategy for alleviation of poverty should be done within a wider framework of support for agricultural and rural growth hence the Department of Public Works was to be responsible for the implementation of this programme. In support of this, GEAR envisages that new jobs will be created through infrastructure development and the maintenance of public works. (www.epwp.gov.za).

2.7.3. Job Creation

The Government of South Africa demonstrated its commitment to open markets, privatization, and a favourable investment climate.

Agupusi (2000:79) there are quite some number of poverty alleviation programmes in South Africa such as welfare provision, social security and pensions, the country cannot support all of the people who are living below poverty line with social grants. However a number of legislations were passed to provide communities with entrepreneurial opportunities, like Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (53/2003). The Draft Integrated Anti-Poverty strategy for the Eastern Cape Department of Social development that was developed in 2012:22 states that subsequent institutions were formed like Small Enterprise and Development Agency and Khula Enterprise Limited. Liv Toress et al explain that lack of employment is a significant contributor to poverty. South Africa has a much higher rate of unemployment. Unemployment rates are higher for rural areas and for females. The strategy had mixed success. It brought greater financial discipline and macroeconomic stability but failed to deliver in key areas. Formal employment continued to decline, and despite the ongoing efforts of black empowerment and signs of a fledgling black middle class and social mobility, the country's wealth remains very unequally distributed along racial lines (Draft integrated Anti- Poverty Strategy 2012:22-23)

2.8. SERVICE DELIVERY

In the Service Delivery Model of the Department of Social Development the developmental framework demands that service delivery be intersectoral and integrated between the various government departments and sectors. The collaboration and coordination is possible only if it is reflected in attitudes, behaviour and values that promote developmental approach. The Department of Social Development is the lead advocate for the overall social development agenda. The social development approach uniquely integrates economic and social objectives.

2.8.1. Agricultural progress and rural development Initiatives

Rural Development refers to the development that benefits rural populations; where development is understood as the sustained improvement of the population's standards of living or welfare (Anríquez & Stamoulis, 2007: 137).

Draft Ant-Poverty Strategy (2012:13) revealed that in 2009 the Eastern Cape provincial government developed an Eastern Cape Rural Development Strategy called ILIMA LABANTU. It was developed to combat rural inequalities and provide economic opportunities to the rural communities. In Conceptual Framework of Social Development, agriculture involves the right to property and inheritance related matters, family life and the division of labour, production and resource management, influence and participation, infrastructure, sales and market access, knowledge and expertise, food and nutrition. Agriculture therefore does not have to be viewed only as a single well defined sector but also as the development of sustainable livelihoods. Agrarian transformation is concerned with the class character of the relations of production and distribution in farming and related enterprises, within both local and non-local markets. It is thus concerned with both economic and political power and wealth as well as the connections between them. In essence, its central focus is the political economy of land, agriculture and natural resource.

According to Tordaro (2000:98) traditionally in economic development, agriculture has been assumed to play a passive role. Its purpose was to provide sufficient low priced

food and manpower to the expanding industrial economy. Subsistence farming on small plots land is the way for the majority of the people living in agricultural based economies.

2.9. OVERVIEW OF THE INGQUZA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WHERE LUBALA IS LOCATED

48 701 households in the Municipal area and the average household size is six persons per household: Ingquza Hill Local Municipality, 2006. Household income levels in the area are generally low. Less than 1.4% of households earn above R76 000 per annum (R6333 per month). More than 97% in the municipality have to live on income of less than R800 per month. Lubala village has been categorized as one of the poorest area in the Eastern Cape Province according to a profiling done by the Department of Social Development. According to the same results there is relatively high level of illiteracy in the area, where 17% of the population cannot read and write. There are high levels of malnutrition with 10% of the population failing to have the standard three meals a day. Integrated Development Plan of Ingquza Hill Local Municipality (2011:5)

2.10. SUMMARY

This section has discussed a number of strategies for addressing impediments to poverty. South Africa adopted economic development strategies to reduce poverty. It first adopted RDP to improve the standard of living of the poor. When it became difficult to implement the RDP strategy it balanced it with the GEAR, a macro economic strategy which was adopted to increase economic growth and create new job opportunities. The macroeconomic strategy was to generate growth which was to be redistributed in such a way that it reached the poor and reduce poverty. A new strategy was developed, ASGISA to develop skills within poor communities so that the poor can participate in their own development.

Having outlined strategies to reduce poverty and its meaning, the following chapter will explain the research methodology used by the researcher.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter gave an understanding of poverty alleviation legal framework in South Africa and new policies that were put in place to improve people's quality of life. This chapter will indicate how the researcher gathered the information that was required to support or disprove the research hypothesis.

Kerlinger (1986:10) defines scientific research as systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation of natural phenomena that is guided by the theory and hypotheses about presumed relations among such phenomena. This chapter discusses the research methodology that is used in conducting the study. The research methodology applied is descriptive study. The researcher identifies normative criteria through books, academic journal, scientific reports, unpublished theses, applicable legislation, local government policies and internet. The chapter also explains the research design data collection.

Ingquza Hill Local Municipality is one of the seven local municipalities which fall within the jurisdiction of the O.R. Tambo District Municipality of the Eastern Cape Province. It is located to the north west of the O.R Tambo District and was established through the amalgamation of the former Lusikisiki and Flagstaff Transitional Local Councils and the surrounding areas.

The municipal area is divided into 27 wards. Lubala village is situated in the outskirts of Lusikisiki in the Ingquza Municipality in the Eastern Pondoland of the Eastern Cape Province. The people are a diverse mix of individuals who are proud of their culture, with a total population of 48 701 households. The government and non-governmental organisations work together to reduce poverty in the area. In chapter one, the following questions were highlighted by the researcher:

- What is the current status of poverty in Lubala?

- What are the interventions by the government departments to improve poverty in Lubala?
- How can poverty alleviation projects be improved in Lubala?
- What are the challenges that hinder effective implementation?
- What can be done to improve the situation?

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is the basic plan which guides the data collection and analysis phases of the research project. It is the framework which specifies the type of information to be collected, the sources of data, and the data collection procedure. A design makes sure that the information gathered is consistent with the study objectives and that the data are collected by accurate and economical procedure. Research design is typically classified to the nature of the research objectives or types of research. (Journal) This research is structured in such a way that it responds to the objectives of the study which are:

- The need for the study is to evaluate poverty alleviation projects in the Ingquza Hill in order to improve the living conditions of the people;
- The objective is to investigate the appropriateness of the project design and assumptions i.e. number of households benefiting out of the project, increased sources of income;
- To measure effects of collective efforts by the departments i.e. number of departments bringing projects with the aim of alleviating poverty in Lubala, number of people employed through projects activities in Lubala;
- To explore the nature and extent of benefits by the Lubala community; and
- To make recommendations to improve the situation.

The overall approach of is qualitative. It involves collection of narrative data in order to gain understanding of community participation in the study village Lubala, towards poverty alleviation programme.

3.3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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).

According to Salkind (2000:188), the descriptive / historical researcher proceeds in terms of six different steps, which correspond closely to those of other types of research. The six steps are explained in the paragraphs that follow:

- First, the historical researchers define a topic or a problem that they wish to investigate, in this instance, the ethical foundations of service quality in tourism and hospitality management: a theoretical perspective;
- Second, the researcher formulates hypothesis (es), which is expressed as a question, or questions;
- Third, the researcher sets out to utilise a variety of sources to gather data. Salkind (2000: 188) emphasises that while these sources may differ markedly from those in other research methodologies, the analysis of written documents are usually the domain of the historical researcher;
- Fourth, the evidence gathered needs to be evaluated both for its authenticity as well as for its accuracy. The researcher therefore needs to establish the value of the data from primary as well as secondary sources that underlie the salient arguments of the research. This requirement is concomitant to the researcher developing a critical and evaluative attitude towards the collected information. Salkind (2000:191) holds that the evaluation of primary and secondary data is accomplished through the application of two separate criteria: authenticity (external criticism) and accuracy (internal criticism).

In light of the foregoing, the research methodology for this research will be of a descriptive/historical nature which will focus on a theory search and literature review and which will entail examining of existing primary and secondary literary sources, followed by particular recommendations. The extent of the literature review is explained in following section.

3.4. LITERATURE SEARCH

Slaking (2000:188) emphasises that while these sources may differ markedly from those in other research methodologies, the analysis of written documents are usually the domain of the descriptive researcher. Salkind (2000:191) also states that the evaluation of primary and secondary data is accomplished through the application of two criteria.

The amount of material published on behalf of government was used .The secondary data was taken from documents and reports available in the study area. The data is taken from documents of the Anti-Poverty Strategy and Poverty Debates of the Department of Social Development. Some of the policy documents of the government and the municipality and how they were used to address the problem. The data is also gathered to get information on the description of the study area including demographic and population culture and historical aspects of the people of Lubala. Media reports information from Internet is collected and integrated with the data obtained. The documentary sources are compared with the data already gathered. The data from all the available sources were utilised during the research process and the data will be collated and integrated to conclude the research.

3.5. SUMMARY

This chapter focused on the methodology of the study. Descriptive study was used. The normative criteria through books, journals, reports, pieces of legislations were also identified. The next chapter deals with recommendations and concluding remarks.

CHAPTER 4

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The section of this report is going to report on the conclusion reached and recommendations are based on the impact of community development projects in alleviating poverty in Ingquza Hill Municipality.

4.2. OVERVIEW OF CHAPTERS

In chapter one, the key questions to that the researcher is seeking to provide to sought were tabled. Keys questions were:

- What is the current status of poverty in Lubala?
- What are the interventions by the government departments to improve poverty in Lubala?
- How can poverty alleviation projects be improved in Lubala?
- What are the challenges that hinder effective implementation?
- What can be done to improve the situation?

The objectives of the research were the following:

- The need for the study is to evaluate poverty alleviation projects in the Ingquza Hill in order to improve the living conditions of the people;
- The objective is to investigate the appropriateness of the project design and assumptions i.e. number of households benefiting out of the project, increased sources of income;
- To measure effects of collective efforts by the departments i.e. number of departments bringing projects with the aim of alleviating poverty in Lubala, number of people employed through projects activities in Lubala;

- To explore the nature and extent of benefits by the Lubala community.
- To make recommendations to improve the situation.

In chapter two, the study gave various definitions of poverty. An overview of poverty alleviation legal framework in South Africa has been discussed. A number of strategies for addressing impediments to poverty have been addressed. The aims and objectives of the research are explained. In chapter three, the study indicated how the researcher gathered the information that was required to support or disprove the research hypothesis. In chapter four, a summary of recommendations and closing remarks of the study are outlined.

4.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1

People who are living in poverty should raise their voices. They need to assert themselves. The poor cannot be assisted if the poor themselves are silent. Government officials need to encourage the members of the community that they are instruments of change. They need to be the ones who identify the livelihood priorities. When community members participate in community development activities like service delivery interventions, they will own the projects. They need to fully participate in defining the content of their projects.

Recommendation 2

Agriculture is one of the important survival strategies in rural areas. The study recommends that municipalities should adopt a policy which will encourage the poor to plant food. Land is made available for growing of food to benefit the previously disadvantaged group. Information should be distributed to the communities for them to know that there are initiatives for them. Most people are missing out on opportunities because they do not enquire to government offices about the resources available for them.

Recommendation 3

The international development community should speak of the big five development interventions that would spell the difference between hunger, disease, health and economic development. A village clinic with one Doctor and one nurse should be available in each community. Meals for all the children at primary school could improve the health of the schoolchildren. Expanded vocational training for the students could teach them the skills of modern farming. South African government needs to increase awareness campaigns around the issue of HIV/AIDS and other related diseases.

Recommendation 4

Electricity should be made available in each village and household. The electricity would assist in schools where there are computers and water irrigation. Electricity will also assist students who would like to study after sunset but cannot do so without electric lighting.

Recommendation 5

The study recommends that with enough water plants and latrines, for the safety and convenience of the entire village, women and children would save time each day from fetching water from far.

Recommendation 6

The expansion of economic opportunities for the poor should, however, encompass more than employment. It should also include increasing access to productive assets for the poor who are self-employed. Government should, in particular, attempt to remove bottle necks to the land reform programme that is supposed to be the vehicle through the poor access arable land. An increase in skilled labour in South Africa can serve as a stimulus to increased investment, economic growth, employment creation and expedient service delivery to the poor and, thus, poverty alleviation. For instance, with large pool of skilled labour, more international investors might be inclined to bring their businesses to South Africa, as this country would be deemed competitive in labour-

terms. This can, in turn, lead to foreign investments being diverted towards South Africa instead of other emerging markets, thus increasing economic growth prospects and possible employment growth as well.

Recommendation 7

Community members have to change their behaviour and attitude when it comes to their dependency on the government and donor agencies. They must also be ready to actively participate in their own development. Waiting for government to find solution to all their problems might hinder their own development. There is also a need for policy makers and others to have a comprehensive understanding of who is poor and where they are. This contextual knowledge must be coupled with the understanding of poverty dynamics, if policy is to be effective in tackling poverty and creating an enabling environment for pro-poor and broad –based growth. This means there must be accurate data and analysis at the national and sub-national level that explains why people are poor, what keeps them in poverty and what kind of policies and interventions might support movement out of poverty.

Recommendation 8

All committees should be trained on how to execute their oversight role effectively. Training on management, project management and financial management is recommended. Committees should take full responsibility in performing tasks and functions.

Recommendation 9

Corrupt behaviour by both government officials and community members retards the progress of development and service delivery. More often than not corruption puts basic public services beyond the reach of those who cannot afford to pay the bribes. By diverting scarce resources intended for development, corruption also makes it harder to meet fundamental needs, such as those for food, health and education. Therefore the government should consider responsible administration, which respects the rules of democracy and creates a favourable environment for economic and social

development, as a basic prerequisite for combating poverty in South Africa. Moreover there should be an increase in the political commitment to fight corruption at the highest level of a state.

4.4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

It came out clearly that a potentially successful poverty alleviation strategy should encompass the following: A creation of economic opportunities for the future, good governance that is sound macroeconomic management that engenders macroeconomic stability and social programmes that are targeted at the poor. It is advisable that growth oriented policies should be accompanied by measures that enable the poor to share in the macro economic growth.

This calls for comprehensive policies that are aimed at augmenting the poor people's assets, and providing access to markets for the poor. With regards to good governance countries should pursue policies that foster a macroeconomic environment, which is conducive for attaining rapid, pro-poor and sustainable economic growth, and in terms of the social targeted social programmes, the lesson is that it is useful to devise anti-poverty programmes that are carefully targeted at the poor areas.

There is still a lot to be done to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of strategies and policies in addressing poverty. There are still projects that do not provide an income to the members. However there is a belief that various projects will be sustainable in the future if some of the recommendations are implemented.

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